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RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, 189 Washington-st.

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The Tribune.

☞ *Persons leaving the city for the summer season can have* THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their address at the following rates, postage prepaid:* DAILY TRIBUNE, *per month, $1; including Sunday issue, $1.25.*

PARTLY cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, and higher temperature for the Upper Lake region to-day.

CLEMENCEAU in his paper *La Justice* protests against the proposed French expedition to Tripoli. He opposed the expedition to Tunis, but he says the one is the logical consequence of the other.

ANOTHER revolution has broken out in South America. Venezuela is the theatre of war this time. The President, Guzman Blanco, at the head of 10,000 men, has already taken the field against the insurgents.

IT is stated that the death sentences passed on Midhat Pasha and the other persons convicted (?) of the murder of Abdul Aziz will be commuted to banishment to some remote place. The Sultan has been amenable to some extent to the advice of the Powers.

THE cold weather which prevailed in England during the past week has had a very unfavorable effect on the crops just now maturing. There was a white frost Friday last. A copious rainfall on Saturday had a somewhat favorable effect, however, on the spring-sown crops and on grass-lands.

SIR CHARLES DILKE said in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question, that he had "reason to believe" that France did not intend any mobilization of troops. Had Sir Charles stated that he knew that France had no such intention, the assurance would be more readily accepted.

THIRTEEN persons died in Pittsburg and Allegheny City Sunday from the effects of the heat, and Sunday night there were eight sudden deaths in Allegheny City, and as many in Pittsburg. There were also some deaths yesterday in both cities from the result of the heat. Small-pox prevails in both cities.

GUILLERMO, ex-President of the Republic of Santo Domingo, is now in the Island of St. Thomas, purchasing arms and ammunition preparatory to the invasion of the country over whose destinies he once presided. He has a force of 400, and expects that on landing this force will be very greatly augmented.

SECRETARY WINDOM has instructed Steamboat-Inspector Carr, of Louisville, and Inspector Tower, of New York, to send daily reports of the number of steamboats inspected, also of other service performed, to the Treasury Department, that each day's work may be recorded and better service thus secured.

THE Sultan has assured France that in sending troops to Tripoli his sole object was the maintenance of order. France regards this assurance as satisfactory, and the project of a French expedition to Tripoli is therefore abandoned. The French say that the troubles in Tunis are confined to the district around Sfax.

THE body of Thomas K. Pugh, the son of ex-Senator Pugh, was found recently by a Mexican scouting party near Carrezal, Chihuahua. The body was horribly mutilated, and Mr. Pugh was evidently tortured to death by the Apache Indians, into whose hands he fell. There were three gunshot wounds in his body.

CANADA seems to be in a fair way to return the United States the compliment of affording refuge to defaulters and fugitives from justice. Among the latest additions to our population are the members of the Toronto cigar-manufacturing firm, Mayer & Co. These gentlemen leave debts amounting to $40,000, and very little assets.

TWO SETS of pilgrims from France were about to visit the Pope,—the one in August, the other in September. The Pope has informed the intending pilgrims that it would not be safe for them to visit Italy at the present time, as the Italians are not greatly in love with Frenchmen just now, and might give the pilgrims the wrong kind of a reception.

THE project of establishing a German university in the United States does not meet with much favor among German savants. They regret that Germans who settle here are becoming Americanized too fast, but think that the establishment of a German university in America would not have much effect in preventing such Americanization.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER said to a newspaper correspondent yesterday that, his friends of the New York Legislature having gone into caucus for the selection of candidates for Senators, they should faithfully abide the action of the caucus, and that he had so advised them. Mr. Wheeler's course in this matter is manly, honorable, and Republican.

MR. MAPLESON, the English operatic manager, has sold his interest in Her Majesty's Theatre, London, for the handsome sum of $400,000. Mr. Mapleson intends to devote his entire attention for the future to catering for the amusement and edification of the opera-going people of the United States. He will open next season with a large and improved troupe.

BRADLAUGH intends to create another scene in the House of Commons on the 3d of August. On that day he will present himself at the bar of the House and offer to take the oath. He will not be permitted, of course, and the usual scene will ensue. Bradlaugh will be removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Labouchere will protest, and Sir Stafford Northcote will denounce Bradlaugh.

A CURIOUS libel case came to an abrupt conclusion in the English Court of Queen's Bench yesterday. Mabel Wilberforce, who claims to be the daughter of an American army surgeon, formerly a resident of Indianapolis and San Francisco, got into the good graces of an old man named Philip, who at one time promised to adopt her and leave her a portion of his property. Mr. Philip's son represented to his father that Miss Wilberforce was an impostor and an adventuress. This was the ground of the libel. The opening speech for the defense was so convincing that Miss Wilberforce's lawyer withdrew from the case. The plaintiff exclaimed that she was unjustly treated, and Judge Sir William V. Field ordered her to be silent or leave the court. It is probable that she will be prosecuted for forgery, most of the letters which she put in evidence being considered fabrications.

THE cable man informs us that the *Pall Mall Gazette* is of the opinion that we are to have a financial crisis in this country at an early date, but the cable man has failed to state on what grounds the *Pall Mall Gazette* bases its opinion. The cable man is a peculiar sort of person. He will make up soon by informing us of the progress of the war in Arabia, around Khetal-a-Ghazi and Geok Tepe.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES stated yesterday that he had appointed no commission to inquire into alleged irregularities in the Chicago Post-Office, and, further, that he did not intend to appoint any such commission, because he had been advised that the office is well managed. The only matters requiring investigation are those relating to salaries and to the increased force necessary here, and these matters Mr. James does not consider open questions at present owing to the lack of funds for that purpose.

DR. REYBURN said yesterday: "I am encouraged by every day's report, and I expect to be able to say, when the week is gone, that the President is absolutely out of danger." Dr. Bliss said: "By the end of this week I have the strongest faith that the President will be out of danger and will be growing stronger." Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, says that the latest symptoms of the President's case indicate nothing but gradual improvement. These opinions will be read with great satisfaction.

MERRILL, the Boston athlete, who was so shamefully treated by English ruffians at the sports of the Moseley Harriers Saturday, has indicated his intention of not competing in the sports at Acton, near Birmingham. American athletes have little reason to think well of that much-vaunted article, "English fair play." The treatment of Merrill by the Moseley roughs and of the Cornell crew by the Henley regatta Stewards would seem to indicate that no such thing as English fair play exists where Americans are concerned. The London *Sportsman* is candid enough to say that the Moseley mob acted disreputably and disgracefully, and so they did.

MR. DALY, member of Parliament for the City of Cork, asked Mr. Forster in the Commons yesterday some questions as to the arrest of citizens of Cork under the Coercion act. The answer not being satisfactory, Daly moved the adjournment of the House, and Parnell seconded the motion. During the discussion which ensued an Irish member told Mr. Gladstone that the Irish Land bill would be more acceptable to the Irish if it was accompanied by Mr. Forster's resignation. Mr. Gladstone warmly defended Forster, and said that every member of the Cabinet was equally responsible with him for the enforcement of the Coercion act, and that if the Land bill was a boon Mr. Forster was as much to be thanked for it as any member of the Cabinet.

POSTMASTER PALMER, of Chicago, has replied to Postmaster-General James in reference to the suspension of Mr. Hubbard as Superintendent of Carriers in the Chicago Post-Office. Mr. Palmer asserts that Mr. Hubbard was removed for neglect of duty, inefficiency, and for other good reasons. He charges that Mr. Hubbard failed to keep his records, that he was disobedient, and was absent from duty without proper cause. It is now believed that Postmaster-General James will not interfere further in the matter. Postmaster Palmer is responsible for the conduct of the Chicago office, and, being so, Mr. James doubtless thinks that he should be permitted to select his subordinates. Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, has not interfered in the matter at all, and will not.

THE President has passed another favorable day, and the hope that he will recover has almost grown into confidence. The Jennings system of reducing the temperature of the sick-room has worked admirably. The temperature yesterday was about 70 degrees. The change has been very grateful to the patient, and he has expressed his thanks to the inventor. He asked for solid food again yesterday, and was given a piece of toast, which he partook of. No gastric disturbance followed. The Cabinet officers are in high glee at the prospect of their Chief's recovery, and so are the people. The physicians, while not pronouncing positively, seem to be very confident that he will pull through. Nearly all, if not all, the dangerous stages to be apprehended have passed, and it is expected that before the end of the week he can be pronounced out of danger.

A COMMITTEE representing the Conklingite members addressed a public letter to State-Senator McCarthy, Chairman of the Republican Caucus Committee of the New York Legislature, yesterday, urging that a new caucus be called, on the ground that the one at which Lapham and Miller were nominated was irregular, and that the nominees are not the choice of the Republicans of the State. The Committee also urge that the election of Lapham and Miller to the United States Senate will endanger the supremacy of the Republicans in the next House of Representatives, and it enters into a very elaborate and detailed statement, trying to show how the Democrats may prevent the successors of Lapham and Miller from taking their seats until after the organization of the House of Representatives. Senator McCarthy has replied to the Committee, telling the members that each of them and every Republican member of the Legislature was invited by public notice, by circular, and personally, to attend the caucus at which Lapham and Miller were nominated; that two-thirds of the Republican legislators did attend; that the caucus and the nominations were regular. Mr. McCarthy also assures the Conklingite Committee that there is little or no reason to think that the reorganization of the next House of Representatives will take place in the absence of the successors of Lapham and Miller, and in conclusion firmly and respectfully declines on behalf of himself and sixty-seven members of the Legislature to call another caucus to withdraw the nominees or in any other way be dictated to by the handful of members who have hitherto so stubbornly resisted the will of the people of New York State.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 11.—Mrs. John Seckler took three of her sons this afternoon to bathe at the mouth of One Mile Creek. The youngest, Herbert, got beyond his depth in the Missouri River and was drowned before his mother's eyes. The body was recovered by divers.

THE PRESIDENT.

No Alarming Symptoms Noted in the Official Bulletin Last Night.

Pulse 108, Temperature 102.8, Respiration 24; the Fever Slightly Higher.

Some Anxiety Prevailing in the Capital Over the Bulletins.

The Surgeons, However, Well Pleased with Every Symptom in the Case.

They Say They Could Not Have Wished a More Gratifying State of Things.

Characteristic Letter from George Francis Train to Charles J. Guiteau.

Unequivocal Success of the Cooling-Machine Now in Operation in the Sick-Room.

Objections Urged by the New York "Evening Post" Against the Gift to Garfield.

Action of the Governors of Twenty States Looking to a Celebration in Case of Recovery.

THE FIGURES.

8 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11—8 a. m.—The President has passed a comfortable night, and his condition shows improvement over that of yesterday. Pulse, 98; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 22.

Bulletins will be issued daily at 8 a. m., 1 p. m., and 7 p. m. until further notice.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

1 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11—1 p. m.—The favorable progress of the President's case continues. Pulse, 106; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 24.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons this afternoon to the consulting surgeons, Drs. Agnew and Hamilton:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 p. m.—During the past twenty-four hours the favorable progress of the President's case has continued. He has taken and retained twenty-two ounces of milk and one ounce of rum. This morning at 9 o'clock he had besides a slice of toast softened in milk, and at 11:50 took fifteen grains of sulphate quinia. There has been no irritability of the stomach at any time. Last evening at 7:15 he received one-quarter grain morphia sulphate hypodermically, and slept well during the night. The wound was again dressed antiseptically yesterday evening and this morning, and continues to discharge a small quantity of healthy pus. Last evening at 7 o'clock pulse was 108, temperature 101.9, respiration 24. This morning at 8 o'clock the pulse was 98, temperature 99.2, respiration 22. At 1 p. m. the pulse was 106, temperature 99.8, respiration 25.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

7 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11—7 p. m.—The President has had rather more fever this afternoon. In other respects his condition is unchanged. Pulse, 108; temperature, 102.8; respiration, 24.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

THE WATCH.

9 A. M. MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The President continues to improve. He passed a very comfortable night, and feels much refreshed this morning, though his actual number of sleeping hours were less than those of the night before. He took the usual amount of nourishment during the night, and has suffered no inconvenience from it. His pulse is down to 96. The Jennings machine is now working well, and the temperature of the room can be reduced to any desired degree.

2 P. M.

The President's physicians say there has been a steady improvement in the healing process of his wound, and that nothing has occurred to disturb their confidence in his complete restoration to health. The President manifests uneasiness at the refusal of the doctors to allow him to talk all he wants to and in not allowing him to see more personal friends. He chafes a little at his treatment, and says he don't get enough to eat.

2:30 P. M.

The condition of the President has not materially changed since the date of the last official bulletin. He complains a little of weariness and muscular soreness, and has once or twice manifested a slight apprehension that his recovery might leave him in some way maimed or disabled, so as to incapacitate him for active physical exercise. He said recently to one of the attendants: "I wish I could get upon my feet. I would like to see whether I have any backbone left or not." But whatever doubt there may be in the mind of the President as to the existence of his physical backbone, there is none in the minds of his friends as to his moral backbone. After ten days of weariness, danger, heat, and suffering, he remains as brave and cheerful as at first, and is only restrained by his physicians' orders from talking animatedly with those about him. The temperature of the President's room has been maintained to-day at 75 degrees, which is 15 degrees lower than the temperature of the external air. The refrigerating machine is now pumping into the room 20,000 cubic feet of air per hour, at a temperature of 55.

3 P. M.

The President continues at about the same rate of progress as for several days past. The cooling apparatus is working perfectly. The temperature of the room was reduced to 54 degrees this morning, and the President complained of feeling cold. The doctors do not look for any indication of permanent improvement for several days.

9:30 P. M.

The President's temperature, which at the date of the late official bulletin was higher than at any time during the day, has since steadily fallen, until it now stands at about last night's figure. No especial importance is attached by the attending surgeons to these daily fluctuations in temperature and pulse. At this stage of the President's case they are to be expected. The general condition of the patient at this hour is favorable and satisfactory.

10 P. M.

There was a good deal of anxiety this evening at the President's condition, owing to the fact that the evening bulletin showed that the temperature had increased to 102.8. This excited grave apprehensions, as, on the day of the shooting, when the pulse was 120 and over, the temperature did not exceed 100, and because the highest point which it has reached since that time was 101.9, on July 9, at the same hour in the evening. The physicians have all said that an increase of a degree in the temperature was to be regarded as a matter of grave concern, and that, if the temperature should reach 104, the danger would be imminent. Yet to-night it stood at almost 103. The bulletin caused a great many persons to visit the White House. There the apprehensions which prevailed in the city did not exist. The attendants said that, while there was a very considerable increase of fever, yet it was, doubtless, attributable to the extreme heat of the day, to the fatigue, and to the annoyance caused by the noise from the various cooling appliances, but that the temperature had been falling since the examination was had, and that there was no cause for alarm. Members of the Cabinet in attendance did not seem to realize that the bulletin was as grave as it was considered throughout the city, and spoke hopefully of the certainty of the President's recovery.

MIDNIGHT.

The President passed a quiet day, but had a little more fever than usual this afternoon. He has taken twenty-five ounces of milk, an ounce of rum, and a piece of milk-toast during the day, without any indications of gastric disturbance, and has slept at intervals fairly well. Since the date of the last official bulletin his pulse and temperature have fallen to about the mean of the past three days, and he is now sleeping quietly.

12:30 A. M. TUESDAY.

Private Secretary Brown says that the President's condition, at this hour, is about the same as it was when the bulletin was issued. There has been a slight decrease of temperature, to 102.2, a fall of .6. The President is sleeping, it is said, quietly. Fifty carpenters and machinists are working on the east side of the White House on a cooling apparatus, making a din which must be heard in the sick-room. The physicians say that there is no cause for alarm, notwithstanding this intense fever. But there is a great deal of anxiety in the city, and, for the first time in some days, at this time in the morning, eager crowds are waiting about the bulletin-boards to learn something that may quiet their apprehension.

1:30 A. M.

The President's favorable condition continues. He is now sleeping quiety.

IMPROVING.

A STEADY MARCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The condition of the President still continues to improve. Apprehensions of an unfavorable change no longer exist. Dr. Bliss said to-night, with confidence, that he now expected the President would recover, but that it would be a long and weary watch. There is joy at the White House, and all arrangements are being made for a long siege. The greatest interest to-day has attached to the various plans for reducing the temperature of the sick chamber. It has been demonstrated that the Jennings system will do it. It has maintained the temperature at 70 during the day, with all the windows open, permitting the heated outer air, with the thermometer nearly 100 in the shade, to enter. The cold air enters the sick chamber at A TEMPERATURE OF 54 DEGREES, and in a volume per hour that is double the capacity of the room, according to the measurement of Dr. Woodward. The fear that the air would be too moist proves groundless, as the scientific tests show that the air in the sick-room, filled with air from the Jennings machine, is one degree dryer than the ordinary temperature in any other room in the whole house, or in the open air. Arrangements have been made to deaden the noise, so that the President will not be annoyed by the faint murmuring sound of the engine in the sub-basement, which has reminded him of a distant windmill. An additional Jennings apparatus is being put up to-night, with a larger ice-vault, to be ready in case of any break in the machinery of the one now in operation. The surgeons and scientific men have assisted the inventor in adapting his business appliance to the needs of the sickroom so that it is A PERFECT SUCCESS, and nothing more is desired. The inventor of the system of compressed air in use in the Comstock mines is, however, still at work. The President recognized the change of temperature this morning immediately after the register from the Jennings machine was opened, and wished to have it explained to him, but the physicians told him to wait until he was stronger. He spoke enough, however, to express his gratitude for the kind attentions of everybody. The air had not been long in the room before the President complained of cold feet, and screens were arranged so that the draught would not blow upon him. If the windows should be closed, the temperature could be kept at 60 degrees. The purpose of the physicians is to reduce it to 65 degrees—lower than it was to-day. To accomplish that a very large fan has been ordered to be attached to the machine, which will arrive here to-morrow.

SAID A CABINET OFFICER:

"He is going to pull through, certain. Rockwell is in high glee to-day. The President has been relatively comfortable, and has asked for solid food, and was given a piece of toast. There is no doubt that he is going to get well, but it will be a long pull, and some of the Cabinet will undoubtedly go away for a rest. Blaine, for instance, needs rest, and ought to take it. He has borne up, however, wonderfully well, and it is very evident to us that Guiteau also meant to dispose of him. In the package of letters which has been kept secret, there is one in which Guiteau speaks very bitterly of Secretary Blaine, and charges him with destroying the party. The temper of that letter is more bitter anything that Guiteau has said about the President. If the President gets well, there will be a new development in this country. No man will be so near to the hearts of the people as James A. Garfield. It will not be possible to maintain any factions in the party then."

THE PUBLIC INTEREST in the President's condition does not abate. Every hour, nearly, there are proffers of attention, or of delicacies for the sick chamber. A large number of the most experienced nurses in different parts of the country, recommended by prominent surgeons, have tendered their services. Several old colored women have appeared at the gates, bringing testimonials as to their qualifications as cooks, and begging the privilege to be allowed to cook something they know the President would like.

THE PRESIDENT'S SONS.

Dr. Hawkes, of the President's household, says that, in compliance with the wish of the President and Mrs. Garfield, Harry and James, their sons, resumed their studies this morning.

WEAK.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—This morning the President said to Dr. Bliss:

"I feel better this morning. I think I am going to get well."

"I think so too," replied Bliss.

The President is very weak. He can move his legs a little. That is about the only physical exertion except talking that he is capable of. He suffers considerable pain in his legs, but does not complain much of it. Mr. Crump, who has been with him every hour since the shot was fired, to-day said:

"Get well! Of course he will. He is going to get well without a doubt."

Mr. Crump is of opinion that the President will take a drive in six weeks from now. The jaundice appearance which was first noticed last Friday has all disappeared. The President's hands and face, which had become yellow, have resumed the color they had before they changed to that hue. He was given MORE NOURISHMENT TO-DAY THAN HERETOFORE. Great care is taken that nothing shall be administered that will destroy the tone of the stomach. To get that organ out of order would be dangerous. One of four attending physicians is constantly by the President's bedside. He is watched unceasingly by a medical attendant, as well as by the nurse. The three main points now aimed at in his treatment are, first, to keep the system up, and not let it fall in any particular; second, to constantly watch the symptoms and act as promptly as they can make advisable; and, third, to see that the President is kept as comfortable and cheerful as possible. There is but little fear of blood-poisoning. It is thought by the physicians that the pus discharged from the wound is of such a character now as to make it impossible that there should be blood-poisoning. The President will talk now and then, but only says a very few words. Nothing like a conversation is allowed him. His principal talking is in giving directions to Mr. Crump about the arrangements of his bed and other details of the sick-room.

THE DOCTORS.

DR. HAMILTON ENCOURAGED.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dr. Frank H. Hamilton said this morning that the latest symptoms of the President's case indicate nothing but gradual improvement. Referring to a Washington dispatch printed in the *Evening Post* Saturday, in which the President's symptoms were spoken of as more serious than the public supposed, Dr. Hamilton said the account was exaggerated. Garfield was not a well man, by any means, but the symptoms were not alarming to a surgeon. There were more precautions to prevent excitement in the case of the President than in an ordinary case, and those precautions are what may alarm the laymen. But the President is getting along well, and Nature may be expected to do almost all that remains to be done. There will be no necessity for probing unless the healing of the wound is not healthful and indicates internal abscess or concealed suppuration. If the healing of the wound seems to be natural and healthful nothing need be done.

DR. FANUEIL D. WEISS said this morning that a good deal of misapprehension existed concerning the object of his experiments upon dead bodies in the dissecting-room of the University Medical College. He did not fire balls into the bodies in order to see if such balls would make a mortal wound. All that he desired was some notion of the penetrating power of such a ball when deflected by a bone. Of course it is impossible to know what kind of deflection the ball was given by its contact with Garfield's tenth rib. The chief object of his experiments was to find out whether a ball of that size could enter the body at the spot where Garfield was wounded, and be deflected in such a way as not to injure the peritoneum and liver. The conclusions reached were that such a thing was perfectly possible.

"I have done with such experiments, having accomplished all that I set out to do,—shown to the satisfaction of Dr. Hamilton and other surgeons that it was possible for a ball to enter a body between the tenth and eleventh ribs, four inches from the spinal column, and yet produce no fatal injury.

DR. CARNACHAN said to-day that nothing could be more satisfactory than the way in which the President is getting along. The fact that his pulse and temperature sometimes run up denotes nothing unusual. So long as the pulse does not rise higher than 110 there is no occasion for anxiety. He has passed the critical periods, and is now on the highway to recovery."

DR. REYBURN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Dr. Reyburn, upon being shown a statement of Dr. Bliss, published this morning, to the effect that strong indications existed by which the location of the ball will be exactly determined very soon, if they continue, said that such was the fact, or, at least, that the suspicions heretofore entertained of its course were greatly stregthened. He declined, for professional reasons, to enter at length into a description of these indications. It was thought best to await further developments of them. They enforce the theory upon which the case has been conducted from the beginning.

"Will you make an effort to extract the ball soon?"

"Not until it becomes necessary, or until the patient is so far recovered as to be able to sustain an operation without danger. If it is in the anterior wall of the abdomen, it is not likely to give us any trouble at present."

"Does it give the President pain where it is?"

"The President's body just now is pretty sore from head to toes. His feet and legs pain him, and his back feels as if broken in two, while the abdomen is, of course, tender. He would probably fail to detect just now the exact spot of soreness due to the bullet; at least it would not do to depend upon such a feeling."

"Do you expect a speedy recovery?"

"I am encouraged by every day's report, and I expect to be able to say, when the week is gone, that our patient is absolutely out of danger."

DR. BLISS.

Upon being asked this morning if the President was growing stronger, Dr. Bliss impatiently asked: "How do you expect a man to grow stronger upon twelve ounces of liquid food a day, a pretty high ten-days' fever, and the drain of a dangerous wound. No, he is not growing stronger. When the fever leaves him, when the wound is healed, and he is eating twelve ounces of beefsteak three times a day, he will get strong again, but he is getting every day nearer to the time when he will be growing stronger, and that's quite enough for us to be thankful for, is it not?"

"Do you consider the President better than yesterday morning?"

"Yes, undoubtedly; the pulse and temperature are lower. We were somewhat disturbed at the increase of temperature which took place Saturday and continued measurably during Sunday, but this morning it is down again, and the pulse back to 98. By the end of this week I have the strongest faith that the President will be out of danger, and will be growing stronger fast enough to satisfy our friends here."

IMPRESSIONS IN NEW YORK.

A gentleman from New York, who arrived in the city this morning, says there is an impression among persons in that city that the bulletins issued regarding the President's condition are more or less colored for the purpose of allaying public apprehension. He also says that many persons incline to the opinion that the original telegrams sent from time to time to Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, the consulting physicians, regarding the President's condition, are not given out for publication, and that the telegrams purporting to be copies of those sent the consulting physicians are prepared for the purpose of preventing any undue excitement, and consequently do not give the condition of the President as it really appears. These theories, if they do exist, are entirely erroneous, inasmuch as the official bulletins issued are written by the physicians in charge, and contain the President's true condition at the time of their issuance. The same plan is adopted with regard to the information which is dispatched to the consulting physicians. In both instances the contents are invariably telegraphed to the press from the original copies. It is not the intention of the attending physicians to express any opinion in the bulletins issued, but merely to convey to the public the patient's true condition from time to time.

TO-NIGHT'S BULLETIN,

showing the temperature of the President up to 102.8, caused some feeling of uneasiness outside of the White House, as that was the highest figure it has yet reached. The Western Associated Press agent called upon Dr. Woodward to ask what the surgeons thought of it. He said the doctors did not regard it as an alarming sign; that the increase was caused by the hammering and other noises incident to running in pipes for the transmission of compressed air; that these unusual noises somewhat excited the President and caused some increase of his fever over what it has been at night heretofore. Dr. Woodward said that no other alarming symptoms appeared with this increase of fever; that the wound was doing well; that the pus discharge from it was still what is termed healthy; that

NO SIGNS OF ANY ABSCESS,

or of hemorrhage, or any of the dangers that have been feared were apparent, and hence the doctors all agreed in attributing the increase of temperature to the excitement and annoyance of the President by the noises made by the workmen. Dr. Woodward was very positive as to this theory, and, hence, did not feel alarmed. The other surgeons all agreed in this opinion, and, as an evidence of its correctness, the temperature began to recede by 9 o'clock to-night, and at 10 o'clock had fallen six-tenths, to 102.2. The pulse also began to reduce, and the doctors expressed confidence that by the early morning hours the fever will be down as low as it usually is in the morning. The fever rises every night, is caused by the heat and disturbance of the day, and declines every night, when the atmosphere becomes cool, and everything is entirely quiet. The surgeons were as hopeful of the President's recovery to-night as they have been, and thought the chances were still in his favor.

THE ASSASIN.

GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The President is beginning to think more of his assasin. He yesterday asked an attendant: "What can I do if an application is made to me for a pardon for him?" Many questions like this are asked by the President, all of which indicate his belief that he will recover. Mrs. Dr. Edison, of whom this was asked, replied that she thought Guiteau would be better off in prison, when the President said: "I guess so."

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM

says that, if the President recovers it will be well to have Guiteau declared insane, as in such case he can be imprisoned in the Government Insane Asylum for life, whereas if he remains and is declared sane the law provides a grossly inadequate punishment.

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Secretary Blaine received in the mail to-day a postal-card, postmarked St. Louis, Mo., but without signature, upon which the writer stated he had carefully watched the reports relative to President Garfield, and should not be satisfied with the simple incarceration of Guiteau in an insane asylum or for a term of years in the Penitentiary, but that he had vowed "by all that is holy" to take vengeance for the suffering needlessly caused to President Garfield, and to kill Guiteau himself, which statement he desired not to be forgotten.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

This morning District-Attorney Corkhill received to his care a postal card dated Madison Square, New York, July 9, addressed "Citizen Assasin," reading as follows:

Having saved the party, the Cabinet, and the star routes, smashed Stalwartism, killed Democracy, immortalized Garfield, smothered Grant, Arthur, and Conklingism, collapsed Depew, brought the planet's tears to the White House, obtained a quarter of a million gift for the family, the President should pardon you as his best friend. In the name of Zion you saved Zion. Six months in the Tombs for quoting three columns of the Bible before the revision to save Woodhull from Beecher; declared of unsound mind; thought harmless by the highest medical experts; cashiered for money mania, Hammondites, and found sane and responsible for his acts by a jury;—as no one seems your friend, will you accept my services as counsel. Success guaranteed in advance.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE ASSASIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Guiteau is still closely guarded, and it is very difficult to get any sort of communication even indirectly with him. Yesterday Guiteau complained that the prison food had disagreed with him and had given him indigestion, but said the jailer refused to give him any better, and he was getting used to it now. He sticks to the declaration that he was inspired to kill the President to save the Republican party; that the President had divided the party, and he saw that the party could never be united again under President Garfield, hence his inspiration was that it was better to sacrifice the President than the party. Guiteau says the inspiration of the assasination first came to him just after Conkling and Platt resigned; that he once went to the White House to shoot the President, but could not shoot him without endangering others, and deferred it.

HIS WHITE HOUSE VISIT.

Yesterday he referred to his visit to the White House, when the President had him forcibly ejected, but was quick to deny that that had anything to do with his attempt at assasination. His statements, however, in regard to his ejection from the White House were somewhat conflicting,—enough so to warrant the suspicion that his murderous assault was more a matter of personal revenge for what he regarded as a great indignity than anything else. Once he said his determination to kill the President was formed long before he was elected. • At another time he said that it was on the Thursday prior to the resignation of Conkling and Platt that he was put out of the White House, but, seeming to recall the fact that he had said he made up his mind to kill the President just after Conkling and Platt resigned, he corrected himself, and said it was long after he had determined to kill the President that he was ejected. He was quick enough to see that it would not do to say that the assasination plot was conceived after he was kicked out of the White House.

THE SHOTS.

Guiteau said he was not certain whether it was the first or second shot that hurt the President. It is not true that Guiteau is kept in entire darkness as to the condition of the President. He learns from somebody how the President gets along. The few persons who get to see Guiteau let him know how the President gets along, and Guiteau said yesterday he felt remorse at causing the President so much pain, and was sorry the shot had not been instantly fatal, as he thought it was when he saw the President fall. Guiteau declares that neither Pearl nor any other man had any idea of his purpose to shoot the President. Guiteau keeps in apparent good spirits, but his eyes are bloodshot, showing that his cheerfulness is assumed. He says he wants the star-route investigation pushed. Numbers of letters and postal-cards, mostly abusive, come to the jail to Guiteau.

ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 11.—It was learned to-day by an examination of old records that Charles J. Guiteau, the assasin of the President, was a student in the high school here in 1859-'60, and this undoubtedly gave rise to the story that he at one time attended the university here. Daniel B. Briggs, of Lansing, Deputy Secretary of State, was at that time Principal of the school, and there are now teachers in the high school who were here then.

TELEGRAMS.

SWEDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 11.—A large number of telegrams and letters expressing sympathy with the President and gratitude for his probable recovery were received at the State Department this morning. Minister Stevens telegraphs from Stockholm, Sweden,: "My intense sympathies for President Garfield and profound gratitude to God for signs of his recovery."

MEXICO.

LEGATION OF MEXICO IN THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—MR. SECRETARY: Advices which I received after I had written the note which I had the honor to address yesterday to your department inform me that interuption in the transmission of dispatches which occurred in Texas Sunday last caused my telegraphic correspondence with the Government of Mexico relative to the crime committed at Washington on the 2d to be delayed and sent astray. I received two telegrams last evening,—one from the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, and the other from the private secretary of the President,—and I take pleasure in copying them below:

I have received only nine dispatches from you, including that of yesterday. The first was delayed. I have already instructed you to express the concern felt by this Government for the President's health. MARISCAL.

As soon as the news was received here concerning the outrageous attempt made to take the life of the President of the United States, you were instructed by the Minister of Foreign Relations to express the feeling of horror produced by that crime in the minds of the Government and people of Mexico. I particularly charge you to fulfill those instructions, and request you to send me daily reports with regard to the President's health.

MANUEL GONZALES.

I have been and shall be careful to obey the foregoing instructions, and it has been a great pleasure to me to be able to transmit to Gen. Gonzales the cheering news which I heard this morning on visiting the White House. M. DE ZAMACONA.

MANHATTAN BEACH, N. Y., July 11.—*To the Secretary of State, Washington:* The Sublime Porte telegraphs me that his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has desired to telegraph directly to his Excellency the President the expression of his earnest sympathy. His Majesty and the Imperial Government instruct me to reiterate, at this time, their sincere wishes for the President's speedy restoration to health, and I congratulate myself on being the medium through which these sentiments are conveyed. I am also very happy to have been one of the first to telegraph to you the expression of similar sentiments, which I did on the 2d of July, and afterwards, to Mr. Walker Blaine. ARISTARCHI.

THOMAS G. WHITE, SURGEON,

telegraphed from Beaufort, S. C., as follows:

Every Southern heart has spontaneously throbbed in unison with the general solicitude for our President. Please convey my personal congratulations for the present safety, which, to my experience, betokens deliverance. I now consider recovery assured.

SYMPATHY.

Resolutions of sympathy with President Garfield and family were received from the Readjusters of the Fifth Senatorial District of Virginia; the Irish-American Republican Club of Washington; the Cleveland Board of Trade; the Chicago Board of Education; the National Veteran Club of Washington; the Ohio Republican Association of the District of Columbia; the Democratic County Convention of Cuyahoga, O.; the Dusshar Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Baltimore; the Rabbinical Association of the United States, of Chicago; and the Father Mathew Temperance Society, of Dixon, Ill.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S DISPATCH.

To J. R. Lowell, Minister, London: At the beginning of the tenth day since he was wounded, the symptoms of the President are all hopeful and favorable. Suppuration goes on with no higher pulse or temperature than should be expected. His milk diet of a pint and a half per day is relished and digested. His physical strength keeps up wonderfully, and his mind is entirely clear and active, without showing excitement. His physicians do not count him beyond danger, but the general confidence in his recovery is strengthened every hour.

J. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

THE GIFT.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *Evening Post*, in common with some other leading Eastern papers, is beginning to oppose the contributions to the Garfield fund, on the ground that the movement, which seemed a natural and spontaneous outburst as long as the chances seemed to be that the President would die, begins to wear a somewhat different aspect now that his recovery has become probable. The *Post* says: "It is, in fact, clear that the President's recovery will make his relation to the fund a very peculiar and delicate one, and on many accounts it is for his interest and that of the public that this should be frankly discussed by the press in advance. In the event of the President's death, the whole matter would become one exclusively of taste and sentiment. Among the subscribers are men interested in the promotion by legislation at Washington of private enterprises of all sorts. This legislation

MUST COME BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

for approval or disapproval, and it is of the utmost importance, not merely that he should be subject to no private bias in favor of the promoters of such enterprises, but that he should not be open to any suspicion of such bias. The general sympathy with him in his present critical condition should not blind us to the fact that his acts will hereafter be criticised with all the fierceness and ingenuity that party spirit can supply, and that the acceptance of money by his wife at the hands of men who are knocking every year at the doors of Congress for favors will be a handle for his enemies which they will not neglect to use.

HUMAN NATURE BEING WHAT IT IS,

no matter how high the reputation of a President for integrity may be, it is impossible to prove it to the satisfaction of one who doubts it that his signature or veto of a bill is unaffected by the recollection of a pecuniary benefit derived from its promoters, and it is this impossibility which made all the Presidents who had occupied the White House down to Gen. Grant's time so sensitive on the subject of gifts. It is safe to say that the admirers and well-wishers of the President will do well to proceed very cautiously in the matter. While

THEY CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD ALL CRITICISM

of their own motives in starting the subscription, they certainly cannot afford to disregard the criticisms to which the scheme, if carried out, is sure to subject him. If he recovers, the necessity and duty of making a pecuniary provision for his family will not seem so obvious as it did when he appeared to be lying at the point of death, and the objections to such a provision by means of a fund such as is now proposed will seem every day more clear and distinct. It would be a very serious embarrassment to him."

$122,755.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Contributions to the fund for the wife and children of President Garfield at 4 p. m. to-day amounted to $122,755.

SENATOR BECK.

AN INTERVIEW.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—The Hon. James B. Beck arrived in the city this morning, and was speedily found by a *Courier-Journal* reporter.

"Mr. Beck," said the reporter, "you are just from Washington, and people generally would like to hear from you directly as to the attempt on the President's life."

"I have been suffering during the forenoon," said Mr. Beck, "and am not equal to an interview, but I will tell you briefly all I know."

"Where were you on the morning of the assasination?"

"I was about 600 yards from the spot where the shot was fired. I was driving to the ticket office to bring my family home, and, driving down Ninth street just past the Patent Office, when a colored man ran out and said: 'The President has been shot.' I made some skeptical remark, when, looking down the street, I saw

MEN FLEEING IN EVERY DIRECTION.

I ordered the driver to go as fast as possible to the depot, and we arrived there while the President was yet lying on the floor. The crowd was already immense, and increasing every moment, and very much excited. Quite a number gathered around me, and a strong disposition to lynch the murderer seemed to be general. I remonstrated with this sentiment, saying that it would not be sufficient expiation of so monstrous a crime against the whole Nation and civilization itself. A young man came up to me and said:

"'Mr. Beck, I knew this last night.'

"I said: 'My God! Can it be a conspiracy?'

"He said: 'I don't know; but I knew this would happen last night,' and disappeared. I am glad I did not recognize that young man. I suppose he was

EXCITED AND BESIDE HIMSELF."

"When was the last time you saw the President before he was wounded?"

"On Thursday afternoon. We passed quite a little while together. He was unusually kind, buoyant, and happy. His desire was to do all he could for some constituents of mine, in whose interest I called. He began to talk of his wife's illness, and the happiness he expected to have during his holiday. His eyes filled as he talked, and when we parted he gave me one of his left-handed blows on the shoulder, which I told him I would carry home as a love-lick."

"Did you see him after the shooting?"

"No; but I called at the White House that evening and gave a prescription which I am sure was of service. I told the Cabinet that, in my belief, if Mrs. Garfield should break down on her arrival it would kill him. His mind was solely engaged about her. I begged that Mrs. Blaine, who is the bravest woman in the world,

A WOMAN OF BRAINS AS WELL AS NERVE,

should meet her and prepare her. This was done. Mrs. Garfield showed herself a woman of courage, and all went well. One smile from his wife was worth more to the half-dying President than all the doctors."

"You think the President will recover?"

"I think he will. His only danger now is a too speedy removal. If they will leave him alone he will recover. If they attempt prematurely to change his position he may have a relapse. Everything has been in his favor. He is a boy in health and heart, and a good Christian man who does not fear to die. He feels that he has run a career wronging no man, and he is ready to go, but he don't want to go, and is full of cheer and hope. I believe, therefore, he will get well."

"What of

THE VICE-PRESIDENT?"

"He is not a bad man. He is soft-hearted, and has suffered not a little. The reports have not been exaggerated. He is really a kind, good man, and when I saw him he was overwhelmed, and the last thing he wanted was the Presidency."

"Do you think there was a conspiracy?"

"Of that I am entirely without information."

"What about the failure of the Democrats to elect a President of the Senate?"

"They had no chance. The Vice-President never vacated the chair."

"But they did not offer to do so."

"The facts are these: The Republicans agreed to go into an election if the Democrats would elect Senator Harris, of Tennessee. The Democrats, who have a high regard for Senator Harris, and Senator Harris, who is an unselfish Democrat, refused to accept an office thus tendered. There was, consequently, no election. That is all."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

GUITEAU WAS A MEMBER OF BEECHER'S FLOCK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Information was obtained yesterday showing that Charles J. Guiteau, the would-be assasin of the President, was a member of Plymouth Church, and, upon further inquiry, it was ascertained from a member of the Rev. S. B. Halliday's family that he also belonged to one of the Plymouth Bible classes, but his connection with the church ceased about twelve years ago, and lasted about two years. Mr. Alvan Hill, who taught the class of which Guiteau was a member, when asked about it, said that he remembered the person well enough, having had a personal experience with him which clearly indicated the insincerity of his character. This he explained by saying that the very first time he ever saw Guiteau the latter said he was

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

and trying to find something to do, and, on the strength of that plea, borrowed $7 from him. After that," said Mr. Hill, "I found that he was not looking for work, and so, when he came to me again, soon afterward, and wanted to borrow more money, I flatly refused to let him have any. That was the kind of eccentricity he displayed. The custom was for the members of the class to hang their photographs on the wall all in one frame, and there it remained until he committed the horrible assault on the President. When I heard that he was the person who did that I took his picture down at once."

COLFAX.

HIS SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 11.—A praise meeting was held at the First M. E. Church in this city last evening and was largely attended. The meeting was addressed by all ministers, the Mayor, G. J. Ham, ex-Mayor Thomas, S. F. Allen, and by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Mr. Colfax said he was glad to be at home, to join with his townsmen in profound sympathy with the President as he laid on his bed of pain and peril, in thanksgivings to God for that providential deflection of the assasin's bullet which saved him from immediate death, and in earnest prayers that the favorable symptoms which have so gladdened the entire civilized world may may continue until his complete recovery is assured. He thought that probably the hour before he was shot was one of the happiest hours of the President for many a year. He had passed through the opening months of his Administration more successfully and satisfactorily, as a whole, than any of his predecessors for many a year,—his wife, so near to death at one time, had recovered, and was to join him that day for his delightful New England trip to the college where he had studied so hard and graduated so honorably,—he was then to enjoy with her a mountain recreation, where official worriments could not annoy him,—when that shot was fired at him, which resounded from city to city, and hill-top to valley, all over our land, and literally

"ECHOED AROUND THE WORLD."

Unlike the era when Mr. Lincoln was so wickedly murdered, there were no "wars nor rumors of wars" to inflame the brain of the wretch, who, like Mr. Lincoln's murderer, was too cowardly to face the man he intended to kill, but fired from behind him. There was no sectional agitation, no popular discontent, but on the contrary, the country was prosperous and happy. No one, in all the land, challenged the President's right to his high office, there was no private grievance of the assasin to be avenged, and no public wrong to be redressed. But it was a horrible, dastardly, atrocious deed; and the blow thus aimed at the President was felt by the entire Nation. It united all parties, all creeds, all sections, and even beyond our own boundaries, all nations. And, on the following Sabbath, the very eve of our joyous National anniversary, it seemed as if our whole Republic was in mourning and in prayer. Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, orthodox and heterodox, including, doubtless, many who rarely, if ever, prayed before—our millions of people united in earnest, beseeching petitions to the Most High, that He, in whose hands are the lives of individuals as well as of nations, should save our stricken President for his family as well as for the Union and mankind.

I happened to be

IN A SOUTHERN STATE

on that very Sabbath, to speak at their Fourth of July celebration, and telegraphed my sympathies to President Garfield's physician, whom I knew so well; but when I feared he could not live to hear of them. And I was struck with the urgent, emphatic, anxious supplications I heard from Southern ministers on that day and the next, almost wrestling with God, as it were, as in the olden time, for an answer to their prayer for the President's life. For, as I am glad to say, the expressed sympathy was just as earnest from those who are opposed to him as from his political friends; and as the world knows, as fervid and outspoken in the South as in the North.

I need scarcely tell you what you have all learned, how bravely he has since then looked death in the face with the calmness and courage of an old soldier. How it must have impressed all of you as it did me, when you read that the afternoon of the attack, when it seemed as if all but Dr. Bliss had despaired of his recovery, he calmly said, "God's will be done! I am ready to go if my time has come." *Ready*, although he had so recently risen to the acme of American fame and honor! *Ready*, when he had yet to enjoy nearly the whole of his Presidential term! *Ready*, when life, with loving wife and children, and clustering honors, must have seemed so sweet to him!

But the secret of this was

HIS IMPLICIT FAITH IN GOD.

I have known Gen. Garfield for many years, and I have never heard any, even of those who sneer at Christian public men, doubt the sincerity of his Christianity. And how grandly has it been illustrated in these most eventful hours of his life. My thoughts have gone, like yours, hour after hour, day after day, to that sick bed in the White House. Contemplate the scene! While around the telegraph offices people have watched the bulletins, and their clenched hands, and hot words, and hotter blood have illustrated their feelings, not a word of bitterness has fallen from the sufferer's lips as he has quietly borne the intense pain of his wound. No word of wrath or indignation at the murderous scoundrel whose bullet had so suddenly changed his happiness into sorrow, and brought him, in a moment, to the very portal of the tomb. No repining at this sudden change from the highest position in the world to the cold grave that seemed already opening for him. Braver than all around him, when there, as everywhere else, was excitement, in the President's heart was peace. Nothing but the sustaining power of the Divine Master he had served so long and so faithfully could have given us this grand spectacle of unshaken resignation, which for many a year will be remembered throughout the world.

Although I am exceeding the limit of this evening's speeches, I cannot close without a word of tribute to

THE LOVING AND HEROIC WIFE

whom you have all borne on your hearts, with him at whose bedside she has been so tenderly ministering. From death's door he had nursed her back into life; and when the news reached her at the seaside that her noble husband had been so wickedly shot down, she hastened on a flying train, that sped less quickly than her anxious thoughts, to encircle him in those dark hours with her weak but loving arms, and forgetting her own weakness to inspire him with hope and faith, and to help him, with all her heart and all her love, in this prolonged and heroic fight against the enemy, Death. God bless her indeed, and crown all of her hopes and prayers with the consummation of his recovery. I can say no more. The people of every continent are counting the heart-throbs and the pulse-beats of our President, as the bulletins flash from his bedside, all over the Old World and the New. The multiplied millions of prayers from the good people of every land will, I hope and believe, be heard and answered by Him who doeth all things well; and elected to the Presidency by the people, as Gen. Garfield was, those millions upon millions of prayers of that sad Sabbath will indeed consecrate him to that high office in the years to come more than any other Ruler or Governor was ever consecrated before.

PUBLIC FEELING.

GALESBURG, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 11.—The course of THE TRIBUNE on the Guiteau assasination infamy meets with unqualified indorsement in this city. Its application of the forceps to the spoils system to which the Conkling "spoils-hunting" organs are so firmly wedded is just what is needed at this time. The people have had enough of the Conkling gymnastic exercises in their politics, and desire a rest. If every Senator and Representative in Congress is to dictate to the President who he shall appoint to office, then may we reasonably expect that corruption will be the rule in office, and Civil-Service reform become a byword and hissing. The most corrupt political machine that ever had an existence during any Administration of the Government was invented by Conkling and manipulated by his satraps, and the President did a grand work when he inaugurated means to smash the machine. Conkling by his course has destroyed himself, and no longer will be a factor in our politics. Now let him join the Democrats, where he will find boon companions,—the Republican party has no further use for him. Let THE TRIBUNE continue in the future, as in the past, to deal its telling blows at the spoils system and the people will heartily back it.

GOV. SMITH, OF WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—This morning Gov. Smith received a telegram from Gov. Foster, of Ohio, suggesting a day of National thanksgiving for the escape of the President from his imminent danger, and that a day be set apart by a committee of the Executives of the different States, and naming a committee of Governors of certai States to agree upon the day to be observed. In reply Gov. Smith sent the following:

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—*To His Excellency Gov. Charles Foster, Columbus, O.:* Sincerely rejoicing at the cheering prospect of the President's recovery, and fully agreeing with you as to the propriety of setting apart a day of thanksgiving and prayer to the God of nations, I heartily concur in your suggestion, and will be pleased to act in harmony with other Executives. The people of Wisconsin have been most deeply solicitous in regard to the President's condition, and with thankful hearts will unite in the observance of such a day.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, Governor.

TWENTY GOVERNORS.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—Gov. Foster has received telegrams from the Governors of Indiana, Massachusetts, Kansas, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York, Nebraska, Vermont, Florida, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Wyoming Territory approving the suggestion in reference to fixing a day to be observed as a praise day for the recovery of President Garfield. The Governor of Georgia was added to the Committee on Date to-day.

MARITIME ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Maritime Association passed a resolution this afternoon denouncing the shooting of President Garfield, and congratulating him on his escape from instant death, and prospects of recovery.

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—In response to the telegram from Gov. Foster, of Ohio, suggesting the propriety of setting apart by concurrent action of the Governors of the States of a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the President, Gov. Cullom to-day forwarded the following:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—*His Excellency Charles Foster, Governor, Columbus, Ohio:* Your telegram of the 10th received this morning. My feelings are in entire harmony with your views in reference to the propriety of setting apart by concurrent action of the Governors of States of a day of thanksgiving in view of the gratifying recovery of the President. I would suggest, however, that the selection of a day be made when the President's convalescence is fully assured. I think it eminently proper that you should take the initiative in the matter.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

NOTES.

GORHAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The *National Republican* this morning, the most pronounced of all the Buck organs, calls for reconciliation and peace between the factions. It says, addressing the President: "Your wounds and your danger have made you sacred to every American. All have faults. Let all show charity. We look to a President rescued from the jaws of death for the words which shall lift all good citizens out of narrow ruts and petty selfish strife up to the hights where none shall be for a faction, but all be for the State. Then let those who do not respond be held as factionists, and let none be trusted who shall cast a stumbling-block in the way of any disposed to aid in a reunion of all Union men."

AN ALDERNEY COW FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Special to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—To-day the Alderney cow that a wealthy Baltimorean sent to the White House arrived and was tethered in a stable below the State Department Building. The doctors had found some difficulty in procuring the very best milk, and it was their wish that the milk given to their patient should not only be the best, but should be drawn from one animal. The gentleman referred to hearing this tendered the services of one of his fine Alderney herd, and to-day a soft-eyed bovine arrived in a special car from Baltimore to give her aid in the President's recovery. She was placed under the charge of one of the most reliable men attached to the White House stable, and who alone of all of the force of help employed in and around the Executive Mansion knows how to milk. The President, it seems, was much interested in the arrival of the animal and her disposition, and would have talked about her good qualities all day if it had been permitted. He asked Col. Rockwell about her, where she had been put, who had charge of her, and how soon some of the milk was to be brought to him. The Colonel reminded him that he must keep silence: the doctors had especially commanded that. The President lay still for a while and then said, jokingly, "The first thing I know I will be told I can't go down to the stable to see her this afternoon." After this little talk the President lay still the most of the day, but he got none of the milk till evening. The bovine, shaken up by her journey, and perhaps frightened by her new surroundings, would not, as her attendant explained in the language of the dairy, "give down," which, to be interpreted, means that she retained her milk, despite the efforts of the man to coax it through the teats. When the sun got lower she was led out in the White House grounds and tethered where the clover was youngest and most tender. She switched her tail in glee, and when the man came with his milk-pail and small stool, followed by Jamie and Mollie Garfield, Brindle "gave down" handsomely a splendid gallon of rich milk, some of which was soon after served to the President and relished very much.

A CRANK.

A woman claiming to be from Michigan put in an appearance at police headquarters to-day and asked directions where to find the Attorney-General. She gave the name of Hannah D. Klunneger, and said she had been swindled out of her property by wicked lawyers of Bay City, Mich., and had come here to get the Attorney-General to secure her rights for her. The President had not complied with her request to compel a restitution of her property, and he was punished for it by being shot. Among her effects was a letter addressed to the President containing the following passage: "I kindly ask you to send some Christian, sir, to look after the wrecked town of Bay City, Mich., and to reform its sinful people." She was judged deranged, and accordingly taken care of, as are other cranks. She made no threats, but said the President and America in general would be punished if they did not have justice done her. The city has been quite free of cranks of late.

CHICAGO.

SYMPATHETIC ODD-FELLOWS.

At a meeting of the Wildey Association (Odd-Fellows) at the Palmer House last night, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. J. L. Barnum and unanimously adopted by a rising vote, it being also ordered that the resolution be telegraphed at once to Washington:

WHEREAS, We, representing the 5,000 Odd-Fellows of Chicago, in public meeting assembled, having heard of the dastardly and outrageous assault upon our Chief Magistrate by the hand of a cowardly assasin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the President, James A. Garfield, and to his estimable wife, our earnest and heartfelt sympathy and condolence upon this occasion, and sincerely desire and trust that he may be speedily restored to health, to his devoted family, and to a sorrowing Nation.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, Room 17 Honoré Building, Thursday at 8 p. m., for the purpose of taking suitable action on the attempted assasination of their comrade, Gen. Garfield, the President of the United States. All comrades are invited.

PRAYING POLES.

The Polish Israelites of this city prayed all day Saturday (their Sunday) in the synagog at No. 136 Pacific avenue for the President's recovery.

UNION VETERANS.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club last evening, Col. Scribner, President of the Club, reported that he had sent the following telegram on the attempted assasination of the President.

CHICAGO, July 5.—*To the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War:* The members of the Chicago Union Veteran Club send heartfelt sympathy the President and his family, and sincerely hope for his speedy recovery. Every encouraging message is hailed with delight. Their indignation and horror are beyond expression.

W. S. SCRIBNER, President.

The following reply was received by letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 7.—*W. S. Scribner, President Union Veteran Club, Chicago*—DEAR SIR: It gave me great pleasure to receive your telegram expressing the sympathy of the Chicago Union Veteran Club with the President and his family in the suffering which is caused by his attempted assasination. On their behalf I thank you for your kind message, and I trust that the President's restoration will be such that I may lay your communication before him in person at an early date. Believe me very truly yours, ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

A resolution denunciatory of the attempt to associate anybody but Guiteau with the assasination was introduced and adopted. Several others on the subject of the assasination were referred to the Committee on Political Action.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Rains at Marshalltown, Ia., Culminate in a Water-spout.

About Forty Houses Put Afloat, Some Being Swept Down-Stream.

Streets and Railroad Tracks Flooded to a Depth of Several Feet.

The Loss Will Amount to About Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Railroad Property in Iowa Suffers Great Damage by the Storm.

Des Moines in Imminent Danger of a Ducking by an Overflow.

Many People Continue to Succumb to the Intense Heat in Different Places.

Cincinnati Undertakers Unable to Bury the Fast Accumulating Victims of Sunstroke.

DES MOINES, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 11.—A severe rain-storm last night north and east of this section did immense damage to railroads. The Chicago & Rock Island is badly washed between Colfax and Wilton. No trains have passed here to-day eastward. Passengers from the West are transferred to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, that road being all right. The Chicago & Northwestern, which had just got opened, was again washed out, and there are no trains between Grand Junction and Marshalltown. The damage to railroads is more severe than from any storm this year. Des Moines and Coon Rivers are running over their banks here, and great damage to property in the city is threatened.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 11.—Saturday and Sunday nights' rains have created great havoc to all railroads in this part of the State. The Chicago & Northwestern have abandoned their road west of Cedar Rapids. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific have a bridge washed out over the Skunk River at Colfax, and a track washed near Iowa City. No trains have arrived here over these roads since yesterday morning. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy came in to-day, but their track and bridges along the Des Moines River are reported as going. This river has raised about six feet in twenty-four hours, and is still rising two inches an hour. Some fifty families have already been obliged to vacate their houses in the lower part of the city, and many more are moving. All the wagon bridges over the Coon River are gone, and the railroad bridge at Boonville over this river, belonging to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, must go. Several construction trains working on repairs on these lines have been wrecked, with considerable loss of life, but just how much it is impossible to learn. Nothing like the present flood has ever been known here before in the spring. The damage to railroads and all other industries, as well as crops, is beyond estimation. To-night the weather is clear and promising.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 11.—Great damage was caused in this city yesterday and last night by heavy rains, which culminated this morning in the form of a waterspout. Linn Creek rose to so great a hight as to put afloat about forty houses occupied by families, some of them being swept down stream. Fortunately, so far as learned, no lives were lost. The Ketchum Wagon-Works and Stoddard's sawmills were almost totally destroyed. The following properties were badly damaged: Hawkeye Oil Mills, Mammoth Sugar Refinery, tanning-works, Iowa Barb-Wire, Kreutzer's furniture factory, gas-works, Bowman's Brewery, St. Louis Elevator, Sleight's Elevator foundation, Iowa Central Machine-Shops, Iowa Central offices, stock-yards, coal offices, Iowa Central and Chicago & Northwestern Depot buildings, and the Bowler House, where the water reached the windows of the first story. The Chicago & Northwestern and Central tracks were four feet under water at the depot. The Northwestern bridge went out east of the city, and the Central bridge at that point is disabled. The Central lost 25,000 ties and much bridge timber. The fair-grounds were entirely covered with water, and most of the high fence swept away. Ferguson's fine horse-farm suffered much. Many farm houses are surrounded by water on the bottom lands on Iowa River. Farmers put out signals of distress from the roofs of their houses, and rescuing parties have been sent out in boats. The Iowa River is higher than ever before known. The loss in crops, improvements, and stock is beyond estimate at present; but in the city and vicinity the loss will exceed $200,000.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 11.—Manager Ward, of the Western Union, started east on hand-cars and rafts to repair telegraph lines, and only succeeded in getting out five miles. He found many telegraph-poles shivered by the lightning, and Timber Creek bridge, on the Northwestern Road, swept out. The river there is a mile wide, and the Iowa River, below, three miles. Five hundred cattle swam down stream from above at that point during the day. Manager Ward will resume work early in the morning with boats, and hopes to have the wires repaired so as to connect with wires from the East. The disasters by flood appear more serious as reports come in.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 11.—The heat in this city for the past three days has been the most intense ever known. Sunday the thermometer at the Signal Service office rose to 101 degrees, the day before it had been at 100 degrees, and to-day thermometers have risen to 102 in all parts of the city. The suffering has been great, and the number of sunstrokes is unparalleled. It is estimated that when the returns are all in it will be found that there have been at least fifty fatal cases within the city limits to-day. A very much greater number have been prostrated, but will probably recover. The telephones at the hospitals have been kept ringing all day with calls for ambulances. One single undertaker is said to have twenty-five bodies awaiting burial. Three prominent business men were among the victims to-day. They were Capt. Williamson, John A. Mollinoff, and Matthew Addy. The two first named are dead. Mr. Addy may recover. The pavements and sidewalks are burning hot. Physicians say that without any increase in the degree of heat the number of prostrations will rapidly increase from day to day, owing to the debility caused by such weather. To-day operations on all the public works were stopped, and business in general is being severely interfered with. Undertakers complain that they are unable to bury the dead except by providing smaller funeral cortéges than are customary. A slight breeze has sprung up to-night, and there is hope that the worst is passed. There seems to have been a hot belt, of which Cincinnati formed the centre. The indications are that this belt is moving northward. Dispatches from the interior and northern part of the State to-day show a rapidly rising temperature. At Akron it is reported to have reached 108 degrees.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The heat has not been quite so intense to-day as it was yesterday, but the thermometers only show two or three degrees lower temperature. Clouds temper the fierce rays of the sun, however, and there is a marked absence of the scorching sensation which prevailed yesterday. A brisk shower fell about noon, and there was considerable thunder. This cooled the atmosphere somewhat, but it afforded only temporary relief. About a dozen sunstrokes occurred this morning, five of which were fatal, and several were reported late last night not previously mentioned.

Signal service reports to-day as follows: 6 a. m. 81, 10 a. m. 93, 2 p. m. 94, 6 p. m. 93; maximum, 97.5; minimum, 80. While this shows a temperature from two to eight degrees lower than yesterday, the heat, since the shower at noon, by reason of increased humidity of the atmosphere, has really been more oppressive, and people suffered more this afternoon than they did yesterday, when the air was dry. Sunstrokes have been numerous to-day, but, as reports are not in from outlying stations at this writing, the exact number cannot be given. They will probably reach twenty, however, and perhaps one-half of them were fatal. A pretty good breeze is stirring to-night, and there is comparative comfort on the line of it, but there are no indications of a break in the heated term, and the probabilities are that to-morrow will be quite as bad as to-day.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 11.—There have been more than twenty-four hours' severe rain-storms in the last two days, causing considerable damage to crops. More than twenty miles of the Chicago & Northwestern track was washed away between here and Council Bluffs last night. A fearful waterspout fell upon Marshalltown, washing away a number of large establishments and doing vast damage generally. Water two to three feet deep is in the streets and buildings. Wires are all down west of here. Chicago & Northwestern trains west go over the Burlington & Cedar Rapids and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Roads. The weather is very severe, the thermometer indicating nearly 100 in the shade. Much outdoor labor ceased during the middle of the day.

WINONA, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., July 11.—A terrific local hail-storm, accompanied by a tornado and heavy rain, visited this place at half-past 3 this afternoon. The hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and so thickly did they fall that the ground was white as if visited by a snow-storm. The glass of buildings fronting on the north and west sides of the streets is all broken. Estimated loss, $3,000. The squall struck two skiff loads of laborers employed on the Government works two miles above the city. One boat contained seven and the other five men. The swells, which were five feet high, swamped both boats, and John Fick, of Fountain City, was drowned when within twenty feet of the shore. Five of his companions were rescued with difficulty. The loss to crops in the near vicinity will not fall below $10,000.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 11.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad suffered great damage from the rainstorm which fell this morning from 12 to 3 o'clock, between Iowa City and Colfax. Superintendent Kimball stated to a TRIBUNE representative this morning that 100 miles of their main Iowa Division are more or less affected. The principal washouts occurred at the following named places: Six hundred feet of track are washed out near Oxford. At Ladora the track is blocked for a considerable distance by a landslide. The track is under water for the distance of half a mile two miles west of Kellogg. Five miles east of Fairfax 1,500 feet of embankment are washed away. Clear Creek and South Skunk River rose five feet in five hours during the storm. Trains running on the main line are being sent around by Fairfax, which causes a delay of five hours.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—The extreme hot weather continues. For the past three days the rather conservative instrument of the Signal Office has shown 101 degrees each day, although 102 degrees was reached here in 1874, as shown by the Signal-Office records. It was only for one day, and the thermometer soon fell to a normal hight. This may truthfully be said to be the hottest spell of weather which has been experienced in the memory of the present generation. Seven fatal cases of sunstroke have occurred to-day, while many others have been prostrated who seem likely to recover. There has been no rain in this section since June 30, and everything is famishing for water.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 11.—James Addlesburger, a tinsmith, who has resided here many years, fell a victim to the heat and excessive alcoholism last night, being found dead in bed in his room on the top floor of a store building. He was aged 35, and had long been a very hard drinker. To-night closed another oppressively hot and choking day. The mercury has stood about 100 all day. People are deserting their houses by night, sleeping in dooryards and in hammocks. A number of persons have been prostrated the past five days, but only the case of Addlesburger has proved fatal.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—The heat was intense here to-day, and the mortality among aged persons and infants is very large. There were several cases of sunstroke in the city reported to-day, making twenty-one deaths and thirty-five prostrations since Saturday. The excessive heat has caused great suffering among cattle and hogs at the East Liberty Stock-Yards, from one to a dozen carcasses being taken from each train of live stock that arrives.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—The heated term continues here, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer registered 99, against 101 Sunday. Carpenters and masons employed on the many new buildings here were unable to work after 10 o'clock a. m., while the city employés at work on streets and sewers were dismissed at 12 o'clock. Several cases of sunstroke were reported, but none of them are fatal.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 11.—To-day has been oppressively hot, the mercury reaching 98, but no new cases of sunstroke are reported. Philip Steiger, prostrated Saturday, died to-day. Lawyer Jaynes, prostrated yesterday, has recovered. There is a notable change to milder weather this evening, and appearances of rain.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—Springfield enjoyed another very hot day to-day. The Signal Service thermometer reached the highest point—98—at 4:30 p. m., and was 96 at 6 p. m. A cooling storm is expected and earnestly longed for.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 11.—William Murphy, a stonemason employed on the new building at Plymouth, Ind., was sunstruck this afternoon at 2 o'clock. He is still insensible. The doctors say he can live but a few hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—Anna Schwomeyer, a German, died to-day from the effects of the heat. There were several cases of prostration, but no others were fatal.

M'GREGOR, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 11.—Numerous cats and dogs and two cows were carried into the

Mississippi River, and drowned in the flood of Saturday night. The City of McGregor loses in broken sewers, washed-out streets and sidewalks, probably $3,000. E. R. Barrow & Co. lost $400; S. J. Pilerson, $500; Jarrett & Dayne, $400. Many others lost, but the amounts are all under $100 each.

DUNDEE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., July 11.—The most severe rain-storm known in this section for many years occurred last night. The rain fell in torrents for about three hours, and Fox River raised three feet in that time, doing considerable damage. It carried away the coffer-dam at Carpentersville, where the dam is being rebuilt.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 11.—At Maroa last evening James Lightner, a blacksmith, fell in the street, being overcome by the heat. He is likely to die. The heat here to-day has been intense—nearly 104 in the sade.

MUNCIE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 11.—It was intensely hot here to-day. There were five sunstrokes this afternoon, one of which may prove fatal. A large number of people were overcome by the heat. The thermometer indicated 104 in the shade.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 11.—The day has been terribly hot, and several cases of prostration of laborers and horses are reported; none fatal.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, cloudy weather, possibly local rains in the Southwestern portion, variable winds, mostly westerly, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region fair weather, easterly winds, stationary or lower barometer, and higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, winds mostly southerly, stationary or lower barometer, and higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather in the northern portion, local rains, stationary or higher barometer and temperature, southerly, veering in the latter district to westerly winds.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and lowest in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen slightly in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and the northern portion of the South Atlantic States. It has fallen from three to ten degrees in New England. Elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. A maximum temperature of 90 degrees and above was reported this afternoon from the West Gulf States, Lower Missouri Valley, and all districts east of the Mississippi, excepting New England and the Lake region. The following temperatures are reported from stations on the northern frontier: Eastport, 52; Quebec, 67; Burlington, 63; Montreal, 64; Alpena, 61; and Duluth, 57. Local rains are reported from New England, the Middle Atlantic, and Gulf States. Southerly winds continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. In the Lower Lake region the winds have shifted to easterly. The Mississippi has fallen fifteen inches at Cairo and risen eleven inches at Keokuk. The Ohio has risen fifteen inches at Pittsburg and Louisville. The Cumberland has fallen sixteen inches at Nashville.

Fair weather is indicated for the South Atlantic States to-day and to-morrow. The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 11—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.058	64.5	91	N.......	8	.04	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.055	72.3	84	N.......	4	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.982	74.7	80	E.......	8	.00	Fair.
6:18 p.m.	29.954	71.2	86	N.......	8	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.967	71.2	89	S.E.....	3	.00	Fair.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.999.
Mean thermometer, 70.1.
Mean humidity, 73.0.
Highest temperature, 77.6.
Lowest temperature, 61.7.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 11—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany........	73	70	S....	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena..........	65	71	....	Calm...	0	Clear.
Buffalo..........	78	70	E....	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo............	93	88	S.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Cheyenne.......	83	67	S....	Gentle.	.01	Clear.
Chicago.........	75	71	S.E..	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Cincinnati......	99	92	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cleveland.......	77	73	E....	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Davenport......	85	83	S.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Denver..........	87	69	N.W.	Gentle.	.08	Fair.
Des Moines	89	81	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Detroit..........	81	75	N.E..	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Dodge City.....	95	82	S. E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Dubuque........	86	..	....	....	....	....
Duluth..........	61	57	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Erie..............	76	73	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Escanaba.......	69	66	E....	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson....	96	83	S. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven..	79	74	....	Calm...	0	Clear.
Indianapolis....	97	90	....	Calm...	0	Clear.
Keokuk.........	95	85	....	Calm...	0	Fair.
La Crosse......	81	78	S....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Leavenworth..	93	86	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville.......	97	87	W...	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Marquette.......	61	61	....	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis........	95	97	....	Calm...	0	Smoke
Milwaukee......	69	64	....	Calm...	0	Foggy.
Nashville.......	99	86	N.W.	Light...	0	Fair.
North Platte...	79	71	S.E..	Gentle.	*—	Cl'dy.
Omaha..........	92	84	S....	Brisk...	0	Fair.
Oswego.........	72	68	....	Calm...	0	Clear.
Pittsburg........	91	81	N.W.	Light...	0	Fair.
Port Huron....	69	65	N.E..	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Rochester......	74	70	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Sandusky.......	79	78	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Shreveport.....	98	86	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Springfield......	95	88	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
St. Louis........	94	87	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul.........	71	75	S.E..	Brisk...	.15	Cl'dy.
Toledo..........	80	78	E....	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Vicksburg......	98	82	S....	Gentle.	.48	Cl'dy.
Yankton........	81	76	S.W.	Fresh..	.02	Cl'dy.
Bismarck.......	72	..	....	....	....	....
Denison.........	94	83	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Buford..........	60	..	....	....	....	....
Custer...........	72	..	....	....	....	....
Galveston......	93	84	S....	Fresh..	*—	Clear.
Moorhead......	69	..	....	....	....	....
Port Eads......	86	82	N.W.	Fresh..	0	†L. r'in
San Antonio...	86	82	S. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak....	..	79	N.W.	Fresh..	.43	†L. r'in

†Thunder-storm.

ROBBED HER MISTRESS.

Hulda Haggblom, a Swedish girl 18 years of age, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with the larceny of $250 in cash from her late employer, Mrs. Wilhelmina Wolff, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 112 North Clark street. One morning of last week Mrs. Wolff had occasion to leave home. When she returned she saw that her room had been ransacked and the money, which she kept in a small satchel in a bureau-drawer, was gone. The landlady did not suspect Hulda because of the girl's apparent concern lest the thief should not be found out, and her well-feigned ignorance of the whole affair. Last Friday, only two days after the money was taken, the girl announced her desire to leave, which she did. Prior to leaving she paid to a woman living in the house $17 which she owed to her. This fact excited Mrs. Wolff's suspicions, and she caused Hulda to be watched. Yesterday she was followed to the office of the National Steamship Company, No. 4 Clark street, and was there arrested. Her trunk was at the office, her ticket for passage across the water had been bought and paid for, and she was ready to sail for Stockholm, where her parents are thought to reside. She confessed to having taken the money, and appeared much distressed over the disgrace which her arrest has heaped upon her. From what she says her adventures in this country have resulted in no good to her. She arrived one year ago, lived awhile in New York, emigrated to Des Moines, and thence to Moline, Ill. She came to Chicago a few months ago, and soon fell in love with "Charley," whose attentions culminated in subjecting her to the dangers of medical malpractice to conceal guilt and disgrace. Her physical condition since the operation has been so bad that she became desperate and resorted to theft to acquire enough money to carry her back to her native land. The girl had spent about $30 in replenishing her wardrobe. The remainder of the money was found upon her person when arrested. She will come before the North Side Police Court this morning.

A BRUTAL WIFE-BEATER.

James O'Malley, a drinking, ruffianly coal-heaver, living with his wife and six children at No. 510 North Clark street, was before Justice Arnd yesterday, charged with beating his wife, destroying the household furniture, and driving the children out of the house at the point of a revolver. The wife and mother testified that she had endured all manner of abuse and neglect from her husband for the past twelve years. On the night before the Fourth he returned home drunk and smashed with an ax an $85 sewing-machine, upon which she in part relied for her support. He abused her, called her vile names, threatened her life, and drove the entire family out of doors. Justice Arnd fined him $50.

NEW YORK.

Gould and Vanderbilt Said to Be Investing in Stocks.

Hints of Compromise in the Trunk-Line Troubles and Complications.

Denunciation of the "Pall Mall Gazette's" Article on American Finances.

A Story by Eli Perkins About the Great Operators in Wheat and Their Estimates.

STREET TALK.

THE TRUNK LINE STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Speaking of the stock market to-day, a prominent broker said: "It would not be surprising if it appeared, a few days hence, that to-day was the time to have bought. I hear of buying by Mr. Gould and by Mr. Vanderbilt, and reports of a speedy termination of the trunk-line difficulties floating about. Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore Road, said some time ago that the trunk lines were now in a position where the troubles could be readily adjusted. Hints to the effect that trunk-line stocks are a purchase are heard, and there is some buying of Lake Shore by men who usually get early information of important movements. Rapid progress is being made with

THE NEW POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

I hear that an important meeting is to be held to-night in connection with the purchase of patents. The Company is to have $1,000,000 capital, and, if half that is claimed in its prospectus is true, the Company propose to revolutionize telegraphy. I hear that Mr. Keene is interested in the Company, and suppose that his sales of Western Union are based upon his expectation that the new Company will prove a serious competitor for the great monopoly.

The bears in Metropolitan say that a majority of the Directors will oppose the continuation of the management of the road by the Manhattan Company. They say that the lease has already been broken, and that the Metropolitan and New York Elevated will be operated separately. They say that the Manhattan Company will go into the hands of a Receiver this week, and that a Receiver is likely to be appointed for the Metropolitan. It is also reported that the Manhattan debts will be settled by a call upon the stockholders to make good

THE DEFICIENCY,

amounting to $1,500,000. They say also that a lively fight will break out between the Gould and Field interests over the ownership of the Pearl street line, which is considered to be the key of the elevated road situation. They say that the story of a combination of interests between the Metropolitan and Manhattan Companies is circulated for the purpose of getting up a market on which some of the old Directors can get rid of their stock. The bulls in the stock take an entirely different view of the situation. They admit that Manhattan will probably be out, but say the Metropolitan will be materially benefited thereby. "It was whispered about Saturday afternoon," said a broker this evening, "that the trunk-line difficulties would suddenly cease, that the rates would be partially restored, the stocks advanced, and

HARMONY PREVAIL."

There is little doubt the prediction of higher prices for the stocks proving true if the others are fulfilled. The story comes from inside sources, and a considerable amount of shorts have been covered within a day or two upon the belief that the trunk lines were tired of losing money in a bootless fight. I hear upon good authority that Mr. Vanderbilt was a buyer of stocks on Friday and Saturday. A committee of boatmen stated at Albany a few days ago that a load of 8,000 bushels of grain would produce $340, of which $293 were required to meet various charges, leaving only $101 for working expenses and profit. I am inclined to credit the report that the termination of the Trunk Line war is more nearly at hand than most people suppose."

THE ARTICLE FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE,"

cabled from London to-day, and foreshadowing a panic in American securities, is looked upon by financiers in the vicinity of Wall street as having been instigated by speculators who desire to depress the value of American securities both in the London and American markets. Mr. Fisk, of Fisk & Hatch, said he would not waste time to talk on a subject so ridiculous as that quoted from the English paper. It was evident to him that the writer of the article knew nothing of the financial condition of this country, or had been induced to write it by some one who desired to depress American securities. As to Government bonds, they were never in a better condition than they are now, as all who know anything about them would say. He declined to say anything more on the subject.

A LEADING OFFICER OF A WESTERN RAILROAD

said it would have paid a speculative operator well to have given $1,000 for the insertion of such an article in a leading English newspaper, or it may have been inspired by some one who had been bitten by a speculation, and sought thus to replace his losses. Any one who knew the present condition of the country, when the United States Government can borrow money at 3½ and 4 per cent, and when it is difficult to find borrowers in this city at the legal rate of 6 per cent, would know that there was very little appearance of an approaching panic. As to the crop, the reports are not so unfavorable in even affected localities as to make the general welfare of the products of the earth anything to be feared, for loss in one district will be made up in another. Real estate is not at all inflated, and

NONE OF THE CAUSES OF THE PANIC OF 1873

exist at the present time. The money that is being invested in extension of railways, etc., is already in the country, and is being expended in the country. The relative value of railway stock must be estimated not so much by its market price as compared with two or three years ago as by the earnings of to-day in comparison with those of years back. If the country is supporting the railways by an increase of business, then the extension of railways is a healthy one. A "bear" could not have done better than to have inspired just such an article as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has printed; but the facts, when investigated, will not bear out the deductions contained therein. Others who were spoken to on the subject, and whose opinions are considered of value, said there existed here no grounds for such a panicky article.

WHEAT.

A GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The produce markets, though firmer, were by no means settled or strong upon a known or accepted basis of values, which is now wholly wanting, and will be until the actual thrashing of wheat and corn decide which of the numerous and conflicting reports of the crops and harvests are correct. At the present everybody has his own reports and his own estimates, and bets on his own ability to guess closer than his neighbor on the result, without any apparent combined and decided bull or bear interest in the market. In a word, it is a kind of guerrilla or go-as-you-please market, where each bull and bear fights on his own account and in the manner and plan he chooses. This applies, of course, to the options in grain, in which all dealings are based more upon

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COMING CROP

than upon the actual supply and demand, the power of which is still controlled by the large operators, who still believe in their ability to force demand at their own prices on the balance of the old crops, which they calculate will be wanted before the new ones can become available. Dispatches from Ohio and Indiana say that new wheat is not thrashing out as well as expected, and that the farmers are stacking it instead of thrashing and sending it to market, not being satisfied with current prices. Others also state that the farmers are willing to sell at the market, but are not yet ready to haul it in, and prefer not to sell it until later.

THE CONDITION OF THE FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

can best be judged from the following extract from a prominent French shipper of this city: "The harvest in France promises to be splendid in general. Germany looks well, and, as regards Russia, I have to-day a telegram from Tagenrag saying crops look most magnificently. With such prospects for abundant crops and large arrivals of wheat at an early date at the European markets, and present satisfactory outlook in our country, it takes according to my opinion, a plucky man to try to bull wheat, when we may be caught with a nice surplus into the new crop, and in face of the fact that no sales have been made for export for July and August delivery, while in the last few years heavy quantities of winter wheat are by this time contracted for."

ARMOUR ESTIMATES THE COMING CROP AT 425,000,000 BUSHELS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Last May, after personally examining the wheat crop as it stood then I estimated the coming crop at 520,000,000 bushels. I predicated that estimate on the increase of acreage over last year, when 480,000,000 were raised, and the then good status of the crop.

Since that estimate there has been a decided falling off on the status of the crop. While it is good—better than usual—in Southern Missouri and Kansas, it is very poor in Northern Indiana, Ohio, and in some parts of Michigan.

Mr. Armour (the New York end of Armour, Plankinton & Co.) suggests that I make another statement. Mr. Armour himself believes that the coming crop will not measure up over 425,000,000 bushels. I find that Mr. Armour is generally a *bear* on crop and hog estimates.

AGAINST MR. ARMOUR'S ESTIMATE

of 425,000,000 bushels I estimate the present wheat crop at 460,000,000.

From what I can learn, after talking with Jesse Hoyt, David Dows, and Mr. Armour, I believe there will be an attempt to corner the wheat market this fall. They say here that if Keene had attempted his corner on a 440,000,000 crop that he would have succeeded, but a 480,000,000 bushel crop broke him up. Four hundred and forty millions is the average estimate of the coming crop by business-men in New York.

The best judges in the Produce Exchange here believe wheat will sell in Chicago in October as high as $1.15. ELI PERKINS.

ITEMS.

ELEVATED RAILWAY OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad elected Russell Sage President and Sylvester Kneeland Vice-President. The following newly-elected Directors were present: Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, Washington E. Conner, Samuel Sloane, Joseph S. Stout, G. W. Dodge, Jose De Navarro, Horace Porter, S. H. Kneeland, and William R. Garrison.

EMMA MEYER,

aged 14, was found in the street to-night suffering from Paris green, which she had taken because her mother threatened to have her committed to Blackwell's Island, owing to her waywardness.

BY THE FALL OF A SCAFFOLDING

at the Ocean Oil Works, near Jersey City, twelve bricklayers were thrown to the ground, seven of whom were severely injured.

FIRE RECORD.

AT PONTIAC, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., July 11.—About 4:30 a. m. fire broke out in a wooden building adjoining the Livingston National Bank building, but was discovered in time to be extinguished. The fire originated in three distinct places on the floor of the building, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Had the flames gained headway before their discovery a severe conflagration would doubtless have resulted.

AT JOLIETTE, QUE.

JOLIETTE, Que., July 11.—A fire this morning consumed thirty-five buildings. The damage is estimated at over $50,000.

AT CHESTER, PA.

CHESTER, Pa., July 11.—The large mill of Dean Bros., in South Chester, burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; partially insured.

The American Bible Society Attacked.

New York Independent.

The revision will demonstrate how utterly unnecessary is this enormously rich, expensive, and respectable, but not lively, corporation for the production and sale of Bibles. By the time it shall have made up its multitudinous mind what it is going to do about it, it will have ceased to be of any practical importance to the public whether it does anything about it or not. The demand for copies of the revised version will have been supplied, in the way of business—by publishers making a profit on their work and paying interest on their capital, and allowing compensation to the retailer and the book agent—with books as cheap, as elegant, as accurate, and as durable as can be furnished by the huge charitable society, with its immense capital (a free gift); and its army of book agents, salaried by the churches; and its high-toned piety, which is quite too spiritual to permit it to do business on business principles or conform to the divine constitution of human society.

The revision will make it plain by practical experiment that the American Bible Society is the principal existing hindrance to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. In the course of a few months the revised New Testament will be found on sale in every considerable village, and even in every small village, in the United States, in great varieties of style and price, and tens of thousands of families, who never have seen a Bible Society's "colporteur" (cant for book-peddler), will have had it offered for sale at their doors with the earnestness of men and women whose livelihood depends on their finding customers. If then, any person shall be moved by curiosity to ask the bookseller, or the news-vender, or the country grocer, or the "colporteur," "Why did you never have Bibles to sell before, such as we wanted to buy for our children, and our new married couples, and for gifts in Sunday-schools, and for pastor's gifts among his people?" the truth will come out that this keeping of the Bible away from ready access of the people in Christian regions was the result of the settled and obstinate policy of the Bible Society, by which "alarming destitutions" were created, that should figure impressively in the annual report, and that could be supplied only by large contributions to the Society or its auxiliaries.

If the children of light were wise in their generation (which they are not), the effect of the automatic production of the revision would lead the churches, in answer to petitions for a little more money in behalf of manufacturing and trading corporations that do not manufacture and sell for profit, but only for the glory of God, to say respectfully, but firmly: "Not another dollar. You have had more than is good for you already. Henceforth, if Bibles and tracts are wanted, we will give money to missionary societies, or to committees organized for the purpose, wherewithal to go into open market and buy what they want. And then, if you can furnish the best goods at the lowest price, you will get our money, and not otherwise."

The revised New Testament will, perhaps, be the happy occasion of demonstrating the imbecility, the lunatic idiocy (pardon the inadequacy of the expressions), that directed the form of constitution of the Bible Society and of all the societies that are fashioned on that model. This constitution may be briefly described as absolute government by a ring, limited by the annual possibility of a mob. As a former Secretary of the Society gently states it: "The Society has an immense constituency, and, while an annual meeting may be very small, it may also be very large and very stormy," which is Dr. Taylor's mild way of expressing the fact that once a year the Society, with its immense property, counting up into the millions, and with the vast spiritual responsibilities which it controls, is tossed out to be nimbly picked up and brought back into the office by the governing ring, or to be cleverly caught and run away with by any five score or ten score of adventurers that might combine for the purpose; or (supposing some agitating question of policy to arise) to be stormed over and wrangled over by so many of the 40,000 life-members and of the practically illimitable number of $3 annual members as can manage to force themselves into the closet where the annual meeting is held. By dexterous avoiding of divisive questions, by backing down from their right and duty for fear of an agitation, the management of the Society have kept thus far from the general knowledge of the public the grave fact that its constitution is rotten in every timber. Those who feel it to be a part of Christian expediency to keep such a matter hushed up as long as possible may well look forward with terror to the approach of an inevitable controversy, in which prejudice and sentimentality will be pitted against scholarship and conscience. Those, on the other hand, who hold that the highest expediency is to expose and reform such abuses at the earliest, will not dread the shaking of them down and the removing of them away, "that the things which cannot be shaken may remain." To such persons the longer hiding of the constitutional condition of the Bible Society and the inviting of charitable gifts to be deposited where their security is constitutionally impossible seems a scandal against public morals; and the approach of a controversy about the Society's policy, which will certainly be earnest, and which threatens to be acrimonious, looks like the providential "necessary means to the greatest good." I seriously believe this fat, overgrown, lazy monopoly to be a public nuisance, hindering the circulation of the Scriptures in this country, and accomplishing nothing in any country that would not be better done if it were removed. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON.

A PLUCKY FAMILY.

Experiences of a Widow with Five Children on the Way to Ohio.

If anybody desires to enjoy an exposition of genuine American pluck, he or she—for the sight will prove at least as interesting to the lady as to the gentleman reader—had better some time during the day mount an Ogden avenue car and, taking the extension line at Thirteenth street, ride upon it until a very short distance past the Douglas Park gate, it will be in order to dismount opposit a pair of willow-trees which stand on the south side of the avenue, and beneath whose shade will be discovered a scene that will at once evoke their sympaties and challenge their admiration. There will be found a pioneer's camp with prairie schooner, camp-kettle boiling over a brush-wood fire, ponies grazing close at hand, suspicious dogs ready to bark or bite, according to the opinion which they have formed of the visitors, and some merry children scampering around in the shade. If it were the well-organized camp of a party of hopeful men and women bound on their way West, there would not be much to excite curiosity in it; in this case, however, the face of the wagon is turned eastward, and the wagon is minus its wheels, and the camp equipment is miserably insufficient, and the whole poor establishment is presided over by one solitary little woman who, after a six weeks' journey from Marshfield, a village in Webster, one of the southwestern counties of Missouri, while on her way to Steubenville, O., broke down at this spot and, fairly disheartened at the prospect before her, settled down with her five child-companions under the shade-trees and calmly awaited whatever further misfortune Providence might have in store for her. She would have borne up but for an accident: the wheels of the wagon—a very poor and used-up specimen of the prairie-schooner—gave way and, as there was no wheelwright present, and as she had no money to pay him for his labor if he had been, there was nothing left her but to stay where a culmination of her ill-luck had called a halt. Not only did the little woman have no money; she had no food either, and if it were not that two of the five youngsters were practical botanists, and during the day gathered some wild salad with which she prepared a simple meal, they would have passed the day in absolute starvation.

This happened last Tuesday morning, and it was not until the evening that a friend in need came to her assistance, in the shape of a driver of one of the extension cars, who, noticing that there was no man in the camp, stopped to make inquiries, and, finding the case one worthy of assistance, at once proceeded to supply relief. The sympathies of the "boys" at the car-barns were enlisted, and a subscription of $12.75 was promptly raised for the wanderers, and bread and other food procured to supply their immediate necessities. Thursday the attention of Mr. G. N. Davis, of Lawndale, was called to the woman's condition and he too bestirred himself in her behalf, raising a money subscription for her, and collecting from grocers and market-men of his acquaintance a quantity of goods to be used on the line of march from Chicago to her destination in Ohio. The story of the party's destitution spread in the neighborhood, and ladies brought their spare clothing to clad the woman and children. The broken wheels were taken to a wheelwright's for repairs, and everything gotten in order for a fresh start, which will in all probability be made some time this afternoon.

Yesterday evening the camp was visited by a TRIBUNE reporter, but other people who were present said that no idea could then be gained of the misery of the scene which was presented before the kind friends had done their charitable work.

IT WAS MISERABLE ENOUGH AS IT WAS.

The only shelter on hand in case of storm was that provided by the foliage overhead, and the narrow confines of the canvas-covered wagon, in which lay a very sick boy of 14,—a thin, slight lad, with a wizened face that, despite the torture of ague endured for several days past, was full of energy and determination.

"If it wasn't for the boy I'd never have got this far," the woman said as she passed her hand over the boy's feverish forehead. "He was very sick at the time the wagon broke down, and could do nothing; he'd fixed those wheels up a dozen times, but the last time he hadn't strength to move himself. I had to allow then we had to stop."

"Won't you tell me something about your journey and how you came into this bad fix?"

"Certainly. The beginning of it all was in the cyclone last April, a year ago. It was the 27th of April. We were living in a frame house in Marshfield, Mo. There were two families of us, myself and husband and four children—one of them a baby—and my sister and her husband and two children. We were all in the house at the time the cyclone struck the town. I had my baby in my arms. The house was dashed to pieces; carried off in the air. My baby was torn out of my arms. My husband, my sister, and her husband were killed outright."

"And the baby?"

"I, nor nobody else, ever saw it again. My left arm was broken. That was a great trouble to me afterwards. I've never been able to do more than lift a tin of water with it since. Look at it."

The woman bared a long, and thin, and misshapen arm, showed where the fracture had occurred, and added:

"The doctor told me I would be able to use it again if I rested it; but, you see, how could I rest it?"

"How did you get along after the cyclone?"

"All the folks wanted me to go to the poor-house, but I wouldn't do it. As long as I was able I determined to keep the youngsters,—sister's and mine. I tried it for a year. The boy—that's a son of sister's—worked like a grown man to help me, but it was no use, and six weeks ago we started for Ohio. My father and mother live there, in Jefferson County, and I know if I can only reach there they will help me to getting a living."

"How old are the children you have with you?"

"The two oldest are sister's children,—boys of 14 and 12. Then there are mine,—a twin boy and girl of 8, and a little boy of 5. That oldest boy,—sister's boy, you know, that's him sick in the wagon, said we shouldn't go to the country. Oh, if you only knew what a heart that boy has in him!"

"How did you get along on the road?"

"Bad from the start. We had only a few dollars with us, and sickness came soon after we started, and we spent it all in doctoring. I was bound to push ahead, though, and we moved on, just getting what bread people liked to give us."

"Which way did you come?"

"I can't remember all the towns we went through. We crossed the Missouri at Jefferson City and the Mississippi at Louisiana. Then we crossed the Illinois River. I forget the names of the towns, but one was Joliet. All this way we had to beg our bread, and one time I went

FOUR DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

At last we got here, the tires came off the wheels, the boy was sick and couldn't fix them, and so we had to stop."

"Have you written to your father and mother?"

"I can't write myself; I haven't got a bit of learning. Besides I don't know exactly what part of the country they're in. I'm pretty sure they are near Steubenville, though. I was born in Ohio, but I left there quite young and don't remember much about it."

The reporter looked into the wagon before he left. The sick boy was sitting up and pulling a woolen guernsey which a lady had just brought him over his terribly emaciated body.

"How do you feel now?" the reporter asked.

"A heap better," came the reply full of earnestness, the boy at the same time giving the lady a look that was worth a hundred guernseys.

The lady then gave the poor woman a woolen shawl, placing it on her shoulders and telling her to keep it there as the night air was damp and chilly, and a bundle of clothing for herself and children, and some medicine, with directions how to use it. Before she left she asked the woman how she felt.

The unfortunate woman's voice trembled as she answered:

"I'm all right now. This is a happy change,—such a happy change. I am happy now,—the first time since we started."

The Good Samaritans have done their work thoroughly. To-morrow will see the wagon ready to start on its way, and when it does so it will contain a handsome stock of bread, biscuit, bologna sausage, dried meats, and canned food of all descriptions. And the plucky little woman will have enough money in her pocket when these are gone to buy herself provisions for the rest of the journey. The children will be well clad, and bed-clothing will be on hand,—an article which was conspicuous by its absence when the evening camp was first investigated by the feeling car-driver. And the ponies—the ponies must not be forgotten. When they arrived they were in sorry shape, but the Park men gave them the run of the grass south of Ogden avenue, and a week's laziness, with plenty to eat, has brought them into fine shape again. The wanderers have still hundreds of miles before them, but with such a solid Chicago backing they cannot fail to reach their journey's end in safety.

"You smoke a great deal, Gus," said a friend to Gus De Smith. "Yes," replied Gus, "particularly after dinner. I have got so in the habit of smoking after dinner that the dinner don't taste right when I eat it unless I have a smoke afterwards."—*Texas Siftings.*

GRISCOM'S FAST.

He Will End the Forty-five Days' Starvation This Noon.

A Gigantic Dinner Ordered for the Grand Occasion.

John Griscom's unparalleled feat of abstaining from food for a period of forty-five days will terminate this noon. Whatever honor or fame there may be in the world's championship of the fasting business, it will belong to this plucky individual who a month and a half ago said he would eat no food for a period of forty-five days, and who has strictly kept his word. He has never been left alone for a moment, and the physicians who have been watching the case are satisfied both from what they know of the strict watch that has been kept, as also from scientific tests, that the fast has been a genuine one. The doctors who have identified themselves with the undertaking, as its disinterested observers, would instantly have exposed any trickery, had such presented itself. Yesterday was the busiest one the faster has yet seen, his parlors having been crowded from morning till night. During the day he sauntered out with his watchers, and walked in all five miles or more. Upon returning from his trips the sidewalk at the Olympic was fairly black with people, who heard that he was out exercising, and embraced the opportunity of taking a free look at the skeleton as he passed up the stairway. While Griscom's spunk would not permit him to admit that he was at all "blowed" by the exercise, yet he gave

UNDOUBTED EVIDENCE OF FATIGUE,

and was glad to get back to his room. Still, he was not so weak but that he could squeeze the dynamometer entirely shut with either hand, a feat that many of the well-fed visitors could not accomplish. Griscom's weight did not show the slightest reduction for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, but, what was more remarkable, his weight was precisely what it was forty-eight hours previous. The weather has proved particularly favorable for the faster's comfort during the closing three days. Such a temperature as characterized a portion of last week, which was melting him at the rate of three and one-half pounds a day, would have completely broken him up. The cold wave from Monitoba helped Griscom out wonderfully. A curious feature of the last three days has been the noticeable difference in the urinary secretion. Griscom has continued to drink thirty-two ounces of water daily, but, instead of voiding from twenty-five to thirty ounces as heretofore, the quantity has been only from five to eight ounces, apparently indicating that his system had greater need of the water at this stage of the fast, and therefore utilized it in some mysterious way, rather than throwing it off as waste material. The three observations yesterday were as follows: Pulse, 50, 56, and 52; respiration, 13, 14, and 14; temperature, 97 3-5, 98 9-10, and 97. If anybody thinks Griscom is making a fool of himself by his eagerness to begin eating they are mistaken. True, he has made very elaborate arrangements for a public display, but it is only in replies to questions that he talks about eating. He said last night he was as cool as a cucumber, and that although his greatly deferred lunch was looming up before his hungry gaze and almost within his grasp, yet he was not in the least excited over it. He felt very happy at knowing that the feat which had been pronounced an utter impossibility was so nearly accomplished and with such comfort to himself. He was holding his will under great pressure, and would not relax it in the slightest degree until the first stroke of the clock at high noon to-day. The faster will take his first meal on the stage of the Olympic Theatre, and all arrangements have been made accordingly. In addition to his strawberries, huckleberries, California peaches, cream, milk toast, bread and butter and coffee, Mr. Griscom yesterday

WENT TO KINSLEY'S

and gave the following supplementary order, the little descriptive details appearing just as the faster wrote them:

Two spring chickens, roasted and stuffed; one small sugar-cured ham, boiled and dressed; one quart cranberry sauce, jellied, quite sweet; one nicely-boiled tongue; one pint jar currant jelly; one dish dressed cold slaw, cut fine; one quart dish fried onions, sliced and well done, but not burned; one dozen eggs boiled for twenty minutes; one nice dish Coe's lettuce with French dressing; one apple pie; one rhubarb pie; one custard pie; one lemon pie (to be made very thick and as nice as possible); one pound large raisins; one pound new cheese; cruits of the finest olive oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt.

Mr. Kinsley will serve up the order in a style to coax Griscom's reluctant appetite, and it will be ready, as the order specifies, at 12 o'clock sharp.

A LEAD-PIPE THIEF.

Robert Smith, a professional sneak-thief, was yesterday held by Justice Walsh in $500 bail to the Criminal Court for cutting away the lead pipe in a vacant building belonging to Mr. Shufeldt, and located near the corner of Congress and Morgan streets. Smith and his companions made a practice of gutting buildings in this manner, and once were caught at work by a special policeman. But pending the arrival of the police patrol the gang escaped, and it was not until several days ago that the special ran across Smith as he was on his way to a junk shop with an armfull of plunder.

A Russian Bandit—Almost a Centenarian After a Career of Crime.

There recently expired in the infirmary of the prison at Odessa an individual, by name Vacili Tchoumaik, a native of Ismail, of Kalmuck descent, who during the major part of the 96 years of his life appears to have been an unmitigated public nuisance. Born about 1785, Vacili grew up to the physical proportions of Hercules and the strength of Sansom. He was duly drawn for the conscription, and served his time as a soldier, but he disdained such placid laurels as those which crown the shako of the celebrated Russian Drum-Major whose waxen effigy, in full uniform and holding a little wax dwarf in the hollow of one big hand, smiles through his mustache upon mankind at Madame Tussaud's. On obtaining his discharge Vacili Tchoumaik adopted brigandage as his profession; and it is estimated that, in the course of his career as a bandit, he committed no fewer than eighty murders. During many years he and the outlaws forming his band kept the country round about Odessa in a continuous state of terror, while the Russian police rather connived at than interfered with the miscreant's misdoings. At length an exceptional Superintendent named Khorsohevsky undertook the task of abrogating him. The brigand chief was surrounded in a roadside inn, where he had taken refuge, and after a sanguinary struggle he and several of his followers were captured. The fine old Russian code of criminal jurisprudence being then prevalent, Vacili remained nine years in prison before he was tried. In 1859, however, he was sentenced to the knout and to twenty years' hard labor in Siberia. The brigand was at that period 74 years of age. Five years afterwards he escaped and made his way back to Odessa; but he was again caught, tried, and relegated to penal servitude. Once more, in 1869, he made his reappearance at Odessa, and after two years' confinement in jail put justice to the trouble of again trying him and sending him back to Siberia. In the middle of last May this patriarchal bandit made a fifth and final appearance in the vicinity of Odessa, and distinguished himself by attempting to steal a wagon and horses belonging to some German colonists. The sturdy Teutons, however, gave the veteran desperado a very warm reception. They soundly belabored Vacili and a companion of his, and binding them hand and foot, delivered them over to the authorities. Tchoumaik was found to have had seven of his ribs broken, and to have been otherwise so roughly handled that he was removed to the prison infirmary, where, on the 30th ultimo, he died. He was 96 years of age, and but for the drubbing which he received at the hands of the German colonists might have survived to have been a centenarian among convicts.

A Landlord's Two Views.

Galveston (Tex.) News.

Apropos of the recent fiasco of the Committee of Eleven in their efforts to secure the Palmer-Sullivan $150,000 bonus may be related the following actual occurrence: The Committee, in its travels, called upon a well-known merchant upon one of the most prominent streets and asked him to put his name down for a sum. "No," said the merchant; "I can't see where it would do me any good to subscribe anything, and I don't see how I can subscribe." The Committee begged and argued, but to no purpose. The same answer was returned, and at last the Committee left. Further on they called upon another gentleman, a merchant of smaller means, who rents his store-house from the gentleman with whom the Committee's first experience above recorded was had. In answer to their request, the small merchant said: "Well, I want to wait and see how much my landlord will give; whatever he puts down I will." Here was a dilema, but the committee, after a good deal of palavering, were finally compelled to inform the party that his landlord had refused to contribute, because the road would do no good. "What!" said the gentleman, "did he say that? Why, it was only yesterday that he came in here and notified me that after the 1st of July he would have to raise my rent $600 a year on account of this Palmer-Sullivan road coming to Galveston."

Victoria's Gift to a Sole Survivor.

Liverpool Post.

Her Majesty has, unsolicited, forwarded a sum of £15 to a sailor named George Kidger, the sole survivor of the crew of the British ship Nonantum, wrecked last winter off the New Foundland coast. The sailor in question landed in Liverpool on the 2d inst., and on the following day the account of the shipwreck appeared in our columns. A more thrilling story than that of the sufferings which this unfortunate crew underwent has rarely been published. Nine of the men succeeded in reaching land, but found themselves sixty miles from any inhabited place. The ground was covered with snow to the depth of several feet, and the weather was terribly severe. Nothing was saved from the wreck, and in their most wretched plight the men set out on their weary march through a bleak and desolate country, without a guide, and with little prospect of ever reaching their journey's end. One by one the men fell out of the ranks from sheer exhaustion. They suffered terribly from frost-bite and hunger. At the end of ten days two men alone continued the march—namely, Kidger and a sailor named Peterson. The latter succumbed to hunger, and his companion for another day continued to journey alone, at the end of which time he was picked up in an unconscious and apparently dying state by some fishermen. A search expedition was organized, and the Captain and one sailor were found alive, but their privations had been of such a character, having actually been driven to eat the bodies of their dead companions, that they died soon after having been found. Kidger alone survived of the crew of sixteen men, and he had suffered so from frost-bite that he had to have both his feet amputated. The Queen was so moved by a perusal of this story that she has, as stated, just forwarded the shipwrecked mariner a welcome gift of money with a kind message of sympathy.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Struggle with the Tenantry—Enforcement of the Coercion Act—From a Tory Standpoint.

Correspondence London Times.

DUBLIN, June 25.—The struggle between lawful authority and the organized power of turbulence and anarchy is maintained with great obstinacy, but the issue seems to be no longer doubtful. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts that they are making to sustain the spirit of resistance and to lead the people to believe that they are still in the ascendant, the agitators know that they are losing ground, and find it hard to conceal the fact that they are also losing heart. They betray a consciousness of weakness and defeat even in the convulsive energy of their movements and the tone of defiance which they assume. It is not to be expecced that the seething caldrons of popular excitement will cool at once, and that the ferment which the Land-League orators have aroused will soon settle down, but there are signs of steady and continuous improvement. The great masses of disorder are being systematically broken up, and the links which bound the lawless combination together are being gradually, but effectively, taken asunder. Violence and intimidation still show themselves, but are promptly grappled with by the law, and it is a noticeable fact that the most aggravated forms of them are still confined within certain well-known bounds. Crime of different types and classes of crime cling to certain districts, and the moral shades of the country are, as a rule, as clearly marked as its physical distinctions. Those of the darkest character are to be found in a black seam of guilt which runs obliquely from west to south. With few exceptions, the murders which have been reported have been all in this narrow belt. Incendiarism, mutilation of cattle, earslitting of Bailiffs, and other acts of savage vindictiveness are generally committed in particular counties, the Kings County having obtained special notoriety for the burning of farmhouses, and Kerry, Waterford, and counties in the west for the more directly personal outrages. The midnight visits of masked ruffians, who put terror-stricken farmers and herds on their knees, and, with revolvers to their heads, make them swear to give up their lands, are common to all the lawless districts, but this form of intimidation is not so frequently observed now as it was some time ago. It is hard to say whether this is due to the wholesome fear of the law and the risk of encountering patrols of constabulary, who have sometimes surpsised and captured some of the bands, or whether it is to be accounted for by the more general submission of the people to the rule of the League, so that it is no longer necessary to send out its police to enforce its authority. There is reason, however, to believe that the presence of a large force of military to sustain the civil power and the greater vigilance and activity of the constabulary—whose zeal has been rendered more intense by the ill-usage they have received—have been largely, if not mainly, instrumental in diminishing the number of these outrages.

The peace and order which have prevailed since the Government determined to put down the riotous assemblies at Sheriffs' sales and evictions are very remarkable, and prove the wisdom of the course which has been taken. The Land-League orators are no doubt incensed, and the question put in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Healy expresses the disappointment and irritation which they feel. An attempt is made to impose on the credulity of Parliament and the public by alleging that the private auctions are an unwarrantable interference with the constitutional rights of the people to attend sales and become bidders for the property put up. This is a very flimsy pretense. Every one knows that the people are called to assemble "in their thousands" on such occasions, not to buy, but to mar the sale—to turn the proceedings into a burlesque or a riot. The object has been abundantly proved by the occurrences which took place at auctions at which they were allowed to be present. No persons likely to be bona fide bidders are excluded; but when it is remembered that the League tell the people not to have anything to do with the property, to leave it on the hands of the landlords or the Emergency men of the Property Defense Union, the insincerity of such a complaint must be evident. There is no doubt a grievance, and the Land Leaguers feel it bitterly. Their game is spoiled. They can no longer come with bands playing, flags flying, and sashes flaunted to fill the court-house or the auction-ground with a hooting, howling mob, pouring insults and execrations upon every one engaged in the protection of property, and finishing off the disgraceful exhibition by furious attacks with sticks and stones upon the police and military. These demonstrations were something to be proud of, in their estimation, and they served a practical purpose. They were represented in glowing colors to the American sympathizers as successful conflicts and glorious victories which deserved to be commemorated by further contributions. The Irish-American patriots are not wholly deficient in shrewdness, and they like to see that they are getting some value for their money. Every outrage is an item to be put to the credit side of the "Skirmishing" account, and the prospects of the business have been clouded since the determined orders of the Government have stopped the manufacture of riots. The receipts have perceptibly fallen off during the last few weeks, since the stock-in-trade has lost its sensational attractions, and the agitators are beginning to take a gloomy view of the circumstances. It will be necessary to do something to revive the business, as it is said the expenses of the establishment are increasing, and it is not paying at present. As no account has been published it is impossible to say exactly how their affairs stand, but the general impression is that there is no fear at all of a wind-up, as there is a large reserve capital which Dr. Nulty estimates at hundreds of thousands of pounds. It is a mark of business-like prudence, however, to look ahead, and hence it is believed that there is some foundation for the rumor that Mr. Parnell intends to make another journey to America, which may perhaps prove as profitable as the last.

JUNE 26.—The authorities have at length taken measures to stop the boycotting of the police and military by public car-owners withholding the use of their vehicles. In Tullamore, on Friday, the car-owners refused to lend their vehicles to the Constabulary, who were going to effect a seizure for rent. Capt. L'Estrange thereupon directed the police to impress them, and twenty cars and horses were secured. The police, however, had to drive themselves, as the drivers refused to act. At Dundalk a representative of the Emergency Committee arrived on the same day, with an escort of Constabulary under the direction of Capt. Keogh, R. M., to serve writs on the property of Mr. H. R. Parks, of Balling Castle, Carlingford, and no Bailiffs could be procured. As it was known that the car-owners would not let their vehicles, the police seized their cars, and the drivers immediately left their seats and refused to act. The vehicles were given up to the owners in the evening. In places where carts cannot be obtained the Government have stationed cars of their own. These cars and horses arrived yesterday for the use of the Constabulary in Mount Temple and two other districts in the County Wesmeath.

Hugo's Salary Under the Empire.

Continental Times (Geneva).

As to the charge of avarice, it is absurd. Hugo has shown his generosity in many ways, on which it is unnecessary to dwell. But the old proverb about smoke and fire has just this much of truth in it, that a slander has generally some basis of fact—of fact utterly distorted. The accusation of rashness is easily fabricated against a man of courage, and there is a tolerably numerous class of persons who consider thrift synonymous with miserliness of disposition. Victor Hugo knows the value of money, and would be a fool if he did not. There is a story told of him, in illustration of his alleged fondness for money, which, if it conveys any lesson, rather proves its disinterestedness. The first thing Victor Hugo did on his return to Paris—so it is related—in September, 1870, was to drive to the Palais Mazarin and claim from the Treasurer of the Academy his arrears of pay as a member of that body. Academicians are entitled to £80 a year, but Victor Hugo had not touched his salary during the nineteen years of the Empire, apparently from a fear that his doing so might be construed into a recognition of what he considered an illegal Government. Now, a sum of £1,140 is not to be despised; and one is more inclined to respect the scruples which so long prevented Hugo from claiming his own than to reproach him for taking the first opportunity of doing so when his conscience was free. None of his brother immortals had felt embarrassed at accepting their incomes because Napoleon III. was at the head of affairs. They considered their duty was accomplished when they had heartily abused Cæsar in Paris drawing-rooms, but coin of the realm was none the worse because it bore Cæsar's image and superscription.

CANADA.

AN ASSURED FACT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 11.—The scheme of the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway and Colonization Company seems now to be an assured fact. Some six millions of money have been guaranteed by New York capitalists, who assume a three-fourths interest in the road, Dr. Schultz's Company retaining the other fourth. Mr. E. A. C. Pew, of Welland, has been made a Director, and he represents the New York capitalists, with whom he is associated and whom he induced to go into the scheme with him. He is also Vice-President and Managing Director. Arrangements have been completed for building the entire 312 miles within three years, and the first fifty miles will be finished and in running order by the end of the year. It is even possible that the whole line may be completed by the end of 1882, if the people along the line respond as they should, considering the great boon it will prove to them. No bonds will be issued until the first fifty miles are completed. Winnipeg will doubtless vote a large bonus now that the scheme is in tangible shape. Mr. Pew has gone there with the object in view of securing this aid. The Council have already passed the bill appropriating $200,000 for the purpose. The route as surveyed will be as follows: Leaving Winnipeg and running in a westerly direction, the Assiniboine River will be crossed at or near Headingly. The course will then be south to Morris or Nelsonville, and thence westerly almost parallel with the boundary-line to the Sauris coal-fields, a distance of 312 miles from Winnipeg via Morris, and about eighteen miles shorter by way of Nelsonville.

DROWNED.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—William Reynolds and James Baker, of the schooner Dart, were drowned by the capsizing of a dory while tending trolls.

Fish Stories.

They caught a devil or goose fish in New London harbor recently that weighed 152 pounds.

R. N. Castler of Fonda N. Y., says he landed a fourteen-pound trout while fishing in Lake Pesico.

A family of seals in the vicinity of Clinton, Conn., made sad havoc recently with the nets and fish of the Clinton fishermen.

A genuine fish otter was seen among the rocks at the water's edge, at Pensacola, Fla., recently, the first ever seen in the bay.

The first salmon ever taken from the Catawba River, in Botetourt County, Virginia, was caught on June 10. It was nineteen inches long.

The largest salmon ever captured in the Columbia River, Oregon, was taken by Alfred Anderson, and weighed 80¼ pounds.

From a fish trap in the Mulberry, J. M. Moore of Blue Springs, Ga., took a trout weighing seven pounds and measuring twenty-two inches in length.

The spouting of finback whales is frequently seen from Provincetown, Mass. Twenty of these big fish were shot with bomb lances as they were pursuing herring the other day.

A great havoc of drum fish is reported by Mr. Wilcox of Chincoteague Island, Va. His crews in one throw of the seines took nearly 100,000 big fellows, filling two large schooners.

The catch of whitefish at the head of Lake Ontario, from Burlington Bay to Niagara, has been enormous. They are a drug in the market, and are sold at $2.50 per hundred, or about one-quarter the usual price.

When Jackson & Myers of San Jose, Cal., recovered their two nets, that had got adrift and gone out to sea, they found them filled with fish. The nets went out to sea by different channels nearly two miles apart.

A fishing party from Holyoke, Mass., visited Diamond Pond, Vermont, and Rangely Lake, Maine. They took with the rod 1,100 trout in all, the largest of which weighed five and one-eighth pounds. Several weighed over four pounds, and very many three.

Humors of the German Army.

London Daily News.

Days of kit inspections, reviews, or grand parades are fearful nuisances to the privates, for if anything goes wrong examples are made right and left without any nice discrimination in the choice of the victims. Hackländer, in his amusing military reminiscences, relates how once at a review passed during the summer maneuvres by a prince of the blood, an unfortunate fusilier, stepping on a molehill, stumbled, and for a moment threw his company out of line as it marched past the saluting-flag. The mistake was not noticed by the Colonel of the regiment; but at the close of the review the Prince, after addressing his sincerest compliments to the Generals of the different army corps, said, laughing, to one of them: "I am sorry, General, that the only mistake of the day should have occurred in your corps. I hope that poor fusilier did not hurt himself." "What fusilier?" asked the General, and then he was told of the stumble on the molehill. Gloomy and furious, the General presently assembled his Colonels and assailed them with bitter reproaches: "Gentlemen, thanks to you, my corps is the only one that disgraced itself to-day." The Colonels, angry and ashamed, hurried off to their regiments, and repeated this lecture to their Captains: "Gentlemen, thanks to you, my regiment has become the laughing-stock of the service." Each Captain, thereupon summoning his Lieutenants and Sergeants, exclaimed: "Thanks to you, gentlemen, my company has this day incurred the special censure of his Royal Highness." The truth was that the Prince had been so pleased with the review that he had granted the whole army three days' rest; but these three days, which were to have brought relaxation to the men, were spent in extra drills, polishing, furbishing, and fatigues, which almost knocked the life and spirit out of them, and of course the punishment lists were full.

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK!
Farewell Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Augustin Daly's Great New York Success,
CINDERELLA AT SCHOOL,
With the IDENTICAL CAST and COSTUMES as acted at Daly's Theatre, New York.
JAMES LEWIS, MISS LAURA JOYCE,
DIGBY BELL, MISS ADA REHAN,
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In Their Original Parts.
SUNDAY EVENING, July 17—Positively last time.
NEXT WEEK, James O'Neill, Lew Morrison, Rose Wood, and a superior cast in SARATOGA.

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Instantaneous success. House crowded to the door to witness the elaborate reproduction of the
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Every Scene New! Six Stars in the Great Cast!
Every Evening this week, and Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee Sunday.
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Last week of JAMES O'NEILL, ROSE WOOD, LEWIS MORRISON, and the Star Stock Company.
Immediate success of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Unapproachable cast and incomparable mise en scene.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of James O'Neill. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. "Cinderella at School."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "The Two Orphans."

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposit Adams street. Thomas Summer Night Concerts.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

GOV. FOSTER'S telegram to the Governors of all the States suggesting an agreement on a day for a National Thanksgiving in the event of the President's recovery, names the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Kentucky as a committee to take the subject into consideration. The choice of the Committee is not a matter of any importance, but the Governor's nominations amusingly illustrate the tendency of the average Ohio man to consider his own State the centre of the universe. Gov. Foster has named as a committee to make arrangements for a National Thanksgiving the Governors of two States bordering on Ohio, and two more States separated from Ohio by narrow strips of territory, besides the Governor of Ohio himself. The coincidence is, of course, merely accidental, the intention of the Governor being to name the Governors of the three largest Republican States, and of two undoubted Democratic States, all within easy communication of each other. But it gives the irreverent newspaper paragrapher another chance for a jibe at the expense of Ohio.

THE intention of France to fortify the little Town of Annemasse in Savoy is said to have produced a very unpleasant impression in Switzerland, to say nothing of Italy, which is threatened by the demonstration on her frontier. Savoy was made neutral territory on the restoration of the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1815, and the neutrality of the province was recognized and confirmed when it was annexed to France in 1860. Switzerland has been conceded the right of occupying it whenever she may consider it necessary to do so to preserve her own neutrality. Sardinia was prohibited from erecting fortifications in the territory, and France assumed the same obligation, which she has now formally announced an intention to violate. The building of the Mount Cenis Tunnel has given peculiar importance to the political status of Savoy, which controls one of the entrances. As long as the territory was neutralized the same condition extended to the tunnel, but it would lose this protection on the erection of the fortifications at Annemasse. The Swiss Minister at Paris has been directed to protest against the violation of neutrality in Savoy, and it is believed in some quarters that his representations will have great weight.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prosecuted the tobacco rings in North Carolina with such vigor that, it is said, recent returns show an increase of 33 per cent in tobacco reported and stamped. Many fraudulent manufacturers have been driven out of business, and some who found the markets undersold against them through dishonest competition are now able to carry on a profitable and legitimate trade. It is believed that not more than one-half the tobacco factories in the State formerly paid taxes in full to the Government. There were 246 factories in all. Two-thirds of them carried on business on a small scale, and in isolated mountain districts, where it was next to impossible for the revenue officers to keep any watch over them. The Deputies did not get around to these small factories on the average oftener than once a month, and there was nothing but a disrelish for perjury, which does not go very far in such cases, to keep the manufacturer from putting in such returns as he should see fit. The frauds were at last checked, if not wholly stamped out, by the adoption of a new system recommended by Chief Brooks. Thorough examinations are made at irregular intervals of all the tobacco in store, and the numbers of stamps on broken packages are taken down. If the same stamps are afterwards found on full packages, or in boxes which contain more tobacco than at the previous examination, the evidence of fraud is complete. In case the manufacturers willfully mutilate the stamps so that the numbers cannot be deciphered, the internal-revenue officers are authorized to seize the packages so stamped. The officers complain of the leniency of the Courts in dealing with this class of offenders, but for which they say the illicit traffic could easily be broken up.

THE fund for Mrs. Garfield is being rapidly raised, and the limit of $250,000 originally fixed will be reached with little difficulty. If the President should die, it is believed that $1,000,000 could be obtained for his widow by popular subscription in forty-eight hours. A curious objection has been urged to the project now going forward. It has been said that, if the President should get well, there would be some impropriety in his permitting Mrs. Garfield to accept the money. We do not see the force of this objection. The fund is raised for the benefit of Mrs. Garfield, not for that of the President. The money, however invested or applied, will be hers, not his. A married woman's property in most of the States of the Union, and certainly in Ohio, is distinctively her own, and less liable to drafts from the husband than a man's property is subject to the rights of his wife. Gen. Garfield, if he should recover, would not touch a penny of the fund, and he would be the last man in the world to acknowledge by any official act a private obligation. It should be noted, moreover, that the subscribers to this fund are little likely to have any favors to ask from the President. They are men in independent circumstances, not known as politicians, and few if any of them could be tempted to accept any office in the gift of the President. This is especially true of the Chicago subscribers to the fund, whose names are guarantees that their subscriptions are free-will offerings, without thought of anything beyond. If the President should request Mrs. Garfield to decline the gift she ought for this once to depart from the rule of wifely obedience. A quarter of a million dollars cannot pay for the agony she has suffered, but it will always be to her a grateful reminder of the sympathy of the people with her and the President in their affliction.

WE have received from London a formidable document, as bulky as a magazine, entitled "Report on the Gold Mines of the Southeastern Portion of the Wynaad and the Carcoor Ghat," being in India, with several smaller documents giving extracts from individual reports, a memorandum of association of the "Indian Consolidated Gold Company, Limited," of London, a map of the mining district, and blank forms of application for stock. It would seem from the receipt of these very glowing documents that some of the stock may be offered here for investment. The prospectus is certainly a tantalizing one, for it sets forth that the Company, which only calls for a deposit of 2s 6d on each share of £1, has the right not only to work gold mines in India, but to purchase all kinds of property, to invest in coffee-planting and cattle-raising, to build highways, canals, docks, and railroads, to buy out the good-will and materials of any kind of business, to purchase the stock of any other company, and to issue bills of exchange. In point of fact, the "Indian Consolidated Gold Company, Limited," like the Anglo-Bengalee concern, which Mr. Montague Tigg administered so adroitly, appears to have the power to do anything and everything in India except to run the Government. With the experience of the people of this country in mining affairs, however, we doubt whether the "Indian Consolidated Gold Company, Limited," will make much headway in placing large blocks of its stock here, or in enthusing the American imagination with its glowing prospectuses. At the same time they will not be so uncharitable as not to wish the Company well, for if any country on the face of the earth needs gold mines in profusion to relieve the suffering people and refill its bankrupted exchequer and help pay its swarms of English officials it is India.

BARON VON SOTHEM, an old Austrian miser, was lately murdered under peculiar circumstances. He was immensely rich, and lived on a handsome estate a few miles from Vienna. He made his start in life by selling lottery-tickets, and kept so well what he had that in time he was reckoned a man of note even among millionaires. He pinched his pennies on both sides. The apples that fell from his trees were all numbered. His horses and cows had their food from his own hand or his wife's, and never enough of it. His servants were shamefully abused, and often kept out of a week's or a month's wages for slight offenses. Withal, the Baron and his wife (who was a fit helpmeet for such a nobleman) were extremely devout. They built a large chapel near their estate, and gave to the Church a tithe of all that they squeezed out of the poor. The title of Baron was conferred upon the miser by the Pope as a reward for eminent piety. The Baron had on his place a gamekeeper who was so miserably poor that he could not afford to get married. He had lived with one woman twelve years and had four children. The Baron was gradually shocked by this immorality, and bade the gamekeeper get instantly married. The man replied that he would cheerfully marry if the Baron would pay for the wedding. The pious nobleman dismissed him on the spot. Within a few hours the gamekeeper returned and shot the miser dead. The funeral was attended by an immense throng from Vienna, and the mourners narrowly escaped being mobbed. The body of the miser had to be protected by the police. In the cemetery a mock fair and lottery was held and a considerable sum raised for the benefit of the gamekeeper's woman and her four children. The Baron's widow was terrified into giving the lodge to the woman rent-free and contributing 2,000 florins to her support, while the Socialist newspapers in Vienna raised 10,000 florins for the same object. The incident is regarded as specially valuable because it throws a strong light on the power of Socialism in parts of Europe.

DESPERATION OF THE SPOILS-GRABBERS.

The latest move in the program of the spoils-grabbers is as indecent as it is infamous. It has been inaugurated by the organs of the star-route thieves, who, pending the prosecutions against them for their rascalities, foresaw with a kind of quiet glee that the death of the President was their one avenue of escape from punishment, and have now taken fresh alarm at the prospect of his recovery; and the organs of the spoils-system and spoils-grabbers now see that their only hope for resisting the tide of popular sentiment and for renewing their raids upon patronage and place is to belittle the attempted assasination of Gen. Garfield, to show that the wound is of no consequence beyond a trifling hurt, and that he has never been in any great danger. The unanimity with which the attack has commenced shows not only that there must have been a combination between the star-route thieves and the spoils-grabbers, who are near of kin and animated by a common purpose, but that they must have received their inspiration from one and the same source.

A dispatch sent out from Washington yesterday talks in this way:

> To-night Washington is as sleepy and lethargic as a New England village. The streets are deserted, and men wander about with Washingtonian laziness and aimlessness. With the ebb of excitement has come the flow of reason, and men begin to discuss the question whether this uproar has been in a great degree needless; whether the people have not been more scared than the President has been hurt; whether the doctors have not, either from ignorance or a desire for notoriety, allowed the injury to the President to appear more serious than it really was, with the view of securing a large appropriation from Congress for their services. The affirmative of these queries has many and open advocates, and since some of the papers have disclosed many unpleasant facts in support of such a theory many circumstances are mentioned as giving it strength. Had the monstrous ball from Guiteau's pistol found lodgment in the liver of the President would he have recovered so rapidly without exhibiting a single symptom that follows wounding of that organ? Would his face exhibit all the freshness of perfect health and none of the pallor of death? Would his appetite do justice to a man in a hay field? Would he be able to assume any position in bed without pain or inconvenience? Would his friends who were so fearful of instant death be so confident of immediate recovery? Would the President's private secretary admit, as he did to-day, that it might be the doctors had overestimated the danger of the case? The doctors begin to say that their fears were based not so much upon the President's symptoms as upon an ignorance as to the exact location of the ball. This ignorance is as profound now as ever, and Nature by the formation of an abscess is depended upon to locate it, etc., etc.

So long as there was great uncertainty as to the condition of the President these indecent harpies kept silent, and even professed a share in the universal grief which was occasioned by the sad intelligence. Now that there is a well-grounded hope the President may recover, and that if he does recover he will be dearer than ever before to the American people, they are sneakingly and dastardly insinuating that the people are more scared than the President is hurt; that the doctors have made his condition appear more serious than it really is for the sake of notoriety and larger fees; that the consulting physicians have not continued with the case; that none of the internal organs have been injured; that he could not have recovered so rapidly had he been severely hurt, and so on.

These charges, which are now somewhat covertly insinuated, will soon be boldly and openly proclaimed, and the star-route thieves and spoils-hunters, who are only "Stalwart" in grabbing plunder and corrupting the public service, will enter upon a shameless campaign of lying and slander to recover their lost ground.

Having already gone so far in their indecency as to charge that the President has only met with a trifling hurt, that he has been lying in the stifling heat for nearly ten days allowing doctors to examine him, that his devoted wife has been needlesly worrying herself over a scratch, and that some of the best surgeons and physicians in the country have been fearful of the results of a mere flesh-wound, why not go further? It is as easy for villains to invent a big lie as a small one. Why not charge that Secretary Blaine arranged with the wretch Guiteau to shoot the President, and that the President kindly consented to expose himself to assasination? Why not charge that the assault was arranged in Cabinet meeting, and submitted to Guiteau during one of his visits to the White House, and that he kindly consented to fire a pistol-ball into the President's body in a way not seriously to hurt him, and that the President kindly consented to be the target for Guiteau's practice? This would not be any more unreasonable or shameless than the monstrous lies they are now uttering.

The animus of these assertions of the thieves is so apparent that they at once fall to the ground when exposed. Even before the attempted assasination the spoils-grabbers found that the popular tide was setting against them so strongly that they were becoming odious. They had some hope of stemming it, however, until Guiteau, who was the outgrowth of that system, shot the President. Then they gave up all hope, so long as his life hung in the balance. Now that he may recover from the fearful wound, they know that he will be more popular than ever before, and that his vigorous attack upon jobbery, thievery, corruption, and spoils-hunting will commend itself to the sympathy of the country more keenly than it did before. Hence this infamous policy of belittling everything connected with the affair as the last desperate venture to belittle his peril to recover their lost vantage and reclutch the spoils. They will fail in this. The only certain result they will effect will be a profound conviction on the part of the American people that the men who could institute such infamous charges would have secretly rejoiced had the assasin been successful in his cowardly and dastardly attempt on the life of the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

GUITEAU TREMBLES.

The attempt of Guiteau to "sponge" his "guard," Winters, out of a cigar is quite characteristic of the man, and his effort to both bribe and intimidate the official for refusing to be duped shows that the villain is still intent upon his life-long purpose of getting something for nothing. When required to pay for the cigar he wanted, Guiteau haughtily exclaimed: "There is a hereafter, my friend, and you will be amply rewarded for any favor shown to a soldier of the cross in this world." Relieved of the necessity of robbing boarding-house keepers and cheating hotels, Guiteau tries to supply himself with luxuries at the expense of his jailer! It is almost as mean as robbing newsboys, of which despicable trick he was guilty in Chicago. Guiteau's attempt to negotiate drafts on eternity in payment of cigars may, however, be regarded as his crowning act of sublime audacity. But it is the logical outcome of the villain's career. Being deprived of the newspapers, Guiteau hypocritically calls for the Bible and reads it with great assiduity. It may be confidently assumed that he reads mechanically, and that his attention is not for a moment diverted thereby from absorbing reflections upon the subject of his late crime. He must assume that the President's life is still in danger, for his acute reasoning faculties serve to convince him that no power could conceal from him all signs of the general joy sure to result from the final assurance that his dastardly act is to be without deadly effect. On the very heels of the shooting Guiteau feared lest he should fall a victim to the righteous vengeance of an enraged populace. He therefore knew how much the people loved Garfield. Presuming that the President may die at any hour, he doubtless still fears that the jail will be forced, that he will be wrested from the officers and his wretched carcass hung high as that of Haman. This theory is strongly supported by his assertion that "Last night he heard people outside the jail knocking and hammering." This is evidence of the imagination of a man who knows that he is a criminal. There was no noise in the vicinity of the jail. Guiteau's brain conjured sounds, "knockings and hammerings," and he imagined that Garfield was dead, and that the people in their rage were seeking his murderer with the deadly purpose of tearing him in pieces. He is surrounded by a thick veil of mystery; he is not permitted to see a newspaper; nobody is permitted to answer his questions; he is isolated from all the world; he is constantly under the eye of a vigilant guard, who maintains an absolute silence on the subject of every event which transpires beyond the grim walls of the prison-house. Guiteau is driven to self-contemplation. He is forced to reflect upon his crime and upon that only, and it begins to unnerve him; he becomes restless; he is robbed of sleep; he becomes haggard with fear and anxiety; he expresses a desire to write to Col. Corkhill. But pens and paper being furnished he begins to write only to break off suddenly and pace moodily up and down his cell. These are not signs of insanity; they are signs that the scoundrel's audacity is deserting him,—signs that, following the gaze of all mankind, his own eyes are turned inward to a contemplation of his malignant, black, and bloody soul. Guiteau knows that every honest human being in the world abhors him, feels wrathful toward him, feels an impulse to stab him to the heart. But of all this contempt, detestation, and righteous rage the object of it is not permitted to hear the expression of one word! In this awful silence the imagination of the would-be murderer runs riot. It pictures to his overwrought mind strange sounds. He hears resounding blows upon the doors of his prison; the doors fall, and the open space is filled with vengeful faces; they approach; they seize him; he feels the cord about his neck; it tightens; he struggles, gasps, and dies! These are the dreams of Guiteau, and he wakens from them with a sigh of relief, but his heart is wrung with the anguish of the cowardly criminal's fear; his nerves are unstrung; his face is seamed and furrowed with lines of care, and his heavy eyes are wild and restless.

Guiteau is on the point of breaking down. For twenty years he has run a course of petty fraud, insignificant rascality, little pickings and stealings here and there, and he has escaped almost scot-free. More than a match for women and small traders, he faced them down, robbed and foiled them, until, growing more bold with the success which attended his small scoundrelism, he essayed a higher rôle. His hate of the President was so bitter that he thought he could face death for the sweet privilege of revenge. But the halo of heroism with which his devilish imagination had surrounded the fiendish act is now dispelled. The face of all mankind is averted from him in disgust. He cries out, but no man answers. He appeals for the solace of notoriety, and hears only the echo of his own voice. He tries to break the spell of this awful silence by the assertion of his rights (?), and is treated with contempt. Meanwhile an awful fear gnaws at his heart,—the fear that, at the President's apprehended death, his prison bars will be broken and he led forth as a sacrifice to the just vengeance of an outraged people. Thus the craven assasin trembles and shrinks under the cruel lashings of a guilty imagination,—trembles for his miserable life.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The Monetary Conference held at Paris by invitation of the French and American Governments adjourned on Saturday without reaching any definit agreement, but not without having made some progress toward the final solution of the problem which it was called to consider. The Conference adjourned to meet again April 12 next, about nine months hence, and after adopting resolutions to the effect that the recess should be improved by continued negotiations between the States looking to an International Convention for the establishment of a General Monetary Union. Just before adjournment the French and American delegates united in the following declaration:

> The depreciation and great fluctuations in the value of silver relatively to gold which of late years have shown themselves and which continue to exist, have been, and are, injurious to commerce and general prosperity, and the establishment and maintenance of a fixed relation of value between silver and gold would produce the most important benefits to the commerce of the world. A convention entered into by an important group of States, by which they should agree to open their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a fixed proportion of weight between the gold and silver contained in the monetary unit of each metal and with the full legal-tender faculty to the money thus issued, would cause and maintain stability in the relative value of the two metals suitable to the interests and requirements of the commerce of the world.
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> Any ratio now or of late in use, by any commercial nation, if adopted by such an important group of States, could be maintained; but the adoption of the ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold would accomplish the principal object with less disturbance in the monetary systems to be affected by it than any other ratio. Without considering the effect which might be produced toward the desired object by a lesser combination of States, a combination which should include England, France, Germany, and the United States, with the concurrence of other States, both in Europe and on the American Continent, which this combination would insure, would be adequate to produce and maintain throughout the commercial world the relation between the two metals that such a combination should adopt.

We infer from the meagre dispatches which have been sent from Paris relative to the adjournment that there was a very general acquiescence in the correctness of the principles thus laid down, and that it was the hope of the great majority of the delegates that the reassembling of the Conference next year may be signalized by such an agreement upon details as shall result in a permanent convention.

England and Germany interposed the obstacles that prevented any final agreement at the late Conference, but it is significant that both these Governments were willing to make concessions in order to encourage the Governments which now maintain the bimetallic system to adopt free coinage of silver as a means to sustain the present value of that metal. There was an intimation that the British Government would guarantee the maintenance of the silver standard in India, and that the Bank of England would keep as much as one-fifth of its specie reserve in silver. On the part of Germany it was promised that no more silver should be retired from circulation during a term of years, and that small notes and small gold pieces to a certain amount should be converted into silver, so as to provide an increased monetary use for that metal in Germany. At the same time, neither of these Governments would enter into an agreement for free coinage and unlimited legal-tender for both metals.

The position of England in this matter is utterly selfish. It would have other nations, and notably the United States, assume the burden of carrying silver as coin in order that England may drain other countries, and especially the United States, of gold, and supply itself and its colonies with an abundance of that metal. It is very fortunate that the delegates from the United States and the Latin Union refused to assent to such a jug-handle proposition, and determined to give the English time to reach some fairer terms. It is hardly denied now that the concurrent action of England, France, Germany, and the United States on a monetary basis would assure the coöperation of all other commercial countries, and that a permanent agreement between those nations would guarantee the steady maintenance of any relation between gold and silver that might be agreed upon. This is the theory of international bimetallism, and anything short of it would necessarily be one-sided and of limited duration. If England and Germany shall continue to hold out against such a monetary union, then the other States should not permit themselves to be betrayed by partial concessions into an arrangement designed mainly for English profit and advantage.

So far as the United States is concerned, the remedy against English selfishness and obstinacy in this matter lies within control of our own Government. Congress has only to order the suspension of silver coinage to protect this country against any danger of a single silver standard or a drain of gold. It is now a question whether this heroic treatment ought not to be adopted at an early day. The American Commissioners can throw some light upon the matter when they shall return home. If, in their opinion, the reassembling of the International Conference within a few months is pretty sure to result in a satisfactory convention, then the United States may safely continue its policy of coining as at present about the average product of the American mines. If, on the contrary, the indications are that England will persist in her selfish refusal to take her proper share in the work of establishing universal bimetallism, then the sooner the suspension of silver coinage is ordered in the United States the shorter will be the road to bimetallism. No country in the world is better prepared to withstand the pressure of carrying on the business of the world upon gold alone than is America. We have not now enough legal-tender silver to embarrass our financial and commercial relations, no matter how much its bullion value might fall. There is small prospect that the balance of trade will be so completely reversed as to create a drain upon the accumulation of gold we now have or upon the gold product of American mines. Surplus American silver would then be sent to London to fetch there what it is worth as bullion, and it will be for England to determine what to do with it. Meanwhile England and other European nations will be compelled to pay their American balances in gold. The depreciation of silver bullion in British India is already severely felt in that Empire, and a further decline in its value will derange the finances of the country in a way that will be severely felt in Great Britain. The attempt to throw out silver as money in India and substitute gold would be an experiment that might derange British commerce to a degree little dreamt of at present. It would not be surprising if England should be the first to tire of such a demonetization as that, and consequently one of the earliest nations to suggest a restoration of silver to the world's stock of money. At all events, this course will be the natural reaction from any determined resistance on the part of England to the project of an international double standard, and there should be no compromise whereby England can avoid the penalty of the one-sided policy she has adopted in this regard. The bimetallists of this country have never contemplated the adoption of a single silver standard any more than the adoption of a single gold standard, and the English statesmen and bankers are much mistaken if they imagine they can force the United States into the former position.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

Some apprehension has been expressed at the revelations made by Mr. R. P. Porter, Special Agent of the Census Bureau, in regard to the distribution of the National debt. This gentleman has ascertained from his investigations that out of $644,900,400 registered bonds the sum of $410,279,400 is held in amounts of over $50,000, and only $7,555,900 in amounts of less than $500; also, that the distribution of the amounts less than $500 is among 25,613 persons, while the larger amount stated is held by only 1,529 rich men and corporations. This fact is spoken of by *Bradstreet's* and other journals as "startling" and as a "matter for reflection." The intimation is that, if the repudiationists or Communists shall ever make any headway in this country, they will find a strong basis for appealing to popular passions and prejudices in the fact that the great bulk of the debt is held by a comparatively small number of wealthy men and corporations. There are reasons to believe, however, that any such apprehension is entirely unfounded. It is entirely natural that a Government debt bearing 3½ and 4 per cent interest should drift into the hands of a few retired capitalists, for the rate of interest is too low to attract popular and permanent investment among an enterprising people and in a country full of opportunities for more profitable investments. But there is no danger that either Communism or repudiation will grow to any alarming extent so long as any vestige of the present Government debt shall remain. It has been paid off, is being paid off, and will continue to be paid off so rapidly, and with such small burden to the people, that it will never at any stage excite anything like popular antagonism. The public debt is to-day only about one-half what it was at the close of the War. It is the opinion of Ex-Secretary McCulloch that the actual debt, including obligations and contracts which were subsequently liquidated out of the Treasury funds without going into bonds, was at one time not less than $4,000,000,000. It is now only $2,000,000,000. But the burden of the debt has been decreased in still greater proportion. In 1865 about 33 millions of people were paying something like $150,000,000 annualy for interest on the public debt; today about 52 millions are paying only $64,000,000 of interest. In other words, at the close of the War, the interest-charge amounted to about $4.50 per capita, while it now amounts to only $1.20 per capita. The debt itself has been reduced one-half, and the burden of carrying it has been reduced nearly three-quarters within sixteen years. Such a showing is the strongest possible argument against future trouble. It accounts for the present unparalleled credit of the Government and the universal confidence of money-lenders all the world over. Besides, though the American debt be not in the shape of a popular loan, it is rapidly assuming the shape of a native loan, and in the latter respect appeals to the selfish interest as well as the patriotism of the American people. Repudiation is one of the dangers that have been left behind in the progress of free government on the American continent.

THE Mississippi River Commission held a meeting yesterday, the session lasting from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. All the members of the Board were present except one—viz.: Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, Gen. C. B. Comstock, United States Army; Maj. Sutter, of St. Louis; A. C. Harrod, of New Orleans; Judge Taylor, of Fort Wayne; Mr. Henry Mitchell, of the Coast Survey. The absent member was Capt. James B. Eads. At its last meeting the Board decided to receive offers of barges for stone and steam tugs, and the principal business at yesterday's meeting was to consider these. Very few offers were made, however, and the Commission, being able to procure only a few second-hand barges, will build nearly all of the number needed—some eighty or ninety. Four or five steam tugs will also be built expressly for the work to be ordered by the Commission. The levee work to be done was also considered in a general way. The appropriation made by Congress is $1,000,000, most of which will be expended in constructing and repairing the levees below Cairo, Ill. The principal operations will be at Plum Point Reach, a short distance above Memphis, and Lake Providence. At these points the levees will be reveted for about twelve or fifteen miles. At others places adjacent caved-in levees will be reconstructed with brush and mattress. In a few days Gen. Gilmore will advertise for labor and material.—*St. Louis Globe, July 8.*

Opening outlets for the Mississippi and thereby reducing the flood level will do more good than all the levees that can be raised by the power of man, aided by all the barges and scows that can be built and all the mattresses that can be spread. The River Commission has begun its work wrong end foremost. Let it commence by opening an outlet from the river below New Orleans into Lake Borgne, and then reopen the partly closed crevasse at Bonnet Carre, and see what effect these will have. Every river pilot knows that since the crevasse was made by the breaking thro of the flood into Lake Pontchartrain the channel of the river has been deepened and improved for hundreds of miles, and it has relieved all of the valley from Vicksburg down of overflows for half a dozen years. The New Orleans authorities, instead of widening the crevasse, have partly closed it, doing mischief to just the extent the outlet has been shut up. The cause of the hostility to the outlet system is its cheapness and simplicity. Speculators, jobbers, and contractors want to tap the National Treasury and draw off untold millions to be expended on scows, dredges, mattresses, and mud embankments, and the River Commission is aiding and abetting them in their intended depredations on the taxpayers.

LUKE P. BLACKBURN, Governor of Kentucky, has proclaimed Thursday, July 14, as a day of fasting and prayer. The proclamation is in some respects a remarkable document, and is worth quoting in full, as follows:

> WHEREAS, An attempt was made on the 2d day of July instant to assasinate James A. Garfield, President of the United States, who, at the date hereof is an innocent victim of a malicious attempt upon his life, heroically enduring great physical and mental suffering, and in imminent danger of death; and
>
> WHEREAS, The death of said James A. Garfield, President of the United States, as aforesaid, would at this time be a source of great calamity to the people of the United States and the world, and a most unmerited infliction upon his family and friends, as well as an almost irreparable injury to the public peace and stability of Government, and the future tranquil and unprejudiced exercise of executive functions;
>
> Now, therefore, I, Luke P. Blackburn, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order and proclaim Thursday, the 14th day of July instant as a day of public fasting and prayer, and request that all business be suspended on that day, and that the good people of this Commonwealth assemble in their churches and other places of worship, and unite their prayers, addressed to the Source of Every Good and Perfect Gift, imploring that the great calamity now impending over our common country may be averted; that the life of said James A. Garfield, President of the United States, may be vouchsafed to us; that he may be restored to his country, family, and friends, long to live, and that in the future our country may be preserved from the repetition of similar atrocities.
>
> In testimony whereof I hereto sign my name and cause the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 7th day of July, A. D. 1881, and in the ninetieth year of the Commonwealth.
>
> LUKE P. BLACKBURN.
>
> By the Governor:
> JAMES BLACKBURN, Secretary of State.

THE TRIBUNE in saying the other day in reply to an ill-natured article in the Quincy *Whig* "that the infamous spoils-hunting system was morally responsible for the assasination of President Garfield, was not thinking of the editor of the Quincy *Whig*. It had quite forgotten that he was a soured and disappointed applicant for the Post-Office at Quincy, and 'out' with the Administration on that account." The *Whig* rejoins:

> It is true that the *Whig* has ventured to believe that the President has made several political mistakes. It thought, and it still thinks, that *he made a great mistake about the Quincy Post-Office*. We think that he has made one or two other mistakes even greater than this. . . We make these statements for the information of THE TRIBUNE, and we doubt not that our Chicago contemporary will be delighted to read them.

Very. And the kindly feeling of the *Whig* towards the President is so manifest in the above that no comment is necessary, and nothing further need be said.

GUITEAU once lectured in Providence and professed to "reply to Col. Ingersoll." Whatever the effectiveness of the reply in other respects, it brought no money to the till, and the champion of orthodoxy was put to the disagreeable necessity of leaving town without paying his hotel-bills. The newspapers confounded him with Ingersoll, and the report went abroad that the Colonel himself was in the habit of omitting the little ceremony at the clerk's office. The story was so extensively circulated that Col. Ingersoll had to make a denial of it. What was orthodoxy doing in the meantime for this singular champion?

PERSONALS.

"I am a good deal disfigured, but safely out of the ring."—*Mr. Depew.*

Griscom's fast was not wholly without good results. He has lost $1,000 by it.

It is understood that Barnum will add to the attractions of his circus next season a native-born American who has never had a college title conferred on him.

From the fact that the leading editorial in the Boston *Advertiser* of last Saturday is entitled "Vital Questions at Yale College," it looks as though there was talk of disbanding the ball and boating clubs of that institution.

"Through the Mist" is the title of a poem received at this office. This is a serious matter. As long as our poets keep their efforts on the other side of the mist it is all right, but this idea of bringing them through will hardly work.

Queen Victoria has been presented with a golden ax by the Ashantees. That story about George Washington and his hatchet has evidently just reached Africa, and Victoria's faithful subjects do not propose that she shall get left.

A Chicago girl refused to marry her love unless he performed some heroic feat. After hearing him tell her mother that he thought a man who would let an old woman run his house was deserving of no better fate, she told him to get the license.

Mr. Lewis Potter, one of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank, which failed in 1878, died recently of shame and grief over the disgraceful ending of that institution. In America it is the depositors of broken banks who die,—the officers only move to Canada.

Sing, O my heart! Thy callow nestlings sleep,
Safe hidden 'neath a gracious folding Wing,
Until the time when, from their slumber deep,
They wake, and soar in beauty. Sing, heart, sing!

—*Henry Watterson, Before Beginning an Editorial.*

People who have been decrying a college education and denying that it fits young men for the more responsible positions in life should now climb up on a back seat and stay there: Robert Tirrell, of Cambridge, Mass., a student of Harvard College, is head waiter at an Eastern summer hotel.

Edmund Yates says: "One more strawberry season added to the experience of my life has fully convinced me of the mistake made by a too energetically luxurious world when it eats its strawberries with iced cream." Mr. Yates has evidently been tasting the sweets of a bottle of cholera mixture.

Mr. Tennyson is reported to have got great profit from his play of "The Cup," and to be very much pleased with its success. He was deeply hurt, it is added, at finding that many lines were cut out. He remonstrated with Mr. Irving, who responded: "Well, you know we have to cut down Shakspeare." And Mr. Tennyson was silent thereafter.

Canadians are commenting upon the fact that the late dispatch sent by the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne was signed "Princess Louise" instead of "Louise," according to her former custom. Pretty soon we shall probably hear about Lorne going over to England and filling some dry-goods clerk full of buckshot. American customs are spreading.

It was a youth of modest purse
Said soft unto a maid:
"Which would you rather tackle next,
Ice-cream or lemonade?"

Across the maiden's rosy cheek
Fast flits a winning smile;
"I'll order some of both," she said.
Heaven help the young man's "pile."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): Three Massachusetts delegates at Chicago shouted "No" to the last in protest against the nomination of Arthur, and one of the protesters was M. B. Whitney, of Westfield. After Gov. Dennison had privately tendered Gen. Arthur the Vice-Presidential nomination on behalf of the Ohio delegation, John M. Forbes, of Boston, said to the Governor: "I want you to understand that I consider that you have acted as if this country had no rights that Ohio was bound to respect." The indignant Massachusetts delegate fired the words out like a pistol-shot and walked off.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): The announced purpose of the New York Chamber of Commerce to raise by subscription a gift of a quarter of a million of dollars, to be presented to Mrs. Garfield, appears at first thought a generous and not an inappropriate act; but the more we reflect upon it, the more questionable it seems, both in itself and in the precedent which it may help to establish. If the act were appropriate on all other accounts, it would be premature at the present time. It could be a proper act only in the event of Mr. Garfield's death. . . . The proposition to pension Mrs. Garfield at the hands of a few wealthy men in New York is not delicate; it lacks the element of being a spontaneous act of the people, which is the only thing that could justify it, and it is clearly premature.

New York correspondence Philadelphia *Ledger:* The talk is that the new Directory of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad has hostile intentions towards the New York Elevated, and from some observations let fall by Mr. Cyrus W. Field (President of the latter), when the result was announced, the talk is probably correct. "All these gentlemen," said Mr. Field, "are good business-men. We want but one thing out of them, and that is their check for $465,000. We want nothing but what is right, and we shall submit to nothing that is wrong. We want the dividends on our property. If the new Board desire peace, we shall say amen; if they desire war, we shall fight and say amen. As for the Manhattan Company, there is more chance for President Garfield's recovery than for it." It may be added that the Manhattan Company has, at this moment, no fewer than five lawsuits to defend, so there is a fine prospect for the lawyers, if not the stock and bond holders. The indebtedness of the "Metropolitan" to the New York (or Cyrus W. Field's) road consists of $297,500 interest on bonds, due on the 1st of July, a dividend of 2½ per centum on stocks, amounting to $162,500, and $5,000 for six months' rental. Russell Sage will, no doubt, be President of the Metropolitan.

New York *Times* (Rep.): There are thirty or forty members of the Legislature who seem determined to outrage the wishes of the people and to defy the public opinion of the State. Perhaps they think they can do this safely, or possibly they have given up all hope or care for political advancement in the future. Having seen their chief commit political suicide, they may emulate the conduct of some of the slaves of antiquity and persist in making away with themselves rather than be separated from their allegiance to him. But if they are presuming that public opinion has lost the power to vindicate its authority in this State they will probably find themselves mistaken. Thus far, since this contest began, it has only been able to utter its voice in petitions and remonstrances and through the press, but the time will come for it to exert its power. The people will have an opportunity to show whether or not they still rule.

However much they may be trammeled by party machinery and bound by the ligatures of caucuses and conventions, there is one thing they can still do. They can defeat individual men at the polls. But it is for the Republican party of this State to consult its own safety. For the present, and for the purpose of choosing Senators, it is represented by its members of the Senate and Assembly at Albany. What it requires of them is to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate, and not to return Mr. Conkling to the seat which he wrongfully and foolishly abandoned. If there is a number of men among them who will not recognize the authority of the people, or regard the demands or the interests of the party, they do not deserve to be classed as Republicans. They forfeit all right to the name. They cease even to be a faction, and become so many slavish henchmen of Mr. Conkling, with no following, and with no constituencies behind them. A division on one side of which there are but thirty or forty individual men is not likely to be a serious injury to the party. The party can afford to cast out the Conklingites to outer darkness, if they persist in being Conklingites and nothing more.

Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.): There is a general intimation throughout the country of a desire to hold a National thanksgiving-day in the event of the President's convalescence. It would be a graceful, appropriate, and reverent way of expressing the Nation's gratitude for the preservation of the life of its head, and in several States measures are already under way for having such a day duly celebrated. It is not well, however, to be in too much haste about the matter. The President's recovery is not yet fully assured, and, if it were, this is a matter which can only be arranged properly by taking enough time to have a general concurrence. It cannot be a strictly National observance like our annual Thanksgiving-Day, since that is held in response to the invitation of the President of the United States, and in this case it would be manifestly improper for the President to issue a proclamation asking the people to rejoice at an event so directly affecting himself. There should be a day of rejoicing, and it should be the same day in every State, but it can only be so held by a mutual agreement among the Governors of the several States, and this would involve an extensive correspondence, which would require some time. It is too soon, therefore, to name a day for general thanksgiving; but it is in order for the newspapers to discuss the suggestion, and they are doing so with almost universal approval.

Keokuk (Ia.) *Gate City* (Rep.): Our objection to the word "Stalwart" is that it means nothing; that to the extent it has any meaning it is false and misleading; that it is mere gibberish, and should be left by all rational creatures to be used by parrots, if used at all. To the extent that there seems to be a shadow of meaning attachable to it, it is a lie, and an impertinent one. It is the pretense that some Republicans are better Republicans than other Republicans who are just as good Republicans as they. It is the pretense that a man who wanted Grant for President is a better Republican than one who wanted Blaine. It is the pretense that Conkling is a better Republican than Blaine,—George Gorham than Bill Chandler. Were ever rational beings asked to join in the whirl of a larger clown-dance of nonsense than that? Here in Iowa last year four-fifths of the delegates in the State Convention were for Blaine for first choice. Hence they were not Stalwarts, nor as good Republicans as the Stalwarts. But of nearly all these Blaine men the second choice was Grant. So in their second choice these Republicans were Stalwarts and as good Republicans as the Stalwarts. And it is inside of nonsensical pretenses like these that Stalwartism lives, moves, and has its being. If Guiteau managed to shoot into odium the lying pretense that the term involves, it will be one of the compensations of his crime.

New York *Tribune:* Mr. Conkling's position in this contest has seemed inexplicable even to many of his friends. There was no conceivable reason for his resignation, unless, on the one hand, he intended to withdraw from political life altogether, or, on the other hand, deliberately intended to make mischief, and to break down the Republican party, if it should refuse to submit to his will. Mr. Conkling cares so little for principles, for questions of public policy, or for any interests of party that do not personally concern his own advancement, that he might easily have resigned in a fit of sourness and disappointment upon finding that he could no longer control the patronage in this State. It is possible that this was the real cause of his resignation. He did not care to serve either his party or his country unless he could serve himself, and knew of no way to serve himself unless he could control the appointments. Possibly he did not then expect to be reëlected, and cared not a snap of his finger whether the Republican party was left in a minority or not. The whole Legislature, he was told, would get down on its knees to beg him to return to the Senate. That Mr. Conkling yielded to this advice is even more conclusive evidence than his resignation of the fact that he never was truly worthy of the honors and trusts which this State has heaped upon him. Once in the contest, Mr. Conkling's intolerant, domineering, and insolent temper began to rule him as soon as he met opposition. The opposition was far greater than he had expected. Legislators did not get down on their knees in sufficient number. He was obliged to buttonhole men who were supposed to belong to him, and even to beg them, before he could get their votes, and with many he failed even then. Mr. Conkling became angry. He wanted to tear down a party which had refused to prostrate itself before him. In this spirit he has bargained with Democrats to prevent any election, has maligned some of the worthiest members of the Legislature, has set on foot most cruel slanders regarding the President, and has done all that he could for many weeks to make future Republican success in this State more difficult. The Republican party may well rejoice that it has formally rid itself of such a leader by the action of a caucus of Republican members. There are times when the binding force of a caucus may be usefully employed. This is one of them.

New York *World* (Dem.) July 9: Nothing could have been more prompt and more creditable than the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce on Friday at the special meeting called to take action upon the murderous assault upon the President of the United States. It is always a pity when a generous and sympathetic impulse like that which has thrilled the people of this country for the past week is allowed to evaporate and pass away in feelings or in words and to "lose the name of action." In this case it would be peculiarly a pity. It has become a serious question of late what provision the country should make for its surviving Chief Magistrates in justice to their services and to its own dignity, and methods have been suggested which may have been the best of which the cases admitted, but which were perhaps hardly suitable to the dignity of a great Nation providing for the most eminent of its public servants. This question, thanks to the prompt generosity of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, may solve itself in the case of President Garfield. At the same time it is scarcely just, and no doubt the members of the Chamber of Commerce would admit it to be scarcely just, that the sense which the whole Nation entertains of the insult and the injury done to the whole Nation in the assault upon its Chief Magistrate should be practically expressed only by what may be described as a syndicate of rich men in the metropolis of the country. The calamity is National; let the acknowledgment of it be National also. There is scarcely an American citizen, whatever his occupation, however rich he may be or however poor, who has not during the past week wished that some way were opened to him by which he might fitly express his indignation at Guiteau's crime and his sympathy with the immediate victim of that crime and with his stricken family. A way has now been suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, the members of which, we feel sure, would be the last men to wish that any American citizen should feel himself excluded from joining their excellent and praiseworthy work, either from want of opportunity, or, what is practically as much of an obstruction, by reason of his inability to approach the large amounts of the individual subscriptions already set down. It is, perhaps, most seemly that such a proposition should proceed from the political opponents of President Garfield. The *World*, therefore, proposes a National subscription, in sums of $5 and upwards, for the purposes and under the conditions set forth in the subscription list drawn up by Mr. Field and circulated among the members of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday—that is to say: "Towards a fund to be deposited with the United States Trust Company, in trust, to be kept invested in United States Government bonds, the income thereof to be paid to Mrs. Garfield, the wife of the President, during her life, and at her death the principal to be divided among the surviving children of James A. Garfield." The *World* will receive and acknowledge, as the senders may indicate, such sums as may be sent to its office for this purpose, and will pay the amounts over to the Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Fund. No doubt our city contemporaries will undertake the same office. But, as we have said, the subscription ought not to be limited to New Yorkers nor to the readers of New York newspapers. In every city and village in the country a similar subscription would be as eagerly made as in New York, and in every city and village of the country which has a daily newspaper, that newspaper will be willing to act as the local depository of the money subscribed. Of course, there can be no doubt that the subscription already begun by the Chamber of Commerce will be completed to the limit named by that body. But the subscription is not merely a means of raising the money. It is also and quite as much a means of giving to every American who wishes it the privilege of contributing towards a fund which shall be a practical evidence of the loyalty of the country to its Government and of the sympathy of the country with its chief executive officer, in whose person the Nation itself has been assailed, and with his family. If the amount thus subscribed shall even double that originally contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce, there will be no subscriber to grudge his share of it, whether it shall prove to be a provision for the widow and the orphans of the President of the United States, or, as now more happily seems much more probable, a thank-offering for his recovery from a murderous assault.

FOREIGN.

Animated Discussion of the Irish Question in the Commons.

O'Connor Demands that Forster Be Coerced into Resignation.

The Adventuress Mabel Wilberforce Comes to Grief in Court.

Weekly Review of the British Grain Trade by the "Mark Lane Express."

Fifteen Thousand Insurgents Making a Very Stubborn Defense at Sfax.

Probability that Midhat Pasha Will Be Exiled by the Sultan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LAND BILL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 11.—It is probable that the Land bill will be passed through committee and read a third time in the House of Commons by Saturday, and that it will reach the House of Lords by the 18th. Mr. Gladstone has promised prorogation for Aug. 6, in order to give members time to reach their moors and shooting-boxes by the festival of St. Grouse, on Aug. 12, and urgency will be asked for supply in the Commons for the remainder of the session. Two or three unimportant Government measures have been withdrawn, and

THE "SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS"

at the close of the session will be even more merciless and extensive than usual. It is expected that the Lords will dispose of the Land bill in a fortnight. A number of leading Peers are down for speeches, but the general opinion is that the amendments proposed in the Upper House will not strike at any of the leading principles of the measure, but aim rather at oiling its machinery. At the close of the session a convention of the branches of the Land League throughout Ireland will be held in Dublin, with a view to concerting measures to watch the operation of the bill, and advise tenant-farmers in availing themselves of its provisions.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

Special Cable.

WIMBLEDON, July 11.—The shooting at Wimbledon began to-day, although the volunteers have hardly yet settled down to work. A slight mishap occurred owing to the furze having been ignited from a fire at which some Scotch riflemen were cooking. An order was accordingly issued that henceforth no small campfires are to be used beyond the boundaries of the tents, but only the regulation cooking-stoves. The Scotchmen are very wroth in consequence, and swearing in choice Gaelic is heard because they cannot now toast their own inexpensive bacon nor have the national hot today at night.

THE CANADIAN TEAM

numbers twenty men, commanded by Col. Gibson, who is accounted the best shot in Canada. This is his third visit to Wimbledon. In 1879 he was winner of the Prince of Wales prize. The Adjutant of the team is Capt. Currency. Interest to-day centered in the Alfred and Alexandra contests and the inter-University match. The latter was not finished. At gun-fire the advantage was in favor of Oxford. The other two matches were finished, but the results will not be known until to-morrow. Sir John Macdonald is much improved in health, and will be at the camp in a few days, and also at the Lord Mayor's banquet to the colonial representatives.

THE STEAMSHIP ARIZONA.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch was received from New York this morning announcing the safe arrival there of the steamship Arizona.

The Associated Press on Saturday sent a special messenger to Skull, Ireland, to investigate the Arizona scare. He reports that a package of letters as described was cast upon Long Island. The package contained the Arizona's reckoning from June 4 to 21, private letters dated as late as July 1, and a certificate of Engineer Williams in regard to the working of the steamer's engines. The Coast Guard attached no importance to the papers, believing they were thrown overboard. There were uneasy rumors, however, among the people on the coast.

THE BRITANNIC.

The prospects of floating the steamer Britannic, which on Friday sank in Wexford Bay, are favorable.

THE VANDALIA'S PASSENGERS.

The passengers on the steamer Vandalia will remain on board and sail on her for New York when the vessel is repaired.

BRADLAUGH,

speaking in London last night, invited his supporters to meet in Trafalgar Square on the 2d of August for the purpose of insisting that a law enabling him to take his seat in the House of Commons shall be carried the next day, if not before. He said he should go to the table of the Clerk of the House and demand that he be allowed to take the oath.

IMPRESARIO MAPLESON.

Mr. Mapleson sold to a syndicate his entire interest, good will, and lease in Her Majesty's Theatre, with the object of devoting his attention entirely in future to the United States. Mr. Mapleson receives the sum of £80,000, which is sufficient capital to enable him to open an energetic campaign next season in America. He has secured certain valuable concessions from the new company, among others the call on Covent Garden for all new operas, artists, scenery, and costumes which he may require. In fact, Covent Garden will be henceforth the recruiting house for his American season. Thus, after hopelessly struggling with Italian opera in London for so many years, he finds himself finally released from his difficulties, and hopes henceforth to give undivided attention to his operatic enterprises in America.

SCARY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks a financial crisis is approaching in the United States.

IN THE COMMONS

Sir Charles Dilke said he had reason to believe France does not intend any mobilization of troops.

COERCION.

Mr. Daly, Home Ruler, asked a question in regard to recent arrests in Cork under the Coercion act.

Mr. Forster replying unsatisfactorily, Mr. Daly moved and Parnell seconded an adjournment of the House.

Mr. Bradlaugh announced his intention to assert his rights as a member of Parliament at the Bar of Commons the 3d of August.

The discussion raised by Daly in regard to the recent arrests in Cork under the Coercion act continues.

T. P. O'Connor, member from Galway borough, said that if Gladstone wished to send a message of peace to Ireland, let him

COERCE FORSTER TO RESIGN THE SECRETARYSHIP.

Gladstone declared that Forster was not one whit more responsible for the Coercion act than any other member of the Cabinet, and Forster deserves as much and even more credit for whatever good there was in the Land bill than any other member of the Cabinet.

After a discussion lasting half an hour, Daly's motion to adjourn was rejected—305 to 36.

The House went into Committee on the Land bill. Progress was reported, leaving Clause 25 still under discussion.

MERRILL,

of the Union Athletic Club of Boston, who with his friends, was disgracefully hustled at the athletic sports by Mosely, of the Harriers Club, Saturday last, has indicated his intention of not competing in the sports at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, again. The *Sportsman* says the disturbance was most disreputable, and a blot has been inflicted on the name which English spectators have hitherto gained for fairness that will be a lasting disgrace. The disturbance was caused by a mob of roughs.

THE INTERESTING LIBEL CASE

of Wilberforce against Philip came to an abrupt conclusion in the Queen's Bench division to-day by plaintiff's counsel withdrawing from the case. The plaintiff said she had been unfairly treated. Justice Sir William V. Field ordered her to be silent or leave the court. All documents in the case were impounded by the Court, with a view to possible action against the plaintiff. Mabel Wilberforce, the plaintiff, aged 27, claiming to be the daughter of an American army surgeon, formerly a resident of San Francisco and Indianapolis, but who is now deceased, and the trustee of whose property, named Perry Morton, she claims is still a resident of Indianapolis, sued Capt. Philip for slander and libel on account of steps he had taken to detach his father from her. His father, an old man nearly 80 years of age, had lost his own daughter and intended to adopt Miss Wilberforce and leave her part of his property. The defense, as outlined in Charles Russell's speech and indicated in the cross-examination of the plaintiff, was that the plaintiff is an impostor and an adventuress; that her whole account of her past life and history is a fabrication; that she had formerly been a domestic; that Capt. Philp's communications are true, and justified by the plaintiff's deception of his father. The plaintiff was broken down under the cross-examination, and the withdrawal of her counsel, which was threatened Friday, is not surprising in view of the revelations in Russell's speech. The immediate cause of the withdrawal of the plaintiff's counsel was the receipt of a letter from Oliver Throop Morton, of Indianapolis, in reply to a letter from the plaintiff's solicitor, saying that no such person as Perry Morton is living there. Justice Sir William Field commended the counsel's action, and said it had been shown, step by step, that the letters put in evidence by the plaintiff was willful and gross fabrications, for the purpose of carrying out fraud. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, and Justice Field, in silencing the protests of the plaintiff, ordered her to leave the court.

THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS,"

in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "The sudden and violent reduction of temperature about the middle of the past week had an unfavorable influence on all maturing crops. White frost was reported Friday night. A copious rain-fall, however, greatly favored the spring-sown crops. In London the supply of wheat amounted to only 1,643 quarters during the week, and these sold quietly at unchanged prices. The tone of trade has not been influenced on account of the smallness of business. At a few provincial markets improved rates were obtainable. Foreign continues quiet, but not materially changed. There was less pressure to sell Friday, despite increased supply, the greater part of which was American. The floating bulk has decreased 111,000 quarters. The supply off coast consists of twenty cargoes. Until Friday only four cargoes were reported sold during the current week. Thirty cargoes are due, mostly white wheat. Forward trade has been very quiet. Of flour the supply is small, the demand weaker, and prices firm. Foreign has been firm, and certain grades rather dearer. Native and foreign barley and oats have been slow of sale and unchanged. Maize was also slow and unchanged. Sales of English wheat the past week were 16,141 quarters at 46 shillings 8 pence, against 15,753 quarters at 43 shillings 6 pence the corresponding week of last year."

DION BOUCICAULT

met with an accident to his foot while playing in "Colleen Bawn" at the Crystal Palace yesterday. He was unable to proceed with his part, but became better in the evening.

THE STEAMER BRITANNIC

has sunk in the sand so that only her masts are visible.

TUNIS.

THE OUTBREAK AT SFAX.

LONDON, July 11.—A Tunis correspondent of the *Times* says: "All persons agree in the belief that the Bey could have quieted the insurgents, and there is no doubt that the appearance of the French men-of-war off Sfax caused them to break into open revolution."

THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON,

consisting of ten large vessels, has left Toulon for Sfax and Tunis.

WHY TUNISIAN TROOPS WERE NOT LANDED AT SFAX.

A dispatch from Goletta says the French steamer which took 1,500 Tunisian troops to Sfax returned them here without attempting to land because it was feared they would refuse to fight the insurgents.

DESTROYED.

The Arab portion of the Town of Sfax and the forts have been destroyed by shells.

PROTEST.

La Justice, which opposed the Tunisian expedition, now protests against a Tripolitan one, but admits that France, having in violation of her promises taken Tunis, is logically bound to take Tripoli and Egypt.

LOGEROT.

GOLETTA, July 11.—Gen. Logerot has arrived to command the French troops in Tunis.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

PARIS, July 11.—In consequence of the Porte's explanation in regard to Tripoli, the differences between France and Turkey have been adjusted. The Porte has renewed the assurances that, in sending troops to Tripoli, the sole object was the maintenance of order. The insurrection continues confined to the Flax district. Other parts of Tunis are quiet.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND INSURGENTS

are around Sfax. They build up during the night what the French destroy during the day.

THE INSURRECTION.

PARIS, July 11.—Gen. Saussier has started for Algeria. A dispatch from Tunis states that the insurrection has assumed such large proportions that, unless put down with a strong hand, the consequences all over the Regency may be very serious. The mere occupation of Sfax will have no effect on the insurgents.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

VIENNA, July 11.—A meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place about the middle of August at Salzburg.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA.

A Berlin correspondent says: "German scholars, though regretting the speedy Americanization of Germans on their arrival in America, do not favor the establishment of a German university there."

THE AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

VIENNA, July 11—The Austrian harvest promises to be fully up to the average.

SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, July 11.—Twenty-two Socialists have been banished from Leipzig. A Socialistic printing office at Dresden has been closed, and all the employés arrested.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

LONDON, July 11.—Prince Gortschakoff arrived in Berlin yesterday from St. Petersburg, and started for Wildbad.

HAYTI AND VENEZUELA.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

HAVANA, July 11.—The steamer brings advices from St. Thomas to the 5th inst. Ex-President Guillermo, of Santo Domingo, arrived there with Gen. Rafael Pelez, and was purchasing armament and preparing for the invasion of Santo Domingo. He has two schooners and 400 men ready to start in the early part of August.

ADVICES FROM SANTO DOMINGO

are to the 30th ult. The greatest commotion prevailed there because of the threatened invasion.

ADVICES FROM VENEZUELA

are to the 30th ult. It was positively asserted that a revolution has broken out in the interior. President Guzman Blanco has nearly 10,000 men under arms. The President was reported quite ill.

BULGARIA.

TERRORISM AT THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 11.—A correspondent at Giurgevo, after describing the terrorism exercised by Prince Alexander at the recent election for members of the Assembly, states that even the Bulgarian newspapers published by American missionaries at Constantinople were prohibited from circulating.

BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Sistova says: "The roads converging on Sistova are guarded by batteries of artillery. The prospect of a revolution is openly canvassed. The motto is violence against violence. The Prince's candidates elected to the Assembly have been taken from the most ignorant classes. Half of them are unable to read or write."

INDIA.

AYOOB KHAN.

LONDON, July 11.—A Calcutta dispatch says Ayoob Khan left Herat on the 25th of June with a considerable force. It is not known whether he will march upon Candahar or Cabul. The Ameer is preparing to meet him.

BURMAH.

The road from Bhamo, Burmah, to China, which has been closed for twenty years, was recently reopened. It is said to be the easiest and most convenient route for traders.

FRANCE.

THE CROPS.

PARIS, July 11.—The wheat-crop of France cannot exceed the average, and it may be slightly under it. The beet-crop cannot exceed the average.

THE STATUE TO VICTOR HUGO.

The Committee having charge of the proposed statue to Victor Hugo appeal to the citizens of all countries for funds in behalf of the statue.

ITALY.

PILGRIMAGES POSTPONED.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Rome says two French pilgrimages, fixed for August and September, have been postponed at the instance of the Pope, on account of the feeling between the French and Italians. Hostile demonstrations are feared.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The Minister of War proposes to discontinue the construction of fortifications on the German and Austrian frontiers begun by his predecessor, saving 10,000,000 rubles in the budget.

THE EAST.

MIDHAT, ET AL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—It is now quite certain that the Sultan will commute the death sentences of the alleged murderers of Abdul Aziz, and banish them to some remote place.

DENMARK.

DIPHTHERIA.

LONDON, July 11.—A violent epidemic of diphtheria has appeared at Stadsburg, Denmark. Many deaths have occurred.

CUBA.

YELLOW-FEVER AND SMALL-POX.

HAVANA, July 11.—During the week ended the 8th inst., 123 deaths occurred here from yellow-fever, and fifteen from small-pox.

SPAIN.

THE KING AND COURT.

MADRID, July 11.—King Alfonso and his Court have gone to La Granja.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

An Invention by Which the Smoke-Nuisance Can Be Abated.

At a meeting of the Society of Engineers, held recently in London in the Society's hall, Victoria street, Westminster, Mr. Charles Horsley, President, in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. A. C. Engert on "The Prevention of Smoke." The author, in choosing the title of "The Prevention of Smoke" instead of "The Consumption of Smoke," gives it as his opinion that smoke once produced by the atmosphere and while being carried by the air cannot be consumed, as every particle is surrounded by a thin film of carbonic acid. When, however, smoke is condensed as soot, heat will liberate the carbon from the acid, and then the former will burn rapidly. If this theory is found to be correct, carbon cannot destroy the germs of disease floating in the air. For the consumption of smoke many ingenious and elaborate inventions are on record, but not yet adopted on account of expense and complicity of mechanisms. A simpler apparatus is therefore required. To prevent smoke, the cold air must not be allowed to come in contact with the gases arising from green coal, and, for this purpose, the furnace is, so to speak, divided into two parts. The fire-door is removed from the boiler, and a box fixed on in front. On each side of this box, rails are placed inside, on which a plate or shutter may rest, which can be pushed forward or backward as required. When pushed forward it passes within the boiler and drops over the firebars some eighteen inches, thereby cutting off the draught, and prevents the condensation of the gases arising when fresh coals are put on, thus preventing smoke and the cooling of the boiler. A still more simple apparatus can be made with the same results if the opening or flue will admit a higher box. The shutters can be cast together in one piece at an angle of about 130 degrees to hang within the box on two pins or bolts, thus forming a swinging shutter. A rack is attached to the front of the shutter to regulate the movement. The advantages of this apparatus are: The cooling of the boiler is entirely avoided, the gases are consumed so that smoke is prevented, and there is a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent of heat and coal. In ordinary open fire grates the same object is attained—viz.: the prevention of the cold air coming into contact with the green coal, by removing the fire lump, and substituting for it a cast-iron box, which stands out at the back, and is open in front only, and which is to be filled with coal. Within this box is a movable iron plate, which can be forced forward, carrying with it the coals from which the gases have been extracted and consumed by the heat in front, or moved backwards when the box wants refilling. To regulate the draught so that the fire burns brightly in front, a plate is fixed under the grate coming forward at the bottom. Another plate resting on pins is placed on top of the box, to prevent the flame entering the register. By this simple apparatus a bright fire is maintained in front of the gate, half the heat usually escaping into the chimney is saved, there is little or no smoke, and the smallest coal can be used, and is, indeed, preferable. In kitcheners, stoves and vertical boilers, a similar box to the foregoing can be fixed, the movable plate being worked by a lever. This invention is also of great importance to railway companies, as it can easily be applied to locomotives. A box is placed under the footplate, the whole width of the fire-grate, and the coals put in from the top. By this means the gases are almost entirely drawn out of the coal and consumed, the result being very little, if any, smoke. To supply the grate the coal is pushed forward by a movable plate and lever. Whether applied to furnaces, ordinary open fire-grates, stoves, kitcheners, vertical boilers, or locomotives, the results of this invention, in each case, are a great saving of heat and fuel, and the reduction of smoke to a minimum.

THE RAILROADS.

Open War Between the Trunk Lines in the Matter of Passenger Rates.

Important Meeting of the Southwestern Association To-Day.

A Lively Speck of War on the Rates to Boston and New York.

CUTTING PASSENGER RATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The war just begun between railroad companies in cutting passenger rates to competing points in the West finds the companies as usual inclined to blame each other and not themselves for this state of affairs. The ticket agents at the various hotels throughout the city said to-day that they were not astonished that at length a flare-up among the companies had taken place. The surprise was that they had not earlier began their fight, in the open air and in broad daylight. For some time past, they said, an underhand warfare had been carried out in the matter of cutting passenger rates, and the hotel ticket agents and "scalpers" were much gratified that the contending companies had been forced to show their hands. "As an initiative," said a ticket agent to a *Times* reporter, "let me show you how the companies' agents have worked. A gentleman who has traveled much and who is desirous of going to Cincinnati visits the main office of a great trunk line and asks the tariff rates to that point. The agent at once replies that it is $20, and exhibits the printed rates on fares. The old traveler smiles as he discovers that the agent is one of those willing to sell the ticket for less if he cannot obtain the tariff rate, and says, 'That's all right, but what's your best figure?' A short talk after the manner of clothing dealers and purchasers at Baxter street follows, and the agent agrees to take $15 for the ticket. Rates for other competing points are similarly handled by all the companies, none of them being too high and lofty to refuse to engage in that kind of business. It has been practiced right along without a murmur until the Pennsylvania Road shouted, 'Police!' 'Murder!' 'Watch!' and now we'll have some fun."

A dispatch from Philadelphia to-day set forth that the cutting of west-bound passenger rates was inaugurated on Friday last by the Boston & Albany Railroad, and that the New York Central & Hudson River, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies had quickly followed suit, reducing the rate to competing points in the West, $5 on each ticket. It was further said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had not yet reduced their schedule of rates, and that the officers of that road said that unless the roads cutting rates concluded quickly to return to the former tariff the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would cut rates in order to meet them. The tariff rate to Chicago is $20. The New York Central & Hudson River, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies were accepting $15 for a first-class passage to Chicago, although they had made no change in advertising the rates. All who came to the offices of these companies could secure tickets to Chicago at that rate. The tariff to Cincinnati is $18. The companies were accepting $13. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad asked $13 by way of Columbus to Cincinnati, and $12 to the same place by way of Parkersburg. The tariff rate to St. Louis is $24.25, and tickets were sold for $19.25. In fact, to all competing points in the West the companies named were yesterday accepting a reduction of $5 on each ticket. This evening Mr. Samuel Carpenter, Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had just returned from a trip to Philadelphia, said that the Company had decided to meet the other roads in the cutting of passenger rates, and would at once sell their tickets at the same rates at which the competing companies were selling. As the war had been begun the Pennsylvania Railroad was prepared to see how long it could last, and if the other roads reduced their price of passage to Cincinnati to $5 the Pennsylvania Railroad would sell at the same rates. This road would protect itself by cutting just as fast as the other roads slaughtered rates. Pool-Commissioner Albert Fink is merely a spectator in this fight, having only freight rates to look after. A prominent official of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad said that the Pennsylvania Railroad had been the aggressor in the cutting of rates. "It has always been customary until within the past year," he continued, "for our road to charge $1 more for tickets carrying passengers west from Boston than is charged from New York. A limited to Chicago, that is, limited as to time, selling at New York for $20, would cost $21 at Boston. Other roads had similar rates, but a ticket from Boston to New York was worth about $6, and the real earnings of the road from New York west was thus but $15; and it was in view of the latter fact that some months we entered into an agreement with the principal roads having west bound patronage,—the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and others,—by the terms of which we all contracted that the fare west from Boston, via New York, should be the real fare charged between Boston and New York plus the New York rate. This would make the fare to Chicago from Boston, via New York, about $26. But some time ago, and without any notice to me whatever, the Pennsylvania people began to issue what they call a 'continuous ticket' from Boston West. To Chicago they charged $21, the old rate, the rate which they had joined with us to establish. We entered a protest against the action of the Pennsylvania, whereby it had willfully broken faith, but nothing we could say had any effect. The officials of the road were determined to cut the established rate, agreement or no agreement. The ticket speculators, more popularly known as 'scalpers,' were the only ones to be benefited by the project. You can easily see how the 'scalpers' profited. They could purchase tickets in New York to Chicago for $21. The coupon carrying a passenger to New York could be detached from the main ticket and sold in Boston for the regular rate, while the card-board giving passage from New York to Chicago could be sent to this city and put upon the market representing but $15, $6 of the $21 having been received from the sale of the Boston-New York coupon. This $15 ticket was every whit as good as those regularly on sale here at $20. Having a margin of $5, the 'scalper,' of course, could make such rates as would give him almost a monopoly of custom and profits. If the 'scalper' asked but $16 for his ticket he netted $1 clear on every sale and was still $4 ahead of the New York regular rates. The Boston & Albany folks led off, very justly arguing that if tickets could be had in New York for Chicago at $15, the regular addition of $1 over its route was demanded, so it was made. Other roads have necessarily followed in the wake of the Boston & Albany. There was nothing else to be done. The Pennsylvania people perversely forced the issue, and that road alone is responsible for the rate-cutting, which now it would appear is on hand in earnest." At the Grand Central Depot ticket-office the regular rate, or $20, is still asked to Chicago, and the ticket-seller can make no reduction. He has not even heard of the cutting of rates, but at the down-town offices the reduced prices prevail.

A PASSENGER WAR.

The passenger rates from this city to Eastern seaboard points have been in a bad condition for some time past. Tickets to New York are generally sold at $15 and to Boston at $16. The west-bound rates have now also gone to pieces, and similarly low rates are being made. The latest trouble was brought about by the action of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads selling tickets to Boston via the New York & New England Railroad at the same rates as those charged via Albany and Troy. The rates to Boston via New York have always been $3 more than via Albany and Troy, because the Boston & Albany and Fitchburg Roads are considered the short lines, and therefore entitled to that difference. These roads, in connection with the New York Central, have now decided to sell tickets to Boston for $16, which is a reduction of $5 from the regular rates. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio have also come down to $16 by way of New York, and the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central to $14. This leaves the matter as far as the regular Boston lines are concerned the same as before this war commenced, and the probabilities are that rates will go down still lower. This fight if carried any further will have the effect of disturbing east-bound passenger rates still more than they are now, and an active conflict in passenger rates is very promising.

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

The meeting of the Southwestern Railroad Association, which will be held in this city to-morrow, is being looked forward to with much interest, as upon its result will depend in a great measure whether the Missouri River pool is to be continued or not. As far as can be learned, all the roads in the Association are in favor of reorganizing the pool, as the arrangement thus far has proved very beneficial to the roads. But the great obstacle in the way of a reorganization is the inability of finding a plan by which the troubles from which the Association has suffered during the last year can be overcome. The old agreement can no longer be carried out, owing to the changes that have taken place since the pool was organized. So many new lines have been formed during the past year that it is impossible to divide the business any longer according to the old percentages. The new lines will have to be recognized in some way or they will fight on their own hook, and thus make a pooling arrangement inoperative. Numberless efforts have heretofore been made to surmount the obstacles, but without avail, and it is feared that the last effort, to be made to-morrow, will be no more successful than previous ones. Yet it is not considered probable that, in the event of a failure to settle the troubles at this meeting, a serious war in Missouri River rates will result. For more than a month past the Missouri River roads have been at liberty to make such rates as they chose, and yet the rates, with the exception of those from the Eastern seaboard, have been tolerably well maintained. The cause of this is that business is good and the various roads, especially the Chicago lines, get all the business they want. They have, therefore, no cause to cut rates, and so long as this condition prevails no serious cut in rates will be made, even if the pool ceases to exist. Business will continue to be fair until the close of navigation. By that time, however, things may change, and much of the traffic which now comes to Chicago to go east by lake will probably go to St. Louis, in order to take advantage of the lower rates by the barge lines. If the pool is not reorganized by that time there is great danger that the rates will go to pieces, but until then no serious disturbance is anticipated. The probabilities, therefore, are that the meeting to-morrow will adjourn without taking any decisive action, and allow matters to run along as at present until fall, in the hope that something may turn up in the meantime that will make the various lines more tractable and more anxious to form another combination than they are at present.

Aside from the internal troubles in the Association, the disturbed condition of the Southwestern passenger business and the war between the Eastern lines on east-bound freight are almost sufficient to prevent a reorganization of the Southwestern Association at present. Their troubles may have been overcome by fall, and then the obstacles in the way to a reorganization of the Missouri River pool can be easier surmounted.

SICK OF THE LOW RATES.

The St. Louisians are getting sick of the prevailing low freight rates to the East, and they are moving heaven and earth to bring about an advance. They find that with such rates as are now charged the much-puffed barge lines have but little show, and nearly all the business goes by way of Chicago. A meeting of the St. Louis Committee on east-bound freight rates was held at St. Louis Saturday at the office of the Wabash Company. After considerable discussion in regard to the prevailing low east-bound freight rates the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present rates between St. Louis and seaboard points on east-bound business are unremunerative and much lower than there is any necessity for on account of competition, either with the barge lines to New Orleans or any other lines reaching tide-water markets, and on account of the fact that the St. Louis Committee have never at any of their frequent meetings authorized the making of or adoption of the present east-bound rates; and moreover, on account of the fact that the Eastern trunk lines deny any knowledge of the present rates, and positively assert that they have never authorized the making of such rates; therefore, this Committee, after fully considering the matter, have resolved to state the following facts:

1. That the reduction of rates in this market were first made by the agents of the fast-freight lines, and that we believe said fast-freight line agents were so instructed by the managers of the Eastern trunk lines.
2. That so far as any reduced tariffs, issued by Chairman Fink, giving rates either from Chicago or from St. Louis is concerned, that this Committee have at all times conformed to such tariffs as have been issued by Chairman Fink, it being, however, a well-known fact that the agents of the fast-freight lines had been using similar or lower rates for many days before the issue of said tariffs by the Chairman.
3. Finding that no rates were to be relied upon in this market, our agents and the line agents working over our various roads were at last instructed to take east-bound freight at the same rates as it was taken by line agents of other roads, and said practice is in force to-day, and is the only way in which rates are made.
4. This Committee desires to repeat the statement that there is no actual necessity, so far as we are able to judge, for the continuance of the present unnecessarily low rates, and for the purpose of placing the matter before all the railroads engaged in the carrying business this Committee requests that the east-bound rates should be immediately advanced.

SOUTHWESTERN ROADS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—General Manager Soper, of the Iron Mountain Railroad, received instructions from New York to-day to let the contract for the immediate construction of forty miles of what is to be known as the Crowley Ridge Branch of the Iron Mountain Road. This line will start from Noble, on the main line, and extend southeast 150 miles through one of the best cotton-growing sections of the State of Arkansas. The first forty miles will be completed and ready to move this year's crop of cotton by the time it is prepared for market.

The extension of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road from Joplin, Mo., to Galena, Kas., is finished to the latter point, and will be opened for business to-morrow.

The bridge of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé across the Rio Grande at El Paso was completed Saturday last, and is now ready for the passage of trains. One hundred miles of the road have been located between El Paso and Chihuahua. Twelve carloads of steel rails for this line have been shipped from here daily. The rails came from Europe to New Orleans, thence to St. Louis in barges. The company has a contract with St. Louis car-makers for 1,000 freight-cars, and as fast as the cars are completed they are loaded with rails and forwarded to the Mexican frontier.

FREIGHT RATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—It is officially stated that the cutting of west-bound passenger rates has been in progress since Friday last. On that day the movement was inaugurated by Boston & Albany, and has since been joined by the New York Central, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies. The reduction thus far is $5 on through tickets to Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not yet reduced its schedule prices, but its officers state that, unless an agreement to restore the former tariff is quickly arrived at, they will cut rates to meet the other roads.

TOLEDO & INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, July 11.—The organization of the Company to build and operate the newly projected Toledo & Indianapolis Road has been effected by the election of T. P. Brown, President and Treasurer; J. K. Hamilton, Secretary; and J. D. Cooke, Chief Engineer, all Toledo parties. The Directors state that over $200,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company, and that the work of building the road will commence soon and be pushed rapidly forward. It is thought outside that the line, which is to be a direct one between the two cities, is a line in the interest of roads already established.

REORGANIZED

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—A reorganization of the Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad was perfected to-day by the election of the following named officers: President, William L. Gilbert, of Winsted; Vice-President, Charles T. Hillyer, of Hartford; Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. Beardsley; Superintendent, John F. Jones, of Hartford; General Ticket Agent, Walker Pearce. Pursuant to the tenor of the act of reorganization of the road passed by the last General Assembly of the State, the property will now be turned over to the Company, it having been for the past year held in trust by the State Treasurer for the benefit of the first-mortgage bondholders.

ITEMS.

The Northern Pacific is now completed to Glendive, and will be finished to Miles City in September. Grading is going on at the rate of two and a half miles a day.

Mr. William Huckinson has been appointed Roadmaster of Division 3, of the Chicago & Alton Railway, vice Mr. J. Snowball, resigned, with headquarters at Alton.

Mr. C. H. Prescott has been appointed Manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the Oregon Improvement Company, vice T. F. Oakes, resigned.

Five car-loads of bulls from Beecher, forty miles south of here on the Illinois Central, arrived yesterday, consigned to Dickey Brothers, celebrated ranchmen at Little Missouri Station, on the Yellowstone.

Four special trains containing about 3,000 immigrants arrived over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yesterday. These immigrants come from all parts of Europe, and most of them are destined for the Northwest.

The Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fé and the Ottawa & Burlington Railroads have been leased by the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad, and will hereafter be operated by the latter Company.

The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will meet at Baltimore to-morrow, when they will have to deal with the resignations of the First and Second Vice-Presidents of the road, Messrs. John King, Jr., and William Keyser.

The trains on the Rock Island Road arrived several hours late yesterday, owing to delays caused by a severe storm which prevailed Sunday night in Iowa along the Skunk River country. In some places the tracks were washed away, but everything will be again in good shape to-day.

The gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the first week in July were: Freight, $90,886.08; passenger, $43,316.39; miscellaneous, $100; total, $134,302.47. The gross earnings for the corresponding week in 1880 were $71,302.47; increase, $63,000. Miles operated in 1881, 800; miles operated in 1880, 422.

The Denver & Rio Grande Road has issued the following pronunciamento: "Holders of second-class tickets will be carried on regular passenger trains; but, as the issue of such tickets to Colorado points is unauthorized, this line will demand full first-class proportions on all second-class tickets so honored. Emigrants for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, or Denver will be carried only on emigrant trains. Emigrants for points west or south of Pueblo will be transported in smoking-cars."

The Fergus Falls *Journal* says: "Work on the Black Hills Road from Wadena to Fergus and from this place to Pelican Rapids is progressing very steadily. On the Pelican Branch the grading has only fairly commenced. The right of way matters were not fully consummated until yesterday, when the final report of the Commissioners was filed. This, with the deposit of money to pay the awarded damages, gives the Company the right to enter any lands over which their route runs. Last week prior to the final action of the Commissioners, some graders were arrested by Manager Hill, of the Manitoba Road, above Elizabeth. We understand that the Black Hills Company's grade is made three or four feet lower than the Manitoba line, so that the points of crossing the Black Hills folks will undertake to cut the Hill embankments. This, of course, is in retaliation for Hill's line being so located as to necessitate frequent crossings. The expected result will be a legal fight, where it remains to be seen which company has the advantage. Hill's grading is about all done, his bridge builders are at work, and some track has been laid between Carlisle and Elizabeth."

FATAL PLAYTHINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—A number of children have died here during the past few days from lockjaw superinduced by slight burns received in the hands from the exploding of paper caps in toy pistols on the Fourth of July. In every instance where these accidents have occurred the dread disease has followed like a strange fatality. The physicians are unable to account for the singular appearance of the disease. The injuries have been so slight in some cases that only the skin of the hand was slightly burned. It is thought the caps contain a poison never before used in their manufacture, and the health authorities are about to investigate the matter. Eight deaths have been reported within the past twenty-four hours, and a number of new cases have been reported to-night. The sufferings of those afflicted have been terrible and beyond all medical assistance.

A WEALTHY HEIR.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—John Burnside, who died recently at Virginia Springs, after making bequests of $150,000, makes Oliver Bierne, of Virginia, universal legatee. The estate is valued at from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Blocking Trade via Cape Horn.

New York Herald.

The bold attempt of the Pacific railways to monopolize all the trade between the East and the Pacific Coast by overthrowing ocean carriage via Cape Horn shows that they wish to be masters of both sea and land. The scheme attempted by the railways, as stated by a commercial contemporary, is to enlist the aid of many leading houses in San Francisco, and, in consideration of an agreement not to receive, not to ship, and not to sell or handle any goods via Cape Horn, to give a reduced railroad rate to all who will sign such an agreement. Unfortunately the merchants of San Francisco have not all had the sagacity to see the folly of becoming partners in this scheme, which means only the subordination of San Francisco's interests to those of the railway corporations.

There never has been a time when the value of the Cape route between the Atlantic and the Pacific was commercially so great. With the admirable hydrographical surveys of the coasts of Patagonia and Magellan Strait made in recent years the terrors of circumnavigating South America have been largely removed. Owing to the intricacies of Magellan Strait, the route round the Cape was preferred by mariners for three centuries, but with the new lights on its navigation Mrs. Brassey and her husband safely steered their yacht Sunbeam through it in 1876. The opening of "Smyth Channel" and the route by the Gulf of Trinidad into the Pacific by the labors of Sir George Nares and Capt. Maclear since the beginning of 1880 have also greatly simplified and shortened the passage from the South Atlantic to the South Pacific. Capt. Evans, Hydrographer of the British navy, referring to the results of these labors, officially reports that "Trinidad Channel opens out a clear passage to the Pacific Ocean 160 miles to the north of Magellan Strait; and, although not secure of approach from the Pacific as the well-known entrance into that strait by Cape Pillar and the Evangelists, it will be found a valuable addition to our knowledge of these waters, as enabling ships passing into the Pacific to avoid the heavy sea frequently experienced in the higher south latitude." In fact, the world is just beginning to realize the value to navigation and commerce of Magellan's great geographical discovery made in 1520, when he took his fleet through the comparatively smooth waters of the Strait. The Pacific railroads may do their best indirectly to make this great natural maritime highway useless, but they will never succeed till they have destroyed the shipping of the world. "Their effort to kill our California ship trade," says the *Maritime Register*, "will defeat itself, for it will have to contend with rivals who are like the teeth sown by Cadmus."

The Toting Negroes of Alabama.

Montgomery Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

It is a pretty sight to see the negroes at work, and an astonishing matter to watch them carry on their heads a basket of cotton weighing 150 pounds for a quarter of a mile. To one not used to Southern habits the skill with which they adjust and carry ponderous loads on their heads is simply amazing. They will laugh, dance, play, with their loads bobbing and twisting as though certain to fall, and yet never lose the exact balance of them. In this way in town meals are carried from restaurants to private and business houses,—up stairs and down, without a slip. Also "hodmen," instead of ascending the ladders with bricks in their hods and hods on their shoulders, climb with bricks loaded on boards and boards on their heads. Market baskets, the weekly "wash" pails of water, pitchers of milk, even down to the pickaninny imitating his mammy with the empty tin cup,—everything bobs on the cranium.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyspepsia is the costly price we pay for luxuries. Its most potent remedy, however, is found in that efficient and genial tonic and alterative, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. Sold by all druggists.

"As Nervous as a Witch."—For neuralgia, nervous and sick headache and nervousness, take Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic. Beware of cheap worthless imitations under ours and similar names.

SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

GREAT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.

UNSPARING REDUCTIONS.

GOOD CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

100 Elegant Satin and Brocade Mantles, imported as pattern garments, will be closed out at half price.

A large lot of stylish Shoulder Capes and Fichus, made for us in France, reduced to cost of importation.

300 Black Silk, Satin, and Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, our own manufacture, one-third less than former prices. This lot includes many large-size garments, 44 and 46 bust.

A lot of fine Imported Colored Cloth Havelocks, with satin trimmings and handsome girdles, marked down from $18.00 to $10.00.

Mercedes Wraps, "WEST END" Shirred Circulars and Ulsters, all reduced.

Walking Jackets $2.00 to $10.00, each garment worth fully one-half more than we ask for it.

200 Black and Colored Silk and Satin Costumes marked down to cost of the materials.

500 Stuff Dresses, including Flannels, Buntings, Cashmeres, and Foules, in the latest styles, at prices ranging from $3.50 to $25.00; the greatest bargains ever offered in Chicago.

Washing Dresses, 3 pieces, Calico, Gingham, Cambric and Lawn, from $2.00 to $9.00.

2-Piece Suits, made of best quality Prints, $1.25.

Best quality Calico Wrappers from 49c to $1.50.

We are determined to make this sale an attraction strong enough to draw buyers from all parts of the city, in order that hereafter they may be firmly persuaded that

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"At Half Value."

25 Styles

Children's White Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 years,

Varying in price from

45 cents to $2.95.

Also a large lot of

Ladies'

Muslin Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, Chemise, and Dressing Sacques,

All strictly first-class goods, and at prices not more than

Half Their Value,

To close large lots for the season.

Decided Bargains IN Fine French Corsets.

106-110 State-st.

56-62 Washington-st.

EPPS' COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and 1 lb.), labeled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

Also, EPPS' CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoons.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.

[illegible]

ALBANY.

Yesterday's Ballots: Lapham 60 and Conkling 28; Miller, 61.

Long-Winded Appeal of the Bucks for Another Caucus.

The Document Wholly Based on Lapham and Miller's Official Responsibilities.

Reply of the Chairman of the Senate Committee Denying the Request of Conkling.

The Balance of Power to Adjourn Held by a Man Named Forster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—Although two-thirds of the Republicans in the Legislature have met in a caucus, to which all were invited, and placed in nomination two good Republicans for United States Senators, Mr. Conkling not only persists in standing as a candidate, but he holds the rod over his supporters, and makes them bolt the party nominations and needlesly prolong the useless and expensive deadlock. The reasons put forward in defense of this course of action are so puerile that no one except Conkling's most abject servants give them any weight. There have been two serious attempts on the part of some of his followers to break away and vote for the caucus nominees, which have only been prevented by the most strenuous efforts. The first, on Friday night and Saturday morning, resulted in the defection of one Assemblyman and the half-desertion of one Senator, who voted for Miller. Sunday night, and especially this morning, there was

A STRONG DISPOSITION

manifested by several Bucks to stay out of the Joint Convention, so that an election could be obtained. Another conference was held this morning, before the session, at which the screws were applied, so that all the Bucks in town were on hand and voted for Roscoe Conkling. Four of the bolting squad were absent, as were six Democrats and twelve caucus men, leaving 138 in attendance,—by far the largest number present on a Monday since the contest opened. One Senator and one Assemblyman voted for neither Conkling nor the caucus candidates. Assemblyman Boardman voted for Cornell and Wheeler, as on Saturday, and Senator Forster, of New York, an able but erratic and pigheaded man, threw away his votes on two first-class but unavailable men—William M. Evarts and Hamilton Fish.

FORSTER IS AN IMPORTANT PERSON

just at present, and both sides are trying to conciliate him. He is the uncertain element in the Senate. In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor he can carry a resolution to adjourn sine die, or defeat it. A combination of Bucks and Democrats would have just one-half of the Senate. If Forster votes against them there is a tie, and the motion is lost. If he will vote for adjournment the Bucks can put through the scheme if they desire. Forster is so eccentric that no reliance can be placed on his actions. It is not at all improbable that he will vote for Conkling before the week is out. Speaker Sharpe and one other Buck voted for Fish on the long term,

SIMPLY TO TICKLE FORSTER,

and eighteen other Bucks continued to administer taffy to the Wheeler men by voting for the Lone Fisherman. They hoped by this maneuvre to entice the Wheeler crowd into another corner, which seems to be the last hope of Conkling. The Committee appointed on Saturday have been hard at work to-day, trying to get recruits for the project. But they have met with little or no success. The Wheeler leaders affirm that all his friends will stand by Lapham and Miller, and listen to no proposals for another caucus. One of the curious rumors afloat to-day was that Wheeler would join with Conkling, and that Grant and Wheeler would be the new ticket. Robertson, Husted, Woodin, and other Half-Breeds say they will not go into a second caucus, if they have to stay here until Dec. 31. At the same time they express confidence that some of the Bucks will yield to public pressure, and that Lapham and Miller will be elected by Thursday at the latest. Some say the end will come to-morrow.

THE KINGSTON "FREEMAN,"

Speaker Sharpe's home organ, which has been one of Conkling's few newspaper defenders in the fight, came out this afternoon in favor of the immediate election of Lapham and Miller. To-night the Committee appointed by the Bucks, consisting of Senators Halbert and Strahan and Assemblymen Tuthill, Cullinan, and Hurd, addressed a communication to the Caucus Committees of both the Senate and House, requesting them to call a regular caucus, giving as their reasons that they think the regular party machinery should be maintained, and expressing a fear that the election of the present nominees might jeopardize the ascendency of the party in the House of Representatives. Senator McCarthy, Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, sent an immediate refusal. The Bucks expected such a reply, and intend to hold this out as an excuse for a continuance of their course of obstruction. The Administration men think that they will come over to Lapham and Miller one by one. Now that they have played their last card, Phillips, the Featherhead leader and originator of last week's caucus, says he has no doubt that Lapham and Miller will be elected this week. The four Buck members of the Assembly Caucus Committee have prepared a paper in which they express a willingness to call a caucus, as suggested by the Buck Committee. Mr. Husted, the Administration member, refused to sign the document. He says Lapham and Miller will be elected this week.

CONGRESSMAN WARNER MILLER,

the nominee for the long term, arrived in the city this afternoon, and talks hopefully of the result. He says he was in New York when he was nominated on Friday, and spending the evening at the Union League Club, missed all the congratulatory dispatches which were sent him. He did not hear of his nomination until Saturday morning. Speaking of Mr. Conkling, he said: "His course since the 4th of March is hardly explainable, save on the ground of mental aberration." He remarked that he understood that Speaker Sharpe was disgusted with the whole thing, and came near going for the caucus nominees on Saturday. It is thought Miller will be elected before Lapham. The latter is expected here in the morning.

THE BALLOTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, July 11.—In the Joint Convention the ballot for a Senator for the short term resulted:

Potter (Democrat)	48	Conkling	28
Lapham	60	Fish	1
Cornell	1		

Necessary to choice, 70.

The ballot for the long term resulted:

Kernan (Democrat)	48	Evarts	1
Miller	61	Chapman	2
Wheeler	18	Rogers	3
Adams	2	Fish	2
Starin	1		

Necessary to choice, 70.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE APPEAL.

The following appeal has been sent to the Joint Caucus Committee:

To the Chairman and Members of the Republican Caucus Committees of the Senate and Assembly—GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Committee, appointed for the purpose at a meeting of the Republican members of the Legislature, respectfully request the Republican Caucus Committee of the Senate and Assembly to unite in a call for a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to be held at such time as said Committee shall name for the purpose of nominating two candidates to be voted for to fill vacancies in the United States Senate occasioned by the resignations of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling and the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. No caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature has has yet been called by the usual and recognized method. The protracted contest over the filling of the vacancies above referred to has made it clear that no settlement of this question can be reached which shall secure the acquiescence of all in its result, restore harmony to the party, and preserve the integrity of its organization, except by strict compliance with the party usages. We firmly believe that any doctrine or rule of action which attempts to guide the party conduct, except that which recognizes

THE CONTROL OF THE MAJORITY,

and free opportunity for participation of all will necessarily prove fatal to the organization of the party in the State and Nation. On behalf of those whom we represent, we are led to ask for a caucus on the additional ground that the interests of the Republican party which require the organization of the House of Representatives in Congress in the interest of the party shall not be endangered by the election of members of the present Congress to fill the above-mentioned Senatorial vacancies. Such danger is threatened in the proposition to elect to those vacancies Lapham and Miller, two members of the present Congress. There is no provision under the existing laws for filling vacancies which would occur from the election of these gentlemen to the office of United States Senator except at the next general election, the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, which will be the 8th day of November.

THE BOARDS OF COUNTY CANVASSERS

are required to meet Tuesday next following the election. (Revised Statutes, sixth edition, page 442, Sec. 2.) They will meet this year the 15th of November. The length of time said Board may remain in session is not definitly fixed by statute. Within five days after adjournment the County Clerk is required to transmit by mail to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller each one of the certified copies of the statement and certificates of votes prepared by him. (I Revised Statutes, sixth edition, page 44. If such statement shall have not been received by the Secretary of State by the last day of November, then he shall dispatch a special messenger to obtain such statement from the Clerk of the county. (I Revised Statutes, sixth edition, page 44, Sec. 24.) By the next secdon it is provided the messenger shall deliver to the Secretary of State, as soon as may be, all such statements as he shall receive. By the next section (27) it is provided as follows: "The Secretary of State shall appoint a meeting of the State Canvassers, to be held at his office or that of the Treasurer or Controller on or before the 12th of December after each general election."

BUT THE NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS

will occur the first Monday of December next, being the 5th day of said month (United States Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 4), unless an extra session should be convened before that time. All the foregoing proceedings, should they occur uninterruptedly, are necessary to the issuing of certificates of election to the successors of Lapham and Miller to enable them to take their seats in Congress. But these proceedings may all be staid and restrained indefinitly by presentation to the Supreme Court of a single affidavit alleging error in the determination of any Board of County Canvassers. By Chap. 460, laws of 1870, it is provided that whenever it shall appear by affidavit that errors have occurred in the determination of the Board of County Canvassers, the Supreme Court (which means any Judge thereof) may require the County Board of Canvassers, by order, to reconvene and correct such errors; and if the County Board fail to correct such errors, or show cause why such correction should not be made, the Court may compel the Board, by mandamus, to correct such errors; and the statement and certificate made under the order of the Court shall stand in lieu of the original certificate.

IT WILL, THEREFORE, BE SEEN

that the contingency may easily arise whereby the organization of the House of Representatives may take place before the meeting of the Board of State Canvassers or before the election of successors of Lapham and Miller could possibly be authenticated and certified to by the House of Representatives. In case the extra session should be called before the next general election in November, it is clear the organization of the House of Representatives must necessarily take place in the absence of Lapham and Miller or their successors. Even if by a hasty and uninterrupted proceeding by the County and State Canvassers, which, as we have pointed out, cannot be relied upon, the successors, Lapham and Miller, should secure their certificates in time to be present at the opening of Congress, there still remain obstructions and difficulties in the way of their participating in the organization ot the House. The pretense of a contest or the refusal of the Democratic Clerk of the House to place their names upon the roll, or any of a score of other devices to which a wily foe will not hesitate to resort, will suffice to secure the organization of the next House of Representatives by the Democratic party. These, we think, are considerations which should receive attention in a full and free caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature.

EDWIN G. HALBERT,
ROBERT H. STRAHAN,
H. H. TUTHILL,
T. W. CULLINAN,
H. J. HURD,
Committee.

ALBANY, July 11.

THE FOLLOWING RESPONSE

has been sent to the Committee of Bucks asking the Joint Caucus Committee to call a caucus:

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—GENTLEMEN: Your communication, dated this day, addressed to me as Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, is received, and I hasten to reply. Early in the Senatorial canvass an effort was made to secure a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature for the purpose of nominating two candidates to the United States Senate in place of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, resigned; but for reasons then publicly stated the Committee on the part of the Senate declined to unite in such a call. Since that time sixty-seven Republican members of the Senate and Assembly united in calling a caucus, and, in the call which they issued, every Republican member of the Legislature was urgently solicited to attend the same; and, what is unusual, personal notice was given all those not uniting in the call of the time and place of meeting. Such was the only method left for a convention of the Republican members after the refusal of the Joint Committee to unite in a call for a caucus, and such is the method usually adopted, and which, during the present session of the Legislature, has twice received the sanction of each of the gentlemen of your Committee. In pursuance of that call, a caucus was held which was attended by sixty-eight Republican members of the Senate and Assembly, being nearly two-thirds of the entire Republican representation. At that caucus candidates to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Conkling and Platt were duly nominated. There has been no complaint made that the proceedings were in any respect unfair. It was open to every Republican member of the Legislature, and at the call of the roll the name of each and every Republican member was called. The nominees severally received the unanimous approval of the caucus. In view of these facts, the majority of the Senate Committee decline to reopen the question of candidates, on the ground that the Committee has no power in the premises. The power to call a joint caucus for nominating candidates for United States Senators has been exercised by a superior authority, and is exhausted. If the Committee were to assume authority to call another caucus, it would be an act of usurpation, and would lead to complications much more embarrassing than any which have hindered our efforts to discharge an obvious public duty. The objections which your are pleased to urge against the candidacy of Miller and Lapham, because they chance to be Representatives in Congress, were duly considered in the Joint Assembly, and, later, in the public press, and are not deemed of sufficient importance to justify the hazardous experiment of retiring candidates who have been fairly nominated, and concerning whose fitness no doubt has been suggested. Very respectfully,

D. MCCARTY, Chairman.

To Messrs. E. G. Halbert, R. H. Strahan, H. H. Tuthill, P. W. Cullinan, H. J. Hurd, Committee.

GREAT HOPES

are entertained by the supporters of Lapham and Miller that these two candidates will be elected before the end of the week. The Administration men are stronger than Saturday, and will stand firm, while their opponents fear a break from Conkling, and feel that they will be powerless, should one or two of their number change their votes, to prevent a general leaping of the fence. With a full House Saturday Miller was only seven votes short of an election. Should there be as large an attendance to-morrow as Saturday it is probable the margin will be reduced on the first ballot to five, and that, if a second ballot is taken, there will be no difficulty in getting more than

A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF VOTES TO ELECT.

The Bucks laugh at the suggestion that any of their men will desert. Warner Miller arrived this morning and was at the Delavan this afternoon, and to-night his room is crowded with members, not only Republicans of both factions, but Democrats, who have flocked about him to offer congratulations, very much as if he was already elected. Should an election take place to-morrow, or Wednesday or Thursday, it is expected a bill will be introduced to provide for special elections in Congressional districts in which vacancies exist, and it will be progressed without opposition, at least from Republicans.

DENIAL.

A report put in circulation that ex-Senator Conkling has written a letter retiring from the canvass for the Senatorship is denied on excellent authority. It is said he will never retire.

GRANT.

It is whispered about that the Stalwarts are considering the feasibility of putting forth Grant and Wheeler for the vacancies.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS

to this city say that the Kingston *Freeman*, hitherto a strong Conkling paper at the home of Speaker Sharpe, will come out this afternoon advocating the election of Miller and Lapham, in the interest of peace and harmony.

WHEELER.

MALONE, N. Y., July 11.—In calling on Mr. Wheeler this morning, while he did not desire to be interviewed, he said he had only to say on the subject of the Senatorial situation that his friends in Albany having assented to the calling of the caucus, and participated in its action, he advises them to faithfully abide by the action of the caucus.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HERTING.

The funeral of the Hon. John Herting took place from his late residence and St. Joseph's Church yesterday morning, and was largely attended. The floral offerings were rich and elegant, and the church was suitably decorated. The Rev. Father Wolfgang, assisted by Brothers Bruno and Mathias, conducted the services at the church, which were deeply impressive. The pall-bearers had been selected from St. Benedict and St. Joseph Societies, with which the deceased had been connected, and were as follows: Joseph Schwab, William Kline, J. C. Roeder, J. F. Rucker, Phillip Miller, Nicholas Zimmermann, Michael Bies, William Alt, P. Goebel, W. Wischermeyer, Quirin Regeneier, Andrew Engel, Stephen Eisenbarth, Phillip Lange, Jacob Maas, and John Schmidt. The remains were interred at St. Boniface Cemetery, and were followed to the grave by about eighty carriages.

THE REV. HENRY WORTHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., July 11.—The Rev. Henry Worthington, pastor of the M. E. Church of this city, died very suddenly of congestive chills last evening. He was 65 years of age and has been in the Methodist ministry for forty years, going from point to point in early years by the aid of blazed trees. He leaves a large circle of acquaintances.

RUFUS S. MILLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 11.—Col. Rufus S. Miller, a lawyer of this city, died last night, aged 74. He was once Mayor of Keosauqua, Ia. He served a term as Circuit and County Clerk of Van Buren County, that State. He entered the army as Adjutant of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry and retired as a Colonel. He had been in the legal practice here most of the time since the War.

CHARLES T. WILMOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 11.—Charles T. Wilmot, a well-known and wealthy resident of this city, died to-day at Green Springs, O., where he had gone a few weeks ago to recuperate his health. He had resided here for over forty years.

JOHN CONOVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 11.—John Conover, a prominent lawyer, died last night, aged 50, of consumption, after a long illness. He leaves a wife and six children.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Thomas K. Pugh, of Cincinnati, Captured by Apaches in Mexico and Murdered in a Horrible Manner.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A dispatch from El Paso, Mexico, says the body of Thomas K. Pugh was found by a scout of Mexican troops near Carrezal, Chihuahua, horribly mutilated. He was tortured to death in a terrible manner, and after death three shots were fired into his body.

EL PASO, July 11.—Lieut. Noel Gillarido, of the Mexican army, returned with fifty soldiers Sunday from a hunt after Apaches. He reports that on the 7th inst., six leagues south of Lucero, he found the dead bodies of a man and woman. A cornet of the Twenty-sixth Battalion was killed and two servants wounded, but escaped. The Indians burned the carriage and took the horses. The people who went from the carriage to bury the body of the stage-driver found the supposed body of Thomas K. Pugh, terribly mutilated and shot three times.

Cincinnati Enquirer, July 11.

The alleged capture of Thomas Key Pugh, of this city, by Apache Indians, details of which appeared in the *Enquirer* yesterday, is assuming an interesting phase. It will be remembered that the statement was made that Pugh, when in California, became very intimate with Gen. Rosecrans, and in connection with him became interested in the purchase of a large ranch in Mexico. Last January he came East, having in his possession a written option to purchase the ranch at a fixed price. He visited New York City several times, and employed a broker by the name of Henry Altman to negotiate the sale of the land. Mr. Pugh's portion was about $65,000, $15,000 of which was to have been paid Mr. Altman for his services. Early last June Mr. Pugh went to El Paso, Texas, and there he found Mr. Altman, the New York broker whom he had employed, endeavoring to make negotiations with the owner of the ranch by which he (Pugh) would be left out of the transaction entirely. A serious quarrel took place between Mr. Brower and Pugh, and the former, in company with the owner of the ranch, started out to visit the property in a private conveyance. Young Pugh took a stage to follow them to Chihuahua, a city 200 miles southerly and below the location of the property in Mexico. On Sunday morning, July 3, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, a party of Apache Indians attacked the coach and killed all of the passengers except Pugh, whom they took prisoner. The attack was made about seventy-five miles below Pass Del Norte, on the Chihuahua stage route.

Another chapter came to hand last night, which complicates the matter, and renders it all the more sensational. This chapter comes in the shape of a special from Denver, Colo., and is as follows:

DENVER, July 10.—Rumors now current in New Mexico indicate that the capture last week of Thomas K. Pugh, of Cincinnati, near El Paso, is assuming an extremely sensational character. It is supposed now that he was not captured by the Apaches at all, but by a gang of villains disguised as Apaches, who had a motive to put him out of the way. It is known that young Pugh had secured a contingent claim of the Mexican Government upon twenty miles square, or 400 square miles of land, together with 50,000 head of cattle, for which he was to pay a specific sum at the end of a time designated. Mr. Pugh got all his papers executed properly, and went to New York and put the matter into the hands of a broker to sell for him. It is believed the land is not only good for grazing purposes, but is rich in the precious minerals. Mr. Pugh is reported to have secured the services of Henry Altman, a broker in New York City, to sell this Mexican claim for him. After perfecting arrangements with this broker, Mr. Pugh proceeded at once to New Mexico, and, arriving at El Paso, was astonished to find Altman there before him. It is rumored that Altman was trying to negotiate for Pugh's claim, and beat him out of it: and that Pugh, before taking the stage in which he was captured, had high words with Altman. It is also further regarded as incredible that the Apaches should permit him to drop a letter in the road saying, "I have been captured by the Apaches." And it is believed that such an act is supposable only of disguised robbers who had a purpose and a motive for taking his life, and meant to do it. These rumors are rife now, and a most searching investigation will verify or dispel them.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived, the Maas, from Helvoet.

MOVILLE, July 11.—Arrived, the Furnessia, from New York.

LONDON, July 11.—The steamer Madrid, from Philadelphia, ashore at Swinemunde, has been floated.

LONDON, July 11.—The steamships Main and Marengo, from New York, and Frankfort, from Baltimore, arrived out.

GLASGOW, July 11.—Arrived, the State of Nevada, from New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived, the Erin, from Liverpool.

PRICES OF OIL.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 11.—Oil opened at 78⅛; highest, 78¾; lowest, 78⅛; closed, 78⅜. Shipments, 17,700; charters, 88,400; runs, 154,100.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Murder of an Under-Sheriff and His Brother at Durand, Wis.

The Deed Committed by Two Desperadoes While Resisting Arrest.

Thirty Men Searching for the Murderers—A Probable Lynching Bee.

Cruel Murder by a Negro of a Little Orphan School-Girl in Arkansas.

The Usual Batch of Criminal News from the Southwest and Elsewhere.

MURDERED BY DESPERADOES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Durand, Wis., says intense excitement was caused there by the shooting of Milton A. Coleman, Under-Sheriff of the county, and his brother, Charles Coleman, ex-Sheriff of Pepin County, last evening by two desperate characters known as the Williams brothers, who have acquired notoriety in Northern Wisconsin as desperadoes, who are fugitives from justice in one or more counties in Wisconsin. Both were armed with Winchester rifles. Coleman was returning to Menominee from Wabasha with the thief who burglarized Taft's jewelry store June 30, and, upon his arrival at Durand, he was informed that the notorious Williams brothers, who were wanted in Henderson County, Illinois, for horse-stealing, were in town. Placing his prisoner in jail, accompanied by his brother, he at once started to effect their arrest. Meeting the desperadoes on the street, he stepped up to them and said, "You're my —," when he received a fatal shot from the rifle of one Williams through the neck and was instantly killed. At the same instant Charles Coleman received a shot through the body, and lived only long enough to fire two shots, but without effect. A posse of thirty men started at noon to scour the country for the murderers, and, if they are captured, there is every reason to believe they will be lynched.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—Gov. Smith received a telegram from Judge Bundy, of Menominee, this morning, saying that Charles Coleman, Under-Sheriff of Pepin County, and Milton Coleman, Under-Sheriff of Dunn County, were shot and killed Sunday night by two desperadoes named Ed and Alonzo Williams, who were supposed to belong to the James-Younger band of outlaws. There is great excitement in that part of the State, and the people are turning out en masse in pursuit of the murderers. Capt. Hunt, of the Menominee cavalry company, telegraphed the Governor for permission to use the State arms in his possession to aid in the capture, and the necessary permit was promptly telegraphed him. It is not known what was the cause of murder, but horses were stolen in Pierce County last week, and it is thought that the murderers of the officers were the men who took the animals, and turned and fought when too closely pressed. The Williams brothers are described as follows: One is heavy set, and broad across the shoulders, black hair, mustache, and goatee, very sharp blue eyes, five feet eight inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, about 30 years old, and wears a gold watch and chain and ring. The other one is not so heavy, has auburn hair, dark brown eyes, fair complexion, light mustache and whiskers, about same weight as his brother, and about 25 years old. Both had Winchester rifles and revovers. It is understood that a reward is offered by both the Governors of Michigan and Illinois for their arrest for crimes committed in these States. Gov. Smith offers a reward of $500 for their arrest. Charles and Milton Coleman were young men highly respected. Charles was Sheriff of Pepin County during the last term, and Under-Sheriff since the present incumbent took the office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Advices received to-night from Menominee, Dunn County, this State, give the particulars of the brutal murder of two Sheriffs by a couple of desperadoes whom they were arresting in a small village called Durand. The officers' names are Milton and Charles Coleman, they being brothers, and the names of the murderers is Williams, they also being brothers. They were in the custody of the officers, but broke away. The latter made an attempt to recapture them, when they drew pistols and fired. One ball took effect in Milton Coleman's neck, severing the jugular vein, causing almost instant death, and Charles was shot through the heart and killed instantly. The murderers escaped. The crime has caused the greatest excitement, and a large mob is now on the track of the desperadoes. If arrested, they will surely be lynched.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—Parties just in from Des Arc bring details of a horrible tragedy committed near that place which has thrown the whole community into a whirlwind of excitement. Lucy Webb, 14 years old, living with a farmer some distance from town, while on her way to school, was overtaken in an isolated locality by a negro, who brutally outraged and murdered her. The body was horribly mutilated, the neck being broken and the remains a bruised, bleeding mass. A fence-rail was used to commit the deed. A large party of men are scouring the country in search of the murderer, and a tragic sequel is anticipated.

To the Western Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—Information from Desarc brings details of a hellish deed committed near that place. A little girl about 13 or 14 years old, an orphan being raised by a Mr. Staltings, started on her way to school last Friday morning. She never reached school, but of this fact the guardian was not aware until at night, when, she failing to return home, he found she had not been there at all that day. Fearing that she had met with a fearful fate, he gave the alarm. The people turned out to search for the little woman. All night they hunted, but in vain. About 9 o'clock Saturday forenoon one of the hunters found the lifeless body of the poor little thing in an out-of-the-way place. She had been ravished and murdered, and beside her body were the broken pieces of fence-rail covered with blood with which her life had been taken. Suspicion points to two colored men as the perpetrators of the deed, and it seems to be correct, as they have left the country and cannot be found.

A DISHONEST HIRED MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 11.—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Combs, living about fifteen miles from this city, left their home last Friday morning to be absent during the day. Returning at about 11 o'clock the same evening they were somewhat surprised to find the two little children sleeping upon the floor of the sitting-room. These facts led to an inquiry for Frank Scott, the hired man. Not getting any satisfactory report from the children, Mr. Combs began a thorough search round the house, but, not finding Frank, suspicion became facts, and Frank had left the farm for parts unknown. Mr. Combs, on going into the sleeping-room occupied by himself and wife, discovered that $100 in gold was missing from the place in which it had been carefully kept. In one corner of the apartment, under the carpet, was the supposed secret place, but it had given up its concealed quarters to Henry Scott. Mr. Combs then retired to his barn, only to learn that one of his best horses was missing and the other neatly stabled and cared for. Saturday morning Mr. Combs put a Constable on Scott's track, and later in the day he was found at McHenry, in possession of the horse. This morning a warrant was issued from the Sheriff's office in this city for the committal of Frank Scott for the stealing of W. S. Combs' horse and $100 in gold.

A "DIFFICULTY."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—A difficulty occurred Saturday on Johnson's plantation, a few miles below this city, in which Frank Conway was shot and dangerously wounded. Johnson's place is run by Conway. Among his tenants is a man named Palmer, and his nephew, Walter Palmer, occupied a room Conway had reserved, and when he wanted it trouble ensued. Saturday morning Conway was arrested by Officer Lurley, of this city, on the charge of trespassing, preferred by Palmer, when the latter was reinforced by Walter, who shot several times at Conway, one ball taking effect in the right side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Palmer was also wounded in one of his wrists. He has been arrested.

KILLED HIS GUARD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—Intelligence reaches here that a negro was arrested in the lower edge of Crittenden County, on the Mississippi River, placed in the hands of a guard to remain over night, in waiting for the Macready, due next morning. During the night the guard fell asleep. It is supposed that the negro seized the guard's gun, blew his (the guard's) brains out, and made good his escape.

HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 11.—Again this city has been infected with horse thieves. This time Mr. David Irick, a farmer living six miles east of here, is the loser. A dark sorrel mare, weighing about 1,000 pounds, was taken from his barn Saturday night. Twenty-five dollars reward is offered for her return.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—John Letting, a German farmer living about six miles from Corning, Clay County, was called to his door Saturday night by four disguised men, who shot at him several times, inflicting dangerous wounds. Cause unknown.

ASSETS SMALL.

TORONTO, July 11.—Mayer & Co., cigar manufacturers, of this city, have absconded: liabilities, $40,000; assets small.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—"It is not at all material," says ex-Congressman Hurd, "who the Democratic party nominate at the Columbus Convention, whether it be Mr. Bookwalter, Gen. Banning, or any other one of the candidates mentioned, for we are sure to win. Everything is in our favor, and, for that matter, we need do little campaign work, for the simple fact this prohibition element will, and in fact is already, playing into our hands. They will poll a vote of 50,000 or 60,000 next fall, which insures the election of the Democratic candidates, whoever they may be."

In an interview, the ex-Congressman expressed but little respect for prohibition politicians as now viewed; but, said the politic Hurd, "We are not disposed to criticise them at the present time, for it is the defection of the Republicans of prohibition proclivities that we base our calculations upon, and it is but natural that we should encourage them in the work of prohibition, as it is from the Republican party that the prohibition element is made up, and not from the Bourbon Democracy."

Ex-Congressman Hurd has already made his arrangements to be on hand early, with a view of strengthening his position before the battle opens in the State Convention, which meets on the 13th inst. Mr. Hurd will bring plenty of the sinews of war, and will put on a bold front and fight hard for the adoption of his free-trade resolution, and on the adoption or rejection of the measure the great interest in the Convention centres,—not so much on account of the resolution itself, but on account of the prominence the question has assumed throughout the State. Probably the most bitter opposition to the statesman of the Toledo District, and his resolution, will come from the young Democracy, who, in their own minds, have the destinies of the party on their shoulders, and that they deeply appreciate the responsibility is only too apparent, when their efforts to avoid any declaration of principles are taken into consideration. They desire to shut out all issues, and conduct the campaign by denouncing Republican misrule, star-route swindles, and Treasury Department exposures. And for this reason—for the purpose of avoiding an issue—they are tramping over the State, hoping to secure enough delegates to aid them in their efforts to crush the Maumee statesman, thus not only avoiding a circus in the Convention but a conflict between the Protectionists and Free-Traders during the struggle to follow.

Probably the most bitter enemies of Mr. Hurd and his cause are some recent converts to the Democratic faith,—kids, so far as political experience goes,—young statesmen(?) that the Republican party could not appreciate sufficiently to give them the leadership. With no very alluring prospects in view they changed their course, and are now engaged in the rather amusing experiment of guiding the destinies of the Ohio Democracy. They are openly accusing Mr. Hurd of being a fanatic; that he is working in the interest of the Republicans. To these charges the Free-Trader retorts that his Democracy has never yet been questioned, that he is not a recent convert to the principles of the party which are and always have been "A tariff for revenue only"; that he has stood firm for years and battled against the waywardness of his party in Ohio. He had withstood the blandishments of the Greenback craze, which was born and nurtured in his own city; he had stood almost alone, knowing full well that when fanaticism had spent its force the party would see what a blunder they had made. "Yes," adds Mr. Hurd, "I have stood up against all these isms when friend and neighbor were against my course. And when I saw where the party was going to,—that it was advocating any and all measures that promised to bring temporary success and secure a few offices,—I was sick at heart, and it was a most mortifying spectacle to see one's party running after false gods, and it was almost mortifying for a man to own that he belonged to the great Democratic party."

Mr. Hurd believes that his party has a grand opportunity to advance, and declares that its only hope lies in its strict adherence to the principles of true Democracy. He would make the issue now, whether or not we should have protection or a mere tariff for revenue only. In a personal letter on the subject Mr. Hurd most forcibly expresses himself as follows:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Be at the State Convention. We must go in to win. Let us not forsake the doctrines of the Democratic party now that they are assailed. Do we advocate principles when no one desires to desert them when they are attacked? Have we had lies in our mouth when we have declared for the last twenty-five years for tariff for revenue only? Is it true a certain paper asserts that the Democratic party of Ohio is for protection? The day the Democratic party so declares, that day it *dies*. Protection means monopoly; it means the robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich; it means the building up of one class at the expense of another; it means the denial of the God-given right of the purchaser to buy where he can buy the cheapest, and sell where he can get the best price. It means the strengthening of the arms of the Government, and the centralization of its powers. It means corruption in all its forms. Against them the Democratic party has ever contended. When they prevail finally as the policy of the Government, the Democratic party *dies*, because in the establishment of such doctrine free institutions perish.

It will be most gratifying to the old Republican veterans if the "kids" who are seeking to conduct the affairs of the Democracy are successful in gaining control of the campaign committees. There would be a noisy campaign, and the Republican hosts from every valley, dale, and hilltop would turn out when the day of trial came, and the result would be all that could be desired. The Republicans will not dispute with the Democrats about the matter of fifty or sixty thousand voters which the latter claim will vote the Prohibition ticket, but, on the contrary, they will acknowledge the fact and wear mourning, so to speak. The Ohio Democracy have so often based their predictions of success on the disaffection in the Republican ranks that little if any confidence is placed on their claims at the present time. Two years ago, with the hope of capturing the Greenback vote, that well-known candidate for a renomination, Gov. Bishop, was ruthlesly set aside, and Gen. Thomas Ewing nominated. This gentleman, it was claimed, would receive the support of the soft-money fanatics, every one of whom was a Republican, and on this alone did the Democracy base their hopes. They were very enthusiastic during the early part of the campaign, so confident were they that 30,000 or 40,000 Republican Greenbackers would place them in power once more. They claimed the election exultingly and with confidence. "We've Got 'Em" they had set to music and scattered broadcast, the washed and unwashed (the latter predominating) whistled and sung the inspiring words, wearing at the time expressions of the most quiet satisfaction as they contemplated the rich picking they believed to be within their grasp. But just a short time—a day or two—before the election one of the Democratic overseers discovered that something was wrong,—that some of the Republican Greenbackers were running at large. Further developments satisfied the leaders that there was trouble, and an investigation revealed the fact that the 40,000 Greenbackers whom the Democrats had corraled, and on whose votes they had based their hopes, had broken down the fence and escaped from their would-be keepers. As the election returns came in on election night, and it was found Foster had led Gen. Ewing by about 20,000, curses and imprecations were hurled at the Greenbackers for what the Democracy was pleased to call treachery.

History often repeats itself, and it is not unlikely that the Democrats will be as sadly disappointed in the support they are anticipating from Republicans of prohibition proclivities as they were two years ago when they based all calculations upon the Greenbackers carrying them through the dark valley. If the Democrats were wise they would not lay too much stress on the assistance they are to receive from the outside. It is an uncertain quantity at the best; is always overestimated, and the importance and strength of kickers magnified in proportion to the amount of funds in the treasury of the party that makes overtures with them. I apprehend that the result of the election in October next will fully demonstrate the fact that the Ohio Democracy have based their hopes of success upon what the late Uncle Bill Allen would have been pleased to term "A damned barren ideality."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—There have already arrived quite a number of delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention that will assemble in this city on Wednesday next. Among those already on the ground are a number of politicians from various points in the State advocating the claims of their respective friends for the Gubernatorial nomination, for which there are a large number of aspirants. It may be stated that Mr. John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, is at the present hour the most prominently mentioned, although Judge John F. Folett, of Cincinnati, has many friends, and is by many of the more shrewd observers regarded as the coming man. Gen. Henry B. Banning and the Hon. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, have developed considerable strength, but hardly formidably enough to be successful. Judges Geddes, of Mansfield, at present a member of Congress, has also entered the list of candidates, making in all eight aspirants for the nomination. There has considerable feeling been developed during the day against the young men who have endeavored to control the destinies of the Ohio Democracy by thrusting aside the veterans of the party. The former element are pushing forward as their favorit Mr. Bookwalter with such recklesness that it is not improbable that the present strength of this gentleman will be materially diminished by to-morrow evening. There promises to be a most bitter contest in the District Convention to-morrow over the selection of candidates for the General Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 11.—The election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention in this city and county took place this evening. The returns show that delegates favorable to the nomination of I. J. Miller, of this city, for Governor have been chosen in nearly every instance. A meeting of the delegation will be held in the morning, when an effort will be made, which will without doubt be successful, to pledge the entire delegation to Miller. The fight in the Convention will then be between Miller and Bookwalter, of Springfield. The latter is strong through the interior of the State. At one time it was thought that he would encounter but little opposition. He is wealthy, and, his friends have intimated that he can be relied upon for a handsome contribution to the campaign-fund. It is very much that sort of a man whom the party have been looking for to put forward as their standard-bearer in the approaching campaign. I. J. Miller owes his prominence in the canvass to rare ability as an organizer. He has handled his forces most skillfully, and, with the county standing up solidly behind him in the Convention, he will make a strong if not a successful fight. Beyond the struggle for the nomination for Governor the Democratic canvass has not been spirited in this part of the State, and the result of the Convention deliberations is in considerable doubt.

SPORTING.

CIRCUIT CHANGES.

The Board of Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit has decided to change some of the conditions of the races. The premium for class No. 6 on the second day for trotters with running mates has been altered to $500 net for the horse and mate beating 2:22¼; $200 has been advanced if a mile be trotted in 2:10. Class No. 8 on the third day is changed to a purse of $3,500 for Maud S. and St. Julien, $2,000 to the horse making the fastest time and $1,500 to the loser. In the 2:19 and 2:15 classes the premium has been increased to $3,000, and the 2:15 class changed from go-as-you-please to best two in three in harness.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Zingari team of cricketers, from Lower Canada, began a match to-day with the Young America Club. Result of the first inning: Zingaris, 93 runs; Young Americas, 186 runs, of which C. A. and R. S. Newhall made 100.

SUICIDAL.

A DIVORCED WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—This afternoon the body of Mrs. Charles Hugo, the divorced wife of a carriagemaker of this city, was found at her residence in an advanced state of decomposition. It is supposed that she committed suicide several days ago.

SICKNESS AND FAMILY TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 11.—A colored man named Brown suicided at Tonganoxide, near this city. Sickness and family trouble was the cause.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 11.—The gravel-train men on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, working from this point, left work on a strike to-day. There are about 100 of them, in two gangs. They got $1.50 a day and want $1.75.

Honey Dew in Georgia.

Columbus (Ga.) Times.

Mr. John Kee, of Talbot County, is responsible for the following: "It was early Sunday morning. My daughter was engaged in sweeping off the front porch, when her attention was attracted by the plaintive cries of young chickens and the distressed clucking of a hen. The sound came from a pile of leaves under some poplar trees in the yard, and hurrying to the spot she found the little chicks all stuck up with leaves, rolling about struggling to free themselves, and two of the little sufferers were stuck together. She picked these two up, and coming to the house called me. On examination we found them covered with a sticky substance, which seemed to have come off the leaves. I went out into the yard and found it on all the leaves, and, tasting, was surprised to find it honey. Looking around I could see it glistening in the sunshine like diamonds on every leaflet, and on the porch for two or three feet were splotches of it. Several neighbors dropped in during the day whom I told of the honey shower, supposing it had been general, but they were incredulous until shown evidences of it. In the evening of the same day I noticed a mist between me and the sun, and a closer examination disclosed the fact that we were having a repetition of the phenomenon, which was witnessed by a dozen people. While it did not run off the house either morning or evening, it covered the leaves of the trees and shrubs, and was, without doubt, honey dew, and that, too, from a cloudless sky.

WASHINGTON.

Probability that Postmaster-General James Will Not Interfere with Palmer.

The Papers in the Hubbard Case Filed Away for Garfield's Inspection.

Political Asperities at the Capital Considerably Softened by Guiteau's Crime.

Retirement of De Geofroy from the French Claims Commission—Adjournment.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—It is understood that Postmaster Palmer, in his reply to Postmaster-General James, in the matter of the suspension of Mr. Hubbard, Superintendent of the letter-carriers of the Chicago Post-Office, says that the removal of Hubbard was not for political reasons, but was for neglect of duty, inefficiency, and other reasons. Among the instances of neglect of duty cited were, neglect to keep the records, disobedience of orders, and absence from post of duty. There is no probability, if there ever was, that the Postmaster-General will attempt to interfere with the Postmaster in the management of the affairs of his office, for which the latter is responsible. Under the United States statutes and the regulations of the Post-Office Department (Sec. 130, revision of 1879) relating to the appointment of the Superintendent of Mails, it is provided that "all clerks and employés in the Post-Offices shall be appointed by and under the direct supervision of the Postmaster, and all Postmasters are held responsible for the acts of their subordinates." The Postmaster-General has filed the reply of Postmaster Palmer in this case, to be shown to the President "when he gets well," for that he will get well is accepted as one of the facts of official life. Meanwhile, no special agent will be sent to Chicago by the Postmaster-General to investigate the case of Mr. Hubbard, nor will Secretary Blaine, as was intimated might be the fact, interfere in any alleged Blaine-Grant quarrel in the Chicago Post-Office. The events of the last ten days here have done very much to soften political asperities, and, in the Post-Office Department at least, the condition of the tenure of public office will be competency and efficiency, and not loyalty to any faction in the party. Said Postmaster-General James to-day: "The party is not large enough for a Grant faction, or Conkling faction, or any other faction. The Garfield party is large enough for all Republicans." The Postmaster-General said again to-day that no commission had been sent to Chicago to examine into alleged abuses in the Chicago Post-Office, nor did he contemplate sending any there, as he did not know that any abuses existed. He was advised that the office is well managed. The only agents who could have been sent there, if any, would have relation to salaries and allowances, and as he, the Postmaster-General, has recently passed upon the subject matter, he does not consider it an open question. Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, to whose bureau the examination of that subject belongs, is absent from the city, and if any agent has been sent it is known only to him. He had authority to make such examinations in some other Post-Office.

THE RIVER FRONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The Senate Sub-Committee of the Senate Commerce Committee to examine into the matter of improving the river front at Washington met at the Capitol to-day, and decided to arrange for a Board of Survey, to consist of three army engineers, three civil engineers, and a representative from the Board of District Commissioners, for the purpose of making surveys and examinations, and to prepare a plan for the improvement of the channel and the river front. The Committee will not meet again until October, when it is expected the Board of Survey will be prepared to submit its report. The Committee consulted this afternoon with the Secretary of War and Wright, Chief of Engineers, relative to the composition of the proposed Board.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The French and American Claims Commission adjourned to-day until the 11th of October next. Before adjournment, the Commission decided to disallow claims in seven more cases, on the ground that the claimants were not or had ceased to be citizens of France at the time of the presentation.

L. De Geofroy, Commissioner of the Government of France, has retired. The office of the Secretary will be open at all times to receive papers, which will be transmitted to the Commissioners when necessary for their action. Consequently, all petitions to file memorials must be presented on or before the 22d of September next, the last day allowed by treaty for presentation of claims.

THE COMET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Prof. Skinner, of the Naval Observatory, gives the following about the comet: "On Saturday night with the great equatorial I saw evidence of a division of the nucleus. The elements of this comet, as deduced by Prof. Frisbie from three observattions with six days' intervals, show that this is not the comet of 1807, although the elements of the two orbits are somewhat similar. The nucleus is still quite intense in brightness, although it is considerably fainter than on its first apparition." Other authorities at the observatory here do not credit the division claimed to have been observed by Prof. Stone, of Cincinnati, at least they have not seen the division, but noted a disturbance in the nucleus which might have been mistaken by Prof. Stone for the division of the comet.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Secretary Windom has informed Inspector Carr, of Louisville, and Inspector Tower, of New York, that the Department requires daily reports of the number of steam vessels inspected, or other services performed, in order that each day's work might be recorded and efficient service secured. Director-of-the-Mint Burchard left to-day to be absent about two months. He will visit San Francisco and the Territories for the purpose of collecting statistics of the product of gold and silver.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—There is some stir created here over the announcement that Commissioner-of-Pensions Dudley intends to dismiss all the clerks in his Bureau who served or were connected with the Confederate Army during the Rebellion. The *Evening Star* quotes Dudley as saying that, while he has no disposition to discriminate against ex-Confederates, he thinks they ought not to hold a position which puts it in their power to pass upon the claims of Union soldiers. This matter has created more talk and interest than any question not connected with the President since the attempt at assasination. There is considerable talk on the streets about it.

The wife of ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is ill at the residence of her son-in-law, Enoch Totten, in this city. Howe is a member of the International Monetary Conference, but has not yet heard of his wife, as he is en route from Europe to this city.

Register Bruce, of the Treasury, to-day made a tour of inspection of his office, acquainting himself with the duties of each clerk. It was so quietly done that but few of the clerks knew of his presence until addressed by him. He seems determined to post himself in all the details of his office.

GOV. SMITH, OF WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—Gov. Smith started for Lake Superior at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to be absent a few days.

CITY COUN

A Good Plan for Addi City's Water Sup

An Independent Company Furnish the Requireme Elevators.

Vigorous Protest Against th Curtailment of the Fire

Passage of the Ordinance fo Pumps at the Water-W

The Council held a regular w last evening, Mayor Harrison in all the Aldermen present except H

A communication was received f missioner of Public Works obje pending ordinance requiring off ployés to make a requisition on before purchasing supplies for the cause unnecessary delays, have a effect on the Department, and with several important sections of Ordinances, which amply protected of the municipality. Laid over.

A communication was received poration Counsel stating that the i city in the undivided ½ of the S 11, 37, 14 was acquired under an e but, as the sale had been made l execution had expired, an action could not be maintained. He, there mended the acceptance of Mr. Ge man's offer of $6,000 for the city's i ferred to the Committee on Schools.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRA

The following was received, and p

To the City Council—GENTLEME to the order of Ald. Wickersha June 27, asking for an opinion from torney as to the respective right o the Illinois Central Railroad Com about the Lake-Front, I wish to sa cuse for my delay in answering t or order that the engineers and the city have been so excessively have been unable up to this aftern a survey and plat of the place pr occupied by the Illinois Central Ra pany.

The questions involved are more o of law, depending for a solution up survey of the Lake-Front and the pied by the Railroad Company.

The survey has been ordered, and ished before the next meeting of th which time I hope to report upon involved under the order of June spect to your honorable body I above explanation as to the delay ion. Respectfully yours,

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, City

TELEGRAPH POLES.

Ald. Wickersham presented an o was referred to the Committee on J recting the City Attorney to inform what power, if any, the city had to payment of a license fee or permit telegraph and telephone pole and wi

ELEVATED WATER SERV

The same Alderman presented a la signed by property-owners and u asking the Council to grant to some parties the necessary authority a construct and operate independent ure water service. It was stated by gene S. Pike and William E. Hale th ready to put such works in order tice, and they asked for the passag nance permitting them to get to wor

The ordinance submitted grante gentlemen and others power to lay ate, and maintain throughout the mains under the direction of the Dep Public Works; the promoters to be right to take water from the Chica from Lake Michigan, and the charg the water not to exceed that charged The privileges granted should end years, but at any time after ten ye might purchase the works at an appr ation.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

Ald. Burley presented the followi which was referred to the Commit and Water:

CHICAGO, June 22, 1881.—*To the Ho Mayor and City Council of the City* This petition of the undersigned, mer taxpayers, respectfully represents tha ositions now pending before the City restrict the fire limits, permitting t of wooden buildings within the city modifying or repealing the prese nance in some of its essential fe fraught with danger to the best in welfare of the city, as is more fully the appeal and protest accompanyin tion. And we do, therefore, pray y able body not to permit the passage o any other measures which may alter the existing ordinances in regard to or the building law.

Marshall Field & Co.,
Keith Brothers,
J. V. Farwell & Co.,
C. M. Henderson & Co.,
Oconto Company,
Nathan Corwith,
Henry Corwith,
Henry W. King & Co.,
C. P. Kellogg & Co.,
Storm & Hill,
Clement, Bane & Co.,
Selz, Schwab & Co.,
M. D. Wells & Co.,
M. Heath,
Grey, Clark & Co.,
A. H. Holden & Co.,
B. Kuppenheimer & Co.,
Grommes & Ullrich,
Marder, Luse & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hills Company,
Cameron, Amberg & Co.,
J. W. Butler Paper Co.,
Field, Benedict & Co.,
J. W. Griswold & Co.,
Rand, McNally & Co.,
Cahn, Wampold & Co.,
Eddy, Harvey & Co.,
Simon, Strauss & Co.,
Owen Owens,
Robert Law,
H. M. Hooker,
J. J. Mitchell,
Blake, Shaw & Co.,
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner,
Furst & Bradley Co.,
L. Wolff Mnfg. Co.
Northwestern Nail Co.
Union Foundry Works,
Crane Bros'. Mnfg. Co.
Hibbard, Spencer & Co.
Sprague, Warner & Co.
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.
Chapman, Greer & Co.
Perry & Co.
P. C. Hanford & Co.
Chas. Gossage & Co.
Boies, Fay & Conkey,
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer,
Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co.
H. A. Kohn & Bros.,
W. A. Havemeyer & Co.
W. B. Hale,
J. K. Ormsby & Co.
Norton Bros.,
Gage Bros. & Co.
Farwell, Miller & Co.
C. S. Hutchins,
A. L. Singer,
Sibley, Dudley & Co.
Spaulding & Merrick,
W. M. Hoyt & Co.
Sherman, Bass & Co.
Parkhurst & Wilkinson,
E. A. Lane,
A. B. Lapham & Co.,
Rock River Paper Co.,
Stein Bros. & Co.,
Clement, Sayer & Co.,
Jacob Meyer & Bros.,
C. Summerfield,
Price, Strauss & Kohn,
U. S. Distilling Co.,
Randall, Hall & Co.,
Thorn Wire Hedge Co.,
Gates & Scoville Iron Co.,
Towle, Carle & Co.,
Vergo, Rubling & Co.,
C. F. Gunther,
Tobey Furniture Co.,
W. W. Kimball,
Pullman Palace Car Co.,
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
Buck & Rayner,
Murry Nelson & Co.,
Mark Kimball,
R. R. Donnelley,
Bradner, Smith & Co.,
W. E. McHenry,
John L. Hancock,
D. W. Irwin,
Henry C. Rew,
W. T. Baker & Co.,
Geo. M. Hawk & Co.,
B. P. Hutchinson & Co.,
A. J. Hoagland,
Rumsey Bro. & Co.,
Blair & Blair,
C. M. Culbertson,
Wm. Young & Co.,
Dwight & Gillette,
McCormick, Adams & Co.
David Davis & Co.,
Munger, Meale & Co.,
C. B. Blair,
Schoeneman & Co.,
Minor T. Ames,
George L. Dunlap,
P. H. Smith,
J. K. Fisher,

Meyer, Strau man & Co.,
A. A. Carpente
Nathan Mears
Ogden, Sheldo
Crerar, Adams
F. Madlener,
S. H. & E. Y.
Kelley, Maus &
Walker, Oakle
M. E. Page &
C. C. Wallin &
William Blair
Carson, Pirie, S
Samuel Myers
C. H. Fargo &
Thomas & Hay
Larrabee & N
Thompson & W
T. D. Randall &
Ludington, W
Schack Co.,
Mackinaw Lu
W. F. McLaug
W. D. Hought
Fraser & South
Chicago Distil pany,
Cragin Bros. &
O. R. Keith &
French, Potte son,
L. J. Gage,
Preston, Kean
John G. Shorta
Handy & Co.
Harvey D. Colv
George L. Otis,
Seeberger, Br Co.
Amos T. Hall,
Reed, Murdock
S. D. Kimbark
B. F. Nourse,
Ingraham, Corb
Rathbone, Sard
Fuller, Warren
Pitkin & Brook
P. Hayden & C
D. H. Hale & C
Brintnall, Lam
Borden, Sellec
Washburn & M
A. H. Blackall
Markley, Allin
T. W. Wadswo
Potter Palmer
Peshtigo Co.
C. Jevne,
Chapin & Gor
Tobey & Booth
J. M. W. Jones
George H. Ta
A. Shuman,
James S. Kirk
George Bullen
Mandel Bros.
Jansen, McClu
Wilson Bros.,
Porter Bros.,
Giles Bros. & C
Sutter Bros.,
A. Booth,
Messinger Br
Best, Russell
Charles H. Sla
Burley & Tyrr
Arthur G. Bur
John Kranz,
H. M. Kinsley
John L. Stock
George Watso
Morse, Ward &
Charles A. Mo
N. K. Fairban
N. Ludington
Geo. A. Seave
Josiah Stiles,
Geo. R. Clark,
H. K. Elkins,
Asa Dow,
B. F. Murphy,
Orrin Smith,
J. T. Lester &
Kantzler & Ha
Armour & Co.,
Rumsey & Wa
Edward A. Dri
Van Inwagen
Culver & Co.,
Harman Spru
J. W. Preston,
Trego & Smith,
Field, Lindley
Peterson & Ba
James Bonell
Armour, Dole
Lyon & Co.,
Norton & Co.,
Jacob Rosenbe
John De Kove
John W. Rum

WATER REBATES.

Ald. Cullerton presented the followi was passed:

WHEREAS, In a recent decision ren the Hon. Judge Jameson of the Supe of Cook County it was held that the C cil was debarred by the charter from powers to the Commissioners of Publ

WASHINGTON.

bability that Postmaster-General James Will Not Interfere with Palmer.

Papers in the Hubbard Case Filed Away for Garfield's Inspection.

itical Asperities at the Capital Considerably Softened by Guiteau's Crime.

irement of De Geofroy from the French Claims Commission—Adjournment.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—It is under- d that Postmaster Palmer, in his reply to master-General James, in the matter of suspension of Mr. Hubbard, Superin- of the letter-carriers of the Chicago -Office, says that the removal of Hubbard not for political reasons, but was for ect of duty, inefficiency, and other rea- Among the instances of neglect of cited were, neglect to keep the records, bedience of orders, and absence from of duty. There is no probability, if e ever was, that the Postmaster-General attempt to interfere with the master in the management of the s of his office, for which the r is responsible. Under the United s statutes and the regulations of the -Office Department (Sec. 130, revision of relating to the appointment of the Su- tendent of Mails, it is provided that "all ts and employés in the Post-Offices shall ppointed by and under the direct supervis- of the Postmaster, and all Postmasters are responsible for the acts of their subordi- s." The Postmaster-General has filed the of Postmaster Palmer in this case, to be n to the President "when he gets well," hat he will get well is accepted as one e facts of official life. Meanwhile, no ial agent will be sent to Chicago by the master-General to investigate the case Ir. Hubbard, nor will Secretary Blaine, s intimated might be the fact, interfere y alleged Blaine-Grant quarrel in the ago Post-Office. The events of the last lays here have done very much to soften ical asperities, and, in the Post-Office artment at least, the condition of the re of public office will be competency efficiency, and not loyalty to any faction the party. Said Postmaster-General es to-day: "The party is not s enough for a Grant faction, or kling faction, or any other fac- The Garfield party is large enough all Republicans." The Postmaster-Gen- said again to-day that no commission been sent to Chicago to examine into ged abuses in the Chicago Post-Office, id he contemplate sending any there, as id not know that any abuses existed. He advised that the office is well managed. only agents who could have been sent e, if any, would have relation to salaries allowances, and as he, the Postmaster- eral, has recently passed upon the sub- matter, he does not consider it an open tion. Assistant Postmaster-General Ty- to whose bureau the examination of subject belongs, is absent from the city, if any agent has been sent it is known to him. He had authority to make such minations in some other Post-Office.

THE RIVER FRONT.

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The Senate Committee of the Senate Commerce mittee to examine into the matter of im- ving the river front at Washington met e Capitol to-day, and decided to arrange Board of Survey, to consist of three y engineers, three civil-engineers, and a resentative from the Board of District missioners, for the purpose of making veys and examinations, and to prepare a for the improvement of the channel the river front. The Committee will not t again until October, when it is expect- he Board of Survey will be prepared to nit its report. The Committee consulted afternoon with the Secretary of War Wright, Chief of Engineers, relative to composition of the proposed Board.

NCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The French American Claims Commission adjourned y until the 11th of October next. Be- adjournment, the Commission decided sallow claims in seven more cases, on ground that the claimants were not or ceased to be citizens of France at the of the presentation.

De Geofroy, Commissioner of the Gov- ent of France, has retired. The office e Secretary will be open at all times to ve papers, which will be transmitted to Commissioners when necessary for their n. Consequently, all petitions to file orials must be presented on or before 2d of September next, the last day al- d by treaty for presentation of claims.

THE COMET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Prof. Skin- of the Naval Observatory, gives the fol- g about the comet: "On Saturday night the great equatorial I saw evidence of ision of the nucleus. The elements of comet, as deduced by Prof. Frisbie from observations with six days' intervals, that this is not the comet of 1807, al- h the elements of the two orbits are what similar. The nucleus is still quite se in brightness, although it is consid- y fainter than on its first apparition." authorities at the observatory here do redit the division claimed to have been ved by Prof. Stone, of Cincinnati, at they have not seen the division, but a disturbance in the nucleus which t have been mistaken by Prof. Stone for ivision of the comet.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Secretary dom has informed Inspector Carr, of sville, and Inspector Tower, of New , that the Department requires daily ts of the number of steam vessels in- ed, or other services performed, in order each day's work might be recorded and ent service secured. Director-of-the- Burchard left to-day to be absent about months. He will visit San Francisco he Territories for the purpose of collect- statistics of the product of gold and .

ITEMS OF NEWS.

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—There is stir created here over the announce- that Commissioner-of-Pensions Dudley ds to dismiss all the clerks in his Bureau served or were connected with the Con- ate Army during the Rebellion. The ing Star quotes Dudley as saying that, he has no disposition to discriminate st ex-Confederates, he thinks they not to hold a position which puts their power to pass upon the s of Union soldiers. This matter reated more talk and interest than any sion not connected with the President the attempt at assassination. There is derable talk on the streets about it. wife of ex-Senator Howe, of Wiscon- is ill at the residence of her -law, Enoch Totten, in this city. is a member of the Inter- al Monetary Conference, but has et heard of his wife, as he is en route Europe to this city.

gister Bruce, of the Treasury, to-day a tour of inspection of his office, ac- nting himself with the duties of each It was so quietly done that but few clerks knew of his presence until ad- d by him. He seems determined to ainself in all the details of his office.

GOV. SMITH, OF WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DISON, Wis., July 11.—Gov. Smith start- r Lake Superior at 4 o'clock this after- to be absent a few days.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Good Plan for Adding to the City's Water Supply.

An Independent Company Wants to Furnish the Requirements for Elevators.

Vigorous Protest Against the Proposed Curtailment of the Fire Limits.

Passage of the Ordinance for Two New Pumps at the Water-Works.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Hulbert.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works objecting to the pending ordinance requiring officials or employés to make a requisition on the Controller before purchasing supplies for the city. It would cause unnecessary delays, have a demoralizing effect on the Department, and be in conflict with several important sections of the Revised Ordinances, which amply protected the interests of the municipality. Laid over.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the interest of the city in the undivided ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 11, 37, 14 was acquired under an execution sale, but, as the sale had been made long after the execution had expired, an action in ejectment could not be maintained. He, therefore, recommended the acceptance of Mr. George M. Pullman's offer of $6,000 for the city's interest. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The following was received, and placed on file:

To the City Council—GENTLEMEN: In regard to the order of Ald. Wickersham introduced June 27, asking for an opinion from the City Attorney as to the respective right of the city and the Illinois Central Railroad Company in and about the Lake-Front, I wish to say as an excuse for my delay in answering the resolution or order that the engineers and surveyors of the city have been so excessively busy that I have been unable up to this afternoon to obtain a survey and plat of the place proposed to be occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The questions involved are more of fact than of law, depending for a solution upon the actual survey of the Lake-Front and the space occupied by the Railroad Company.

The survey has been ordered, and will be finished before the next meeting of the Council, at which time I hope to report upon the questions involved under the order of June 27. Out of respect to your honorable body I furnish the above explanation as to the delay in my opinion. Respectfully yours,

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, City Attorney.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

Ald. Wickersham presented an order, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, directing the City Attorney to inform the Council what power, if any, the city had to compel the payment of a license fee or permit tax for each telegraph and telephone pole and wire.

ELEVATED WATER SERVICE.

The same Alderman presented a large petition, signed by property-owners and underwriters, asking the Council to grant to some responsible parties the necessary authority and right to construct and operate independent high-pressure water service. It was stated by Messrs. Eugene S. Pike and William E. Hale that they were ready to put such works in order at short notice, and they asked for the passage of an ordinance permitting them to get to work.

The ordinance submitted granted to these gentlemen and others power to lay down, operate, and maintain throughout the city water mains under the direction of the Department of Public Works; the promoters to be granted the right to take water from the Chicago River or from Lake Michigan, and the charge made for the water not to exceed that charged by the city. The privileges granted should endure thirty years, but at any time after ten years the city might purchase the works at an appraised valuation.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

Ald. Burley presented the following petition, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

CHICAGO, June 22, 1881.—*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago:* This petition of the undersigned, merchants and taxpayers, respectfully represents that the propositions now pending before the City Council to restrict the fire limits, permitting the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits, and modifying or repealing the present fire ordinance in some of its essential features, are fraught with danger to the best interests and welfare of the city, as is more fully set forth in the appeal and protest accompanying this petition. And we do, therefore, pray your honorable body not to permit the passage of those or any other measures which may alter or modify the existing ordinances in regard to fire limits or the building law.

Marshall Field & Co.,
Keith Brothers,
J. V. Farwell & Co.,
C. M. Henderson & Co.,
Oconto Company,
Nathan Corwith,
Henry Corwith,
Henry W. King & Co.,
C. P. Kellogg & Co.,
Storm & Hill,
Clement, Bane & Co.,
Selz, Schwab & Co.,
M. D. Wells & Co.,
M. Heath,
Grey, Clark & Co.,
A. H. Holden & Co.,
B. Kuppenheimer & Co.,
Grommes & Ullrich,
Marder, Luse & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hills Company,
Cameron, Amberg & Co.,
J. W. Butler Paper Co.,
Field, Benedict & Co.,
J. W. Griswold & Co.,
Rand, McNally & Co.,
Cahn, Wampold & Co.,
Eddy, Harvey & Co.,
Simon, Strauss & Co.,
Owen Owens,
Robert Law,
H. M. Hooker,
J. J. Mitchell,
Blake, Shaw & Co.,
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner,
Furst & Bradley Co.,
L. Wolff Mnfg. Co.,
Northwestern Nail Co.,
Union Foundry Works,
Crane Bros.' Mnfg. Co.,
Hibbard, Spencer & Co.,
Sprague, Warner & Co.,
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.,
Chapman, Greer & Co.,
Perry & Co.,
P. C. Hanford & Co.,
Chas. Gossage & Co.,
Boles, Fay & Conkey,
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer,
Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co.,
H. A. Kohn & Bros.,
W. A. Havemeyer & Co.,
W. B. Hale,
J. K. Ormsby & Co.,
Norris Bros.,
Gage Bros. & Co.,
Farwell, Miller & Co.,
C. S. Hutchins,
A. L. Singer,
Sibley, Dudley & Co.,
Spaulding & Merrick,
W. M. Hoyt & Co.,
Sherman, Bass & Co.,
Parkhurst & Wilkinson,
E. A. Lane,
A. B. Lapham & Co.,
Rock River Paper Co.,
Stein Bros. & Co.,
Clement, Sayer & Co.,
Jacob Meyer & Bros.,
C. Summerfield,
Price, Strauss & Kohn,
U. S. Distilling Co.,
Randall, Hall & Co.,
Thorn Wire Hedge Co.,
Gates & Scoville Iron Co.,
Towle, Carle & Co.,
Verge, Rusling & Co.,
C. F. Gunther,
Tobey Furniture Co.,
W. W. Kimball,
Pullman Palace Car Co.,
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
Bock & Rayner,
Murry Nelson & Co.,
Mark Kimball,
R. R. Donnelley,
Bradner, Smith & Co.,
W. E. McHenry,
John L. Hancock,
D. W. Irwin,
Henry C. Rew,
W. T. Baker & Co.,
Geo. M. Hawk & Co.,
R. P. Hutchinson & Co.,
A. J. Hoagland,
Rumsey Bro. & Co.,
Blair & Blair,
C. M. Culbertson,
Wm. Young & Co.,
Dwight & Gillette,
McCormick, Adams & Co.,
David Davis & Co.,
Munger, Meale & Co.,
C. B. Blair,
[illegible] & Co.,
Minor T. Ames,
George L. Dunlap,
P. H. Smith,
J. E. Fisher,
Meyer, Strauss, Goodman & Co.,
A. A. Carpenter,
Nathan Mears,
Ogden, Sheldon & Co.,
Crerar, Adams & Co.,
F. Madlener,
S. H. & E. Y. Moore,
Kelley, Maus & Co.,
Walker, Oakley & Co.,
M. E. Page & Co.,
C. C. Wallin & Sons,
William Blair & Co.,
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.,
Samuel Myers & Co.,
C. H. Fargo & Co.,
Thomas & Hayden,
Larrabee & North,
Thompson & Wetmore,
T. D. Randall & Co.,
Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co.,
Mackinaw Lumber Co.,
W. F. McLaughlin,
W. D. Houghtaling,
Fraser & Southworth,
Chicago Distilling Company,
Cragin Bros. & Chandler,
O. R. Keith & Co.,
French, Potter & Wilson,
L. J. Gage,
Preston, Kean & Co.,
John G. Shortall,
Handy & Co.,
Harvey D. Colvin,
George L. Otis,
Seeberger, Breakey & Co.,
Amos T. Hall,
Reed, Murdock & Fisher,
S. D. Kimbark,
B. F. Nourse,
Ingraham, Corbin & May,
Rathbone, Sard & Co.,
Fuller, Warren & Co.,
Pitkin & Brooks,
P. Hayden & Co.,
D. H. Hale & Co.,
Brintnall, Lamb & Co.,
Borden, Selleck & Co.,
Washburn & M. M. Co.,
A. H. Blackall,
Markley, Alling & Co.,
T. W. Wadsworth,
Potter Palmer,
Peshtigo Co.,
C. Jevne,
Chapin & Gore,
Tobey & Booth,
J. M. W. Jones,
George H. Taylor,
A. Shuman,
James S. Kirk & Co.,
George Bullen & Co.,
Mandel Bros.,
Jansen, McClurg & Co.,
Wilson Bros.,
Porter Bros.,
Giles Bros. & Co.,
Sutter Bros.,
A. Booth,
Messinger Bros.,
Best, Russell & Co.,
Charles H. Slack,
Burley & Tyrrell,
Arthur G. Burley,
John Kranz,
H. M. Kinsley,
John L. Stockton & Co.,
George Watson,
Morse, Ward & Co.,
Charles A. Moss,
N. K. Fairbank & Co.,
N. Ludington & Co.,
Geo. A. Seaverns,
Josiah Stiles,
Geo. R. Clark,
H. K. Elkins,
Asa Dow,
B. F. Murphy,
Orrin Smith,
J. T. Lester & Co.,
Kantzler & Hargis,
Armour & Co.,
Rumsey & Walker,
Edward A. Driver & Co.,
Van Inwagen & Hammill,
Culver & Co.,
Harman Spruance,
J. W. Preston,
Trego & Smith,
Field, Lindley & Co.,
Peterson & Bay,
James Bonell,
Armour, Dole & Co.,
Lyon & Co.,
Norton & Co.,
Jacob Rosenberg,
John De Koven,
John W. Rumsey.

WATER REBATES.

Ald. Cullerton presented the following, which was passed:

WHEREAS, In a recent decision rendered by the Hon. Judge Jameson of the Superior Court of Cook County it was held that the City Council was debarred by the charter from delegating power to the Commissioners of Public Works or any other city officer to grant rebates on water-tax legally levied; and,

WHEREAS, Church and school property is exempt by the statutes from taxation; and,

WHEREAS, It has been customary to exempt such property, as well as other charitable institutions and persons, from the payment of water taxes: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Law Department, together with the Commissioner of Public Works, be and they are hereby directed to prepare and submit to this Council at their earliest convenience a proper ordinance exempting such charitable institutions and persons as in their judgment are entitled to relief.

STREET LIGHTING.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) presented an order providing as follows: That the contract with the Illinois Street Gas Company, awarded by the Council March 14, 1881, be made by the Department of Public Works instead of by the Controller; that it provide for the prompt lighting of those streets where assessments have been made for lamp-posts and no gas mains have yet been laid, and also of those streets where assessments have been ordered since Dec. 1, 1880, and such other streets as may be ordered from time to time, if the expenditure be within the appropriation ($20,000) made for lighting streets with other material than coal gas.

After a long talk, during which the whole gas question was gone over for the thousandth time, the order was adopted by a vote of 27 to 7, as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Appleton, Shorey, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Hirsch, Meyer, Imhof, Meier, Murphy—27.

Nays—Sanders, Phelps, Lawler, Smith, Young, Burley, Blair—7.

THE PUMPING ENGINES.

The special order—the ordinance in reference to new pumping engines—was taken up.

Ald. Everett said that some of the present engines were in bad shape, and could not work up to anything like their nominal power. The necessity of increasing the pumping works was apparent to everybody, for otherwise there was no protection against a water famine in case of an accident to any of the engines. The speaker was strongly in favor of an extension of the existing West Side works, and as emphatically opposed to the erection of a central pumping works. But he believed it would become absolutely necessary to get a new supply for the water engines and elevators, so as not to waste the drinking water on these institutions.

Ald. Shorey thought the Council had been misinformed about the probable cost of the improvements suggested by the Citizens' Association. Mr. Cregier had given the Council no information, except estimates which he did not back up by actual data. The speaker believed that there would be ample money to construct a central works, and said the difference between the two plans was only $178,030. The proper thing to do was to hire competent experts to prepare plans and thus avoid the blundering expedients under which the city had already suffered. He offered as an amendment that so much of the original report as provided for the employment of a special engineer to prepare plans and specifications should be incorporated in the ordinance if it should be passed.

Ald. Burley defended Mr. Cregier against the allegations of Ald. Shorey, and showed positively that Mr. Cregier had given the fullest possible data and estimates on new pumping works, showing they would cost $717,990. There must ultimately be new works provided, and the proposition to furnish power made by certain private citizens might probably tend to save a great deal of money to the citizens.

Ald. Wickersham said the members of the Citizens' Association who had formerly advocated the erection of a central pumping-works had since that time joined in the petition which he had presented earlier in the evening.

Ald. Hildreth spoke briefly in opposition to the amendment of Ald. Shorey, and the previous question being ordered the amendment was declared lost. The report of the Committee was unanimously approved.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained, etc.: That the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter into a contract on behalf of the city for two pumping-engines to be used at the West Side Pumping-Works, each engine to be of sufficient capacity to raise 15,000,000 United States gallons every twenty-four hours to the hight of 150 feet above the city datum; also for necessary foundations for said engines, and for a suitable and necessary extension of the present Pumping-Works building and appurtenances.

WHEREAS, A casualty happening since the last appropriation requires the erection of said engines, therefore, it is ordered that the surplus of the Water Fund in excess of the amount necessary to meet the interest on the water bonds and ordinary current expenses be and the same is hereby appropriated for the engines and work ordered as aforesaid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second special order—the ordinance giving the South Side Railway Company the right to lay a track on Wabash avenue from Madison street to Lake—was taken up, and passed,—yeas 23, nays 5—Cullerton, Nelson, Stauber, Young, and Murphy.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, recommended the reference to the Commissioner of Public Works of the petition asking that the city railway companies be compelled to sprinkle the street between their tracks, with directions to grant the prayer. Concurred in.

The Committee on Health recommended the confirmation of Dr. French Moore as City Physician.

On motion of Ald. Dixon the report was concurred in,—yeas 29, nays 4,—Sanders, Purcell, Murphy, and Barrett. Ald. Smyth, who wanted the matter deferred, refused to vote.

The Council then adjourned.

BISHOP KERFOOT.

The Remains of the Late Bishop Arrive in Pittsburg—Brief Biographical Sketch.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—The remains of the late Bishop Kerfoot reached this city this morning from Myersdale, Somerset County, Pa., where he died Sunday night. Thursday morning they will be removed to the Episcopal residence, where services will be held at 11 o'clock. The funeral will be a large one. A number of Bishops and clergymen from other dioceses will be present. Bishop Kerfoot was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1816, and educated at Flushing Institute and St. Paul's College, New York. Graduating in 1834, he was ordained Deacon in 1837 and a priest in 1840. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College in 1850, and also in 1865 from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; and the degree of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1867. From 1842 to 1864 he was President of St. James College, Maryland, and of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., from 1864 to 1866. As the first Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg he was consecrated Jan. 25, 1866, by the then Senior Bishop of the United States, the late Rt.-Rev. John H. Hopkins, former Rector of Old Trinity, this city. In this calling of the deceased to this diocese the Rev. Messrs. Swope and Dusen were foremost in their advocacy. Bishop Kerfoot's strongest characteristics were probably the quiet earnestness with which he conducted the manifold labors of his position, and his zeal in organizing schemes for the spread of the Church in the missionary field. His personal qualities endeared him to all the clergy of the diocese.

GENEVA LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 11.—The regatta for cat-rigged boats which was postponed from the Fourth occurred on Saturday, N. K. Fairbank's yacht Whisper taking the first prize in the first class, Col. Samuel Appleton's Stranger second prize. In the second class, the first prize was taken by Gen. Ducat's Bonita, the second prize by C. J. Walter's Fearless.

Very heavy showers of rain prevailed here at intervals all day Sunday, making it rather disagreeable for campers.

A party of fifteen persons from Evanston arrived by special car Saturday night, among the number being Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Haven, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams.

Capt. George F. Beall, U. S. A., and family, of St. Louis, are ensconced at the Piscataqua House for the summer.

Among the late arrivals are the Hon. E. F. Doré and family, Robert H. Law, Col. R. C. Clowry and wife, Miss Susie Springer, Maj. G. W. Smith, G. T. Field, R. M. Hooley and family, G. W. Hastings, W. G. Sage, Robert C. Givens, Chicago; R. Ford and daughter, L. C. Mead, F. Stone, E. Hartman and family, New York; Dr. H. N. Spencer, the Rt.-Rev. C. F. Robertson and family, the Hon. Rollo Wells, St. Louis; C. M. Fogg, Philadelphia; the Hon. A. C. May, the Hon. C. A. Hamilton, Racine; the Rev. H. D. Jenkins and family, Freeport; Col. W. W. Underhill, H. L. Bean, Kansas City.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., July 11.—Mr. George P. Marshall, an old resident of Elgin Township, and a successful and much esteemed dairy farmer, is very seriously ill, with but little hopes of recovery.

How to Settle It.

There would seem to be but one way to decide the question as to the first discovery of the great comet, and that is by a mathematical computation of the difference of time in different localities, by seconds. Claimants for the $200 prize, which Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., the well-known proprietor of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and founder of Warner Observatory has offered, have come from nearly every State and Territory in the land, and affidavits are said to be still pouring in.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Services at the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting.

Second Day's Session of the Rabbinical Literary Association.

Quarterly Meeting of the Chicago Presbytery.

LAKE BLUFF.

For the three successive nights the people sojourning at Lake Bluff have suffered from most severe rains, and, were it not that the grounds are remarkably high, much inconvenience would have been experienced. A few hours' sunshine, however, places the grounds in splendid condition.

Among the numerous innovations which have been introduced at the Bluff this season is the daily concerts of the College Cadet Band of Cornell College. The music presented does not always smack of Methodist orthodoxy, but, notwithstanding, it seems to be intensely enjoyed. All who are accustomed to attending services similar to those now in progress will recall the many inspiring hymns which often are one of the few sources of amusements. But to have a cornet band, cornet soloists, and other instruments to enliven the musical portions of the program quite shocks the keen sense of the Methodist nerve. Notwithstanding, these features are attractive.

With the daily session of the normal class at 8:30 a. m., which by the way is drawing a large number of Sunday-school workers to Wesley Chapel every morning, the exercises of yesterday began.

At 11 o'clock a small audience assembled in the grand auditorium, where the Rev. Glen Wood lectured on "Sunday from a Practical Standpoint." The reverend gentleman reviewed the history of the Sabbath, and cited Scriptural authority for its observance. Sunday as a day of rest was presented as a necessary economy of life. The violation of the Sabbath was demoralizing and weakening to society and robbed God of the homage due Him.

In the afternoon the Rev. T. R. Strobridge, of Chicago, lectured on "Christ, the Truth." The speaker began by saying that truth, wherever it is and whatever it is, was perfect. Whatever is true could not be any more so. It was beyond change. God himself could not change it. What truth is? was an old and dear inquiry. The question of Pilate, "What is Truth?" was the question of the age. The great thinkers said that fundamental ideas were truth. Man had the power to apprehend certain fundamental principles, as time, cause, space, goodness, justice, proportion, perfection, and infinity. There were general but not necessary truths. It was a general truth that day succeeds night, that the planets revolve from west to east, but these were not necessary truths. For they could conceive of lands where it was all day and all night, and planets revolving from east to west. But they could not conceive of different mathematics or different morals in different spots of the universe. As ether pervaded all material universe, so these great fundamental ideas pervade the universe. These necessary truths are our masters; we cannot control them. One's senses apprehended physical things, but here is a spiritual power in which one might apprehend great fundamental ideas. It was asked: "What are these fundamental ideas, and where do they reside?" Nature was finite and contingent, but these great ideas of cause, proportion, perfection, etc., are necessary and infinit. All Nature would not give one the idea of perfection, but he had that thought. Phenomena had their subjects of adherence. His thoughts implied the mind, which thinks. Where, then, do these fundamental ideas belong? Cousin answered: "It is God we are seeking." Pilate asked: "What is truth?" Great thinkers answered: "Truth is a person, not an abstract idea." Jesus stood before Pilate claiming to be the truth, saying, "He that is of the truth hears my voice." This was an amazing assumption. All that He said concerning God or himself, the past or the future, must be true. He assumed to inhabit eternity. He assumed privity of existence. He assumed to be proportionate and perfect. As they looked upon Him they were persuaded that His assumptions were true. Raphael, entering Michael Angelo's studio, drew a line and departed. Angelo said Raphael must have been there. As they looked upon Christ, they were persuaded that Christ, the truth, had been here, but, if mistaken, one proof remained. God raised Him from the dead. Such an act must have been divine: it was God substantiating the claims of Jesus. He that was of the truth, who regarded cause, infinity, justice, and proportion, could not be indifferent to Jesus. Mind was divided into common sense, talent, and genius. Religious activity of man might be divided into worship, morality, and spirituality. Christ, the truth, came to give them spirituality; to make them religious geniuses, enabling to realize in themselves that perfection, proportion, Christlikeness, and truth which Nature enabled them to apprehend.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Dr. J. S. Ostrander lectured on "Egypt and the Desert," which was illustrated with an instructive set of charts.

Among those who will address the Assembly to-day are: Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, and Prof. L. F. Griffin.

Wednesday's program is as follows:

11 a. m. Lecture by the Rev. W. M. Blackburn, D. D., "The Protestant Reformation."

2 p. m. Lecture by Prof. Griffin, "Chemical Industries."

8 p. m. Concert by Cornell College Cadet Band.

The Rev. E. E. Clough, Presiding Elder of the La Crosse District of the West Wisconsin Conference, is in attendance at the Assembly, and will assist on the program.

Late arrivals are: A. J. Marks, New York; the Rev. W. C. Wilcox, Lemont; C. A. Willard, West De Pere, Wis.; the Rev. Glen Wood, the Rev. John Williamson, E. E. Bell, the Rev. J. W. Richards, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. Gurney, the Rev. T. R. Strobridge, J. M. Smith, John Garrison, R. N. Joy, Oscar Douglass, Adam Tait, and Miss Nellie Stewart, Chicago.

JEWISH THEOLOGIANS.

The Rabbinical Literary Association of the United States held the second day's session of its second annual meeting yesterday at Sinai Temple, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. Several new arrivals were present, among them being Dr. Hirsch, of Philadelphia; Dr. Meyer, of Pittsburg; and Dr. Lansberg, of Rochester. Letters of regret were read from absent brethren.

The day was devoted to literary exercises, and the morning session opened at 10 o'clock with an essay on "The Science of Religion," read by the Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, of Zion Temple, Chicago. It was written in the German language, and treated the subject of Jewish theology as compared with other theologies. The essay was discussed by several of the delegates, the Hon. M. Ellenger, of New York, making some sound and logical remarks on the subject.

Dr. M. Mielziner read the report of the Committee on Matrimonial Laws. He stated that the Committee had been appointed to consider the Jewish code as compared with the State laws, and asked that more time be given the Committee, as their task was a long and laborious one. At the next annual meeting they would lay before the Association an elaborate report on the subject.

At the suggestion of Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, more time was granted the Committee, and they were instructed to consider the laws of marriage and divorce only in those States whose statutes differed materially from the Jewish code.

Dr. Hirsch, of Sinai Temple, extended to the delegates an invitation to dine to-day at the Temple Bnai Sholom, on Michigan avenue, and the President accepted the invitation, on behalf of the Association, with thanks. The meeting then adjourned for the noon intermission.

In the afternoon Dr. Meyer, of Pittsburg, read an essay in German on "Ancient Funeral Rites," and the Rev. L. Adler, of this city, read a paper on "Ecclesiasticism." Both essays were discussed.

The Committee to which the President's annual address was referred reported, and recommended that the Association concur in the proposition of the President to offer a prize of $200 to the world for the best monolog upon some subject to be selected. The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock.

In the evening a series of resolutions were presented requesting the President to appoint a committee to consider four points,—viz.: first, the establishment of a mutual aid and protective association auxiliary to the Rabbinical Association; second, the raising of a fund by subscription or assessment among the members of the Association; third, the support of indigent or sick ministers; fourth, the appointment of a committee of ten to regulate the engagement of ministers and to protect them and their congregations. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year: President, D. M. Lilienthal; Vice-President, Dr. K. Kohler; Treasurer, Dr. M. Mielziner; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs; Recording Secretary, Dr. M. Sansfeld. The report was adopted, and several minor committees were appointed.

The President announced the following Committee on the Prize Monolog: Dr. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago; Dr. Kohler, of New York; and Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati. Dr. Wise declined in favor of the President.

Dr. Erlinger, of New York, then read an essay on "Ancient and Modern Rabbis." The essay was discussed at some length by the delegates.

Dr. Wise, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the advisability of holding Synods of all the American Rabbis, said he had no report from the Committee, but would like to say a few words on the subject himself. He was in favor of holding Synods, as he thought they would tend to unite the now disintegrated and scattered Jewish people.

Dr. Samuel Hersch, of Philadelphia, made a few remarks in German in opposition to Dr. Wise's idea, and the discussion grew rather heated. Dr. Wise told his colleague that if he indulged in personalities he would leave the room, and, as the Philadelphia Rabbi kept it up, he did so. No action was taken in the matter, and, after the discussion was over with, the meeting adjourned until this morning.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Chicago Presbytery held its regular quarterly meeting yesterday morning.

Dr. Charles Caldwell and Mr. David Avers, as a committee representing citizens living in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards, were present at the meeting for the purpose of asking the Presbytery to take steps toward the establishment of a church at the Stock-Yards. Dr. Caldwell, Chairman of the Committee, read a petition asking for the establishment of the church, which petition was signed by 115 ladies and gentlemen, sixty of whom are, or were until they took up their residence near the Stock-Yards, members of Presbyterian Churches. Dr. Caldwell stated also that the Rev. H. M. Painter had been preaching at the Stock-Yards schoolhouse since last March, his congregation having increased from two persons to about 100; and there was also a Sunday-school with a membership of about 100 scholars.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Home Missions, with full power to act.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

The first of the series of Thomas summer-night concerts was given last evening in the Exposition Building, and recalled the pleasant scenes of five years ago, when Mr. Thomas made such a gallant fight against arctic weather and the labor riots. Those who attended the Sängerfest will hardly recognize the auditorium in its present shape, the only reminiscences of the Teutonic festivity being the portraits, which still hang in their places mainly for the reason that they are artistic elephants on the hands of the Fest managers. The southern inclosure, outside the building, is substantially as it was in 1877, set with tables and handsomely lighted, where those who prefer out-of-door music can be accommodated, both on the east and west sides of the building. The conservatory will also be provided with tables, placed among beds of growing flowers in bloom and other floral decorations. The stage is at the south end of the building proper, at an elevation of a few feet from the floor, and provided with a sounding-board, which rises from the back of the stage and shelves over the orchestra, the object being to collect the sound and carry it in a direct line to the audience rather than over their heads, in which respect it is very successful. Wide lobbies are left on either side of the stage, so that there will be no crowding in getting to the conservatory or out of doors, and both sides of the stage are handsomely decorated with flowers, while a fountain immediately in front will add to the effect with its graceful spray. The auditorium proper, which is separated from the rest of the area by a wire fence, contains 1,500 chairs, while back of the fence to a considerable distance north of the main entrance, the floor is set with tables, interspersed among evergreens. The old Exposition stands have been moved entirely out of the way, so that there is nothing to interfere with the sight or hearing. The entire seating capacity is 6,000, without using the gallery. The arrangements are as complete as they can be made for comfort and convenience.

With his customary promptness, Mr. Thomas was in his place at 8 o'clock, and, after acknowledging a very cordial reception, entered upon the performance of the following program, as to the popular character of which no one can take exception:

March—"Persian" } Polka—Française" } ....Johann Strauss
Overture—"Jubilee"........Weber
Andante—Fifth Symphony........Beethoven
"Scenes Neapolitaines"........Massenet
Overture—"Tannhäuser"........Wagner
Air........Bach
"Spring Song"........Mendelssohn
Waltz—"Autumn Roses"........Johann Strauss
"Rhapsody Hongroise," No. 2........Liszt
Symphonic Poem—"Danse Macabre"........Saint-Saens
"Funeral March of a Marionet"........Gounod
Waltz—"In's Centrum"........Johann Strauss
Overture—"Massaniello"........Auber

The orchestra numbers fifty men, the nucleus of which is twenty men, from his New York orchestra. It is splendidly balanced and equipped, and already shows the remarkable results of Mr. Thomas' drill and discipline. In nearly all respects it is up to the standard of his old orchestra, and plays not only with precision and vigor, but with much of that elegant expression for which the Thomas orchestras have always been famous. The program was one with which any orchestra would be reasonably familiar, and it was therefore played with ease and abandon. The strings are very rich in tone, as was shown by their delightful work in the Bach aria and the dainty little "Spring Song" of Mendelssohn, which was so beautifully played that the audience asked for an encore, and, Mr. Thomas being in a gracious mood, secured it. The brasses were prompt and reliable, as was shown in the "Second Rhapsody" of Liszt, the stirring and brilliant motives of which were splendidly given out by them, eliciting enthusiastic applause. In the "Scenes Neapolitaines" of Massenet Mr. Thomas gave his men the reins at a rattling tempo, and they whirled through its brilliant and fascinating measures as though they had played under his baton for years. The audience was a large one, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 people, and expressed its delight with frequent applause. It was a most auspicious opening of the season, and promises a great success for the future concerts, as well as a most delightful resort for the warm summer evenings. In the intermissions the audience took advantage of the promenade and refreshments, which are always pleasant features of these concerts.

The program for this evening will be as follows:

Overture—"Night in Grenada"........Kreutzer
Polka Mazourka—"Devil's Darning-Needle" } ....Strauss
Polka Schnell—"Forever" }
March Movement—"Symphony Lenore"........Raff
Selections from "Flying Dutchman"........Wagner
Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream"........Mendelssohn
Andante Cantabile Con Moto—Symphony No. 1........Beethoven
"Swedish Wedding March"........Söderman
Waltz—"Wiener Fresken"........Strauss
"La Damnation de Faust"........Berlioz
  a. Invocation.
  b. Minuet of the Will of the Wisps.
  c. Dance of the Sylphs.
  d. Rakoczy March.
Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"........Nicolai

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Owing to the long waits and many delays which seem to be inseparable from a new production, the performance of "A Romance of a Poor Young Man" at this theatre last night did not conclude until midnight. If it had been in fact, as in fancy it appeared to be, the first representation of "A Poor Young Man" on any stage it could not have been given in a more painstaking and faithful manner, so far as scenery and accessories were concerned. Of the company, too, it must be said that the members of it honestly tried to have the acting worthy of the play and the surroundings. Candor, however, compels the admission that they didn't succeed. The *Laroque* of Mr. Morrison, and particularly the death-scene, was an admirable bit of acting; but with this exception it would be difficult to bestow unqualified praise on any member of the cast. The deficiencies, indeed, were so many and so glaring that it would require more space than we have to spare this morning even to enumerate them. The audience was large and appreciative and liberal with its applause. "A Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be repeated every night this week.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The last nights of Mr. Daly's admirable company are bulletined at this theatre. "Cinderella at School" continues to be the play. Its pretty melodies and clever conceits captivated the audience last evening completely, and the acting was, as usual, a continuous feast. It is a performance that the consistent playgoer should not permit himself to miss.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" is the attraction at this house. "Standing room only" was the announcement at the door last night. The cast seemed to be fully competent to meet the requirements of the occasion.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Lawrence Barrett will return to this country on the Arizona early in August.

Bartley Campbell's popular play, "The Galley Slave," has been adapted for the British stage, under the title of "No Escape," by Mr. H. A. Jones.

Mary Anderson will add two new plays to her repertory next season,—"Pygmalion and Galatea" and "The Daughter of Roland." The second of these is an adaptation of M. de Bornier's drama, "Le Fille de Roland."

Steele Mackaye has been forced to put off the building of his new theatre until next year. In the meantime he will strengthen and perfect his company, and produce his repertory of three plays in various cities. "A Fool's Errand" will be brought out in Philadelphia on Oct. 24.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will depart from London for this country on July 23. They will bring them three new plays for their next American season. These plays are: "Home Again," a drama in three acts, by H. A. Jones; "The Maccenes," a comedy in three acts, by W. Yardley; "The Captain," a comedy in three acts, by G. K. Sims.

Mr. A. M. Palmer and Mr. George Fawcett Rowe were in Paris on the 25th of June, and left that city on that date for a town in Italy. Mr. Rowe has engaged in London two comedians and two actresses for his new play, to be brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in August. The ladies are Miss Louisa Baif, niece of the renowned musical composer, and Miss Kate Gurney. Both are young, handsome, talented, and ambitious.

It is reported that Charles Dillon, the well-known English actor, fell dead in the street at Haswick, England, on the 27th of June. If this be true, then and thus perished, in a very awful manner, a man of extraordinary talents, and one whose labors, had he not been afflicted with the propensity for drink, would have given him a permanent rank among the best actors of our time. Mr. Dillon came to the United States about sixteen years ago, and attracted much attention by his performance of the serio-comic part of *Belphegor*, and subsequently he was seen in *King Lear*, and in other characters of the highest order of tragedy. He was deficient in statuesque attributes, and in all the qualities that are termed classical, and he was not a fine declaimer. But he revealed a surprising depth of tender feeling, and he imitated Nature so well that it was hard to say where his art began. He was born in 1819, and early in life was a player in Richardson's Show. He first gained distinction in Dublin, and in 1856 appeared in London, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and in 1860-'61 he left England and entered upon a tour of the globe. He was for a long time in Australia. He had traveled much and seen the world under many aspects, and his talk was full of the interest that attaches to anecdote, shrewd observation of character and manners, and a quiet, good-natured, indolent humor.—*New York Tribune.*

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., July 11.—It was pretty hot for haying the greater portion of last week, but considerable headway was made at it notwithstanding. We had a few showers last week, but no very heavy ones. Last night, however, we had a very heavy shower of rain, thunder, and lightning. Corn still continues to grow remarkably fast, which is a needful feature of it, and is truly encouraging. The fruit crop is the most complete failure that it has been for several years past; there are no cherries, but few currants, only a few apples, and not many grapes.

In fruit time the busy housewife usually melteth a store of sugar in order that the fruit may be preserved and the palate pleased when the icy breath of winter enshroudeth the land, but this year she cannot exert her usual sweetness, for the fretful cucumber and the tomato catsup will be about her only subjects.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACKBERRY STATION, July 11.—Sunday night we had the heaviest rains of the season. Rain fell two inches. Hay badly damaged. Winter wheat and rye are ripe. The crop light. Corn made a fine growth last week. Hay crop light on old meadows; on new seeding, heavy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLIFTON, Ill., July 11.—The excessive heat of the past week has been very severe on small grain in this county (Iroquois). Oats are especially injured, and our most conservative farmers say they are lightened one-third at least, while others equally reputable claim a damage of 50 per cent. Flax is also badly damaged by the protracted heat and drought. The corn crop stands it pretty well yet, but a good rain is much needed, and will have to come within a few days or corn will undoubtedly suffer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., July 11.—The heat to-day is still unabated, with the mercury as high as 104. The ground is very dry and roads dusty. Corn is growing nicely, though it rolls some during the day. There are some indications of rain at present, and the earnest wish is that they may be followed by a good shower.

ILLINOIS WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—It will be seen from the following tables prepared by Secretary Fisher, of the Department of Agriculture, that fall wheat prospects have not changed for the better during the past month.

The counties in the three judicial divisions of the State are grouped together for convenience of comparison.

The first column represents the acreage seeded to wheat last fall, the second, third, and fourth the condition on the 1st of July, June, and May, and the fifth column the per cent of wheat area plowed up this spring.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The reports of condition in Northern Illinois have been more discouraging with each succeeding report. May 1 there was a prospect of 73 per cent of an average yield per acre on the very limited area that was not plowed up. June 1 the condition was reduced to 63 per cent. July 1 the prospects indicate only 57 per cent of an average yield per acre.

It will be seen that the condition gives encouragement for a larger average yield per acre in this division than in the Central or Southern Division. The area of all wheat in this division is, however, but a small fraction of that in the central or southern portions of the State:

COUNTIES.	Acreage seeded fall 1880.	CONDITION.			Per cent plowed up.
		July 1....	June 1....	May 1....	
Boone	1,137	61	58	58	55
Bureau	660	80	70	83	52
Carroll	4,683	20	05	51	90
Cook	260	65	90	102	75
De Kalb	87	....	80	85	72
Du Page	237	80	80	92	20
Grundy	80	45	....	....	....
Henderson	3,542	39	43	70	55
Henry	484	40	10	75	90
Iroquois	4,781	58	68	70	30
Jo Daviess	6,256	52	62	17	60
Kane	168	80	82	63	62
Kankakee	2,424	73	78	95	31
Kendall	125	60	65	75	50
Knox	5,286	48	67	88	20
Lake	22	55	52	50	57
La Salle	640	86	96	110	10
Lee	....	62	37	77	68
Livingston	321	51	37	56	66
Marshall	590	70	95	103	....
McHenry	597	40	58	75	76
Mercer	396	60	....	100	....
Ogle	6,097	42	58	56	75
Peoria	5,137	56	78	96	45
Putnam	354	85	96	101	....
Rock Island	209	....	51	90	97
Stark	77	100	100	110	....
Stephenson	7,975	30	25	42	75
Warren	1,061	50	70	76	30
Whiteside	320	10	....	28	83
Will	644	65	76	75	50
Winnebago	2,795	60	50	25	75
Woodford	3,631	70	66	70	30
	61,086	57	63	73	

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Nearly one-half of the fall wheat area of the State is found in this division.

The gloomy prospects reported on May 1 which indicated but 59 per cent of an average yield per acre for Central Illinois, was reduced during the succeeding month, and on June 1 there was reason to expect only 42 per cent of an average yield per acre.

The completion or near approach of harvest July 1 in the several counties comprising the Central Division has enabled correspondents to more approximately determine the yield per acre, which is given at 40 per cent of an average.

Nearly half of the area seeded to wheat last fall is reported as having been plowed up.

It will be seen that there will be less than one-third of an average crop of fall wheat in the Central Division of the State:

COUNTIES.	Acreage seeded fall 1881..	CONDITION.			Per cent plowed up..
		July 1....	June 1....	May 1....	
Adams	60,791	34	50	68	22
Brown	26,022	50	35	65	40
Calhoun	18,141	42	87	82	17
Cass	22,081	24	25	32	66
Champaign	23,851	52	41	55	48
Christian	83,967	22	18	41	64
Clark	53,757	5	51	78	25
Coles	36,599	27	33	63	41
Cumberland	28,968	43	46	83	15
De Witt	11,762	53	50	26	60
Douglas	36,825	37	40	60	44
Edgar	52,073	66	69	79	12
Ford	295	50	72	52	40
Fulton	32,390	39	38	68	39
Greene	55,117	64	66	78	32
Hancock	27,114	42	68	66	22
Jersey	52,264	72	84	83	62
Logan	27,256	48	50	38	78
Macon	24,625	34	28	53	34
Macoupin	102,732	39	47	79	19
Mason	10,402	30	35	50	46
McDonough	9,569	23	15	71	80
McLean	12,449	55	47	64	55
Menard	20,652	22	16	53	55
Montgomery	146,928	24	28	61	29
Morgan	66,531	26	45	57	64
Moultrie	21,365	21	14	39	70
Piatt	9,279	54	40	54	52
Pike	107,149	20	11	34	67
Sangamon	59,133	70	50	59	70
Schuyler	63,883	45	56	68	40
Scott	23,697	45	22	50	61
Shelby	65,217	4	6	43	78
Tazewell	22,014	46	49	60	30
Vermilion	78,540	55	45	58	26
	1,499,886	40	42	59	

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The leading wheat counties of the State are to be found in the Southern Division.

There was but a small proportion—10 per cent—of the wheat area seeded last fall in Southern Illinois that was plowed up when compared with the Central and Northern Divisions.

This confirms the impression entertained by observing wheat farmers that the injury to wheat in Southern Illinois is chargeable more to the injury from insects and drought this spring than to the severe cold weather during the past winter.

May 1 there was a prospect for 80 per cent of an average yield per acre. June 1 the condition indicated but 49 per cent of an average yield and the same condition—49 per cent—is reported July 1.

The reports of the harvest confirm the estimates of correspondents that there will not be half an average yield per acre in Southern Illinois. The quality of wheat harvested is only from fair to good, but taking all things into consideration will grade better than expected.

COUNTIES.	Acreage seeded fall 1880.	CONDITION.			Per cent plowed up.
		July 1....	June 1....	May 1....	
Alexander	8,425	107	95	90	09
Bond	34,207	32	36	77	24
Clay	31,116	32	28	70	15
Clinton	80,967	32	32	58	36
Crawford	48,580	50	44	76	10
Edwards	24,071	25	18	58	15
Effingham	47,800	23	27	82	26
Fayette	60,299	40	45	80	20
Franklin	29,718	40	19	68	07
Gallatin	21,775	65	72	85	07
Hamilton	36,800	32	23	66	18
Hardin	4,815	70	82	92	20
Jackson	47,291	58	68	83	10
Jasper	25,438	27	41	75	15
Jefferson	47,296	33	24	52	16
Johnson	20,374	95	75	92	02
Lawrence	41,725	22	50	90	15
Madison	148,656	61	65	75	07
Marion	31,590	30	31	65	39
Massac	22,088	86	83	112	12
Monroe	65,591	66	34	90	38
Perry	35,788	38	43	68	09
Pope	16,039	56	52	97	15
Pulaski	12,354	95	93	108	....
Randolph	94,868	51	47	75	10
Richland	43,639	33	25	71	26
Saline	16,988	63	52	80	18
St. Clair	129,149	40	46	70	08
Union	29,337	80	95	98	03
Wabash	23,731	40	34	55	12
Washington	82,813	30	37	75	15
Wayne	37,740	28	27	59	15
White	58,639	35	37	66	11
Williamson	26,796	62	55	65	06
	1,488,659	49	49	77	

POND VS. POND.

Alleged Discovery of New and Important Evidence in This Celebrated Divorce Case—Probable Reopening of the Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 11.—New and important evidence in the Pond divorce case has been discovered, and Judge Field was to-day asked to grant a new trial. The new witnesses swear that Mrs. Pond swore falsely when she said she met Mr. Jones in the Providence railroad station on her return from New York, and continued her journey to Boston with him in the same train. It is now ascertained that Mr. Jones went from Boston in the Stonington steamboat train, which arrived at Providence five minutes after the Shore Line train had left Providence for New York. The principal witness is Henry L. Caldwell, a tea merchant, who swore that on the night of Sept. 1, 1880, he got on the Stonington train at Pawtucket and took a seat in a car with Mr. John C. Jones, with whom he had been acquainted for four years and had had business transactions. Just before the train reached Providence Mr. Jones went into the rear car, and, after reaching Providence, Mr. Jones met a lady, with whom he went to the Hotel Dorrance, the witness being just behind them. Mr. Caldwell did not know the lady, but described her as being dressed in dark clothes and quite pretty. After reaching the hotel Mr. Caldwell said that he saw Mr. Jones come into the office and register "John C. Jones and wife, Newport."

Other witnesses at the former trial identified Mrs. Pond as having been at the Hotel Dorrance on that night, but she persisted in her story of not having left the Shore Line train for more than two minutes when she was talking to Jones. It now looks as though Maj. Pond would get his case.

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JUDSON CUNNINGHAM, Richmond, Va.

Our physicians prescribe it. I use it in my own family.
WM. H. BERGMAN, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

It takes well and gives satisfaction.
HENRY MEGILL & SONS, Pharmacists, Owensboro, Ky.

Am selling TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE rapidly.
J. T. HIGGINS, Owensboro, Ky.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE sells rapidly and gives splendid satisfaction.
O. H. RASH, Henderson, Ky.

We sell more of it than any other one thing in the store.
DOWNEY & BROOKS, Druggists, Paris, Ky.

Excellent article.
KING'S PHARMACY, Jersey City, N. J.

I have a large demand for TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.
W. J. BARTELL, Berry, Ky.

Elegant and attractive. I have used it myself and brought it to the notice of our physicians.
PRENTICE & EVANSON, Janesville, Wis.

I commenced the drug business in this city fifty years ago. It gives me pleasure to say that during that time no article has given better satisfaction than TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.
JOHN I. WILSON, Druggist, Lexington, Ky.

Have used it in my family with great satisfaction. It's a good medicine, and no mistake.
H. H. DAVIS, Druggist, Bellows Falls, Vt.

We have used your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE ourselves, and recommended it to the physicians of our township, who also recommend it. It answers the purpose designed admirably.
BREWSTER & CO., Druggists, Vineland, N. J.

It sells well and gives good satisfaction.
COLLISON BROS., Druggists, Columbia, Ky.

The nicest Laxative in the world. All the Catholic clergymen in Indiana are using it.
CARL MARIA DUDDENHAUSEN, Evansville, Ind.

It sells well, and is a good article.
E. M. HESSLER, Druggist, Cleveland, O.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE gives universal satisfaction, and physicians recommend its use.
M. A. GREEN, Druggist, Mt. Vernon, O.

I never found a more pleasant and assimilative Laxative before.
LOUIS SEITHERS, 100 Columbia St., New York.

Physicians here have found it to be most reliable, * * * and they wish to prescribe it largely this coming season.
A. ECKERMANN, Druggist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I consider the LAXATIVE the finest and most agreeable preparation I ever used, and shall recommend it to my customers.
F. W. PIERCE, Druggist, Chester, Vt.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.

I find the administration and effect fully as you claim.
C. H. LINSLEY, M. D., Paris, Ky.

I have given your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE a fair trial and am greatly pleased with it.
W. H. READES, M. D., New Amsterdam, Ind.

Your LAXATIVE is just the thing—i. e., easy to take, and the effect good.
S. D. SHEPARD, M. D., Eveston, Ind.

I tried your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and am prescribing it to my lady patients.
M. E. HERMANN, M. D., Dushore, Pa.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

FORT MEADE, D. T., Jan. 24, 1881.

Dear Sir:—I have had a perpetual giddy headache, and have been constipated for the last eight years. I have used different remedies, but none of them have proven as efficacious to me as your most valuable TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE. I shall endeavor to give to it my cordial support by recommending it to my many comrades.
Yours truly, HENRY MINNS, Company K, 25th Infantry.

MEXICO, Mo., March 29, 1881.

Dear Sir—TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the only remedy that has ever done my wife any permanent good for torpid liver and habitual constipation.
WM. LEE.

OLIVET, Mich., March 15, 1881.

I am taking your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and find such excellent results from it that I desire to introduce it among our ladies. * * * *
MRS. A. M. OTIS.

I have used your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and beg to say that it does *all you claim for it*, which is something I've not been able to say of many prescriptions I have received from physicians.
Very sincerely, GEO. F. PHELPS, 221 Graham St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nov. 29, 1880.

OFFICE OF J. O. HUNT & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, TALLADEGA, Ala., March 8, 1881.

Dear Sir—Having tried two boxes of your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, I find they suit my case better than anything I ever tried before. I am highly pleased with them. * * * *
J. O. HUNT.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

W. A. Bailey, Miles City, M. T., is at the Tremont.

William Barge, of Dixon, Ill., is at the Tremont.

H. D. McKinney, New York, is at the Tremont.

Theodore Thomas, of New York, is at the Leland.

Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, is at the Palmer.

Francis B. Foster, of Austin, Tex., is at the Palmer.

John B. Raymond, United Marshal for Dakota, is at the Palmer.

A. H. Swan and **R. S. Van Tassell**, of Cheyenne, Wyo. T., are at the Palmer.

Horatio C. Burchard, Director of the Mint, Washington, is at the Pacific.

Smith D. Atkins, Collector of Internal Revenue, Freeport, Ill., is at the Pacific.

H. W. Gwinner, of New York, President of the National Railroad Club, is at the Pacific.

J. C. Ambler, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, with his wife, has gone for a vacation visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis, to return about Aug. 1.

The Livery Men's Association met at the Grand Pacific last evening, but did no business, owing to the failure to report of the Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor. At the next meeting a schedule of uniform prices will be adopted.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building) was as follows: 8 a. m., 73 degrees; 9 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 76; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 76; 1 p. m., 77; 3 p. m., 79; 7 p. m., 75; 8 p. m., 74. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.62.

A regular meeting of the St. George's Society was held last evening at the Sherman House. The only business done was the consideration of the propriety of erecting a monument in the Society's lot at Rosehill, and the conclusion of arrangements for the picnic to be held Aug. 4.

The Mahoney memorial fund, thanks to the efforts of the police officials, has already assumed very comfortable proportions. Lieut. Callahan's book shows nearly $400 in small subscriptions, and yesterday the Wilson Packing Company gave the list a new start by subscribing $25.

A still alarm to Engine No. 23 at 3:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a one-story frame at No. 694 West Twenty-first street, owned and occupied by Henry Miller as a residence. Damage to building, $100; no insurance. Cause, hot ashes setting fire to a barrel under the house.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Underwriters was held at 164 La Salle street yesterday afternoon. The only business transacted was the usual routine which comes up each year,—the resolution to continue both fire-patrols and to make the necessary appropriation of $31,000.

The Coroner concluded the inquest yesterday upon Mrs. Wilhelmina Dautler, who was shot dead Sunday night, July 3, by her husband Peter Dautler, who was subsequently found dead on the prairie, with a bullet in his brain, and his revolver lying by his side. The evidence developed no new facts.

The Rev. J. M. Worrall, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, leaves to-day with his family for the seashore at Asbury Park, N. J., where they will spend the summer. During his absence Mr. Worrall's church will be supplied with preaching, except for two or three weeks, when the building will undergo renovation and repairs.

The usual number were present at the meeting of the Congregational ministers yesterday morning in the parlors of the Grand Pacific. "Dr. Whiton and the Resurrection" was discussed, the Rev. Simeon Gilbert, of the *Advance*, leading in the discussion. The meeting adjourned until the first Monday in September. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards, of Madison, Wis., or the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, of Rockford, Ill., were among the guests present.

Early yesterday morning Officers Ringrose and Dillon found in the basement of a vacant house on Kinzie street, between Elizabeth and Ada streets, a packing-box, the top of which had been broken off, containing a large quantity of writting paper and envelopes. The package had evidently been shipped by Culver, Page & Hoyne, stationers, of this city, to Charles B. Cleaveland, Linden, Ala., and had been stolen from the railroad in transit. The thieves evidently had no use for the contents.

The following offenders were arraigned before Justice A. L. Morrison on complaint of A. Paxton, General Agent of the Citizens' League: Samuel Lavis, 809 West Madison street, charged with selling liquor to minors, and had his case continued until July 14 under bonds of $300. William Wing, 938 West Madison street, was arraigned before the same Justice on the same charge, and his case was continued to July 14 under bonds of $300. John Malloy, corner of Thirty-first and Laurel streets, was called for trial before Judge Williamson, in the Criminal Court, on the charge of selling liquor to a person intoxicated, or who is in the habit of getting intoxicated. Malloy failed to appear, and his bonds of $200 were declared forfeited.

Eddie Blood, a precocious young scapegrace, who, though only 10½ years of age, has been arrested from time to time upon a series of criminal charges, was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday as being destitute of parental care, and was sent to the Christian Brothers' Reform School. His mother and stepfather are alive, and are said to be very respectable people, but they are totally unable to control the boy. About a year ago Eddie achieved considerable notoriety by setting fire to several sheds or barns, but nothing could be done to him because of his tender age. Oliver H. Thompson, aged 12, was at the same time brought before the Court, and was assigned to the Home for the Friendless. He was picked up on the street, sick and hungry; in fact, he was tired of trying to be "hard," and heartily wished himself back in Indianapolis, where he came from.

There was a very pleasant entertainment given last evening at the Newsboys' Home. After the singing of several pieces by the boys, the following program was presented under the superintendency of the Rev. Mr. Galvin: Piano solo, Miss Hilton; reading, Mr. Sterling; vocal duet, "The Courtship of Reuben and Rachel" (in costume), Mr. Badger and Miss Grace Ayers; song, Miss Carrie Hilton; song, Miss Ayers; piano solo, Miss Hilton; song, Miss Ayers. Mr. Sterling also made the report of the Savings Bank for the month of June. The amount deposited by the boys during the month was $88.96. A "dividend" was then declared, and prizes were awarded to the five largest depositors. A good-sized and appreciative audience listened to the exercises, and seemed to feel that the entertainment was something more than was originally intended,—a recreation for the boys of the Home.

A correspondent gives the other side of the alleged "riot" which occurred Saturday evening at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. According to the original story Officer Goodbrand attempted to arrest one Thomas Rose, who wouldn't give an account of himself and a certain buggy he was about to drive off. Six others rallied to Rose's assistance, and the officer was said to have been considerably jammed up and jostled in the row which ensued. The whole crowd were subsequently arrested on the charge of riot, and the case continued until to-day. The correspondent's story is as follows: A teamster, having a load of store-shelving, accidentally, in passing between a car and a carriage standing by the sidewalk, injured the carriage. The owner demanded pay for the damage and called the policeman. The officer ordered the teamster to settle, or be under arrest. All three went into a saloon to settle. The teamster sent for a blacksmith to estimate the damage. The blacksmith took hold of the heads of the teamster's horses, to lead them aside so that he could get at the carriage. The policeman, not knowing the facts, thought it was a friend of the teamster getting away with the team, and, rushing out, without a word of warning, beat him over the head. Several citizens, fearing the man would be badly injured, dragged the officer off and hustled him about pretty lively. A large crowd gathered, and the indignation against the officer was general and loud-spoken. One of the Trustees of Hyde Park who was present took down the names of the witnesses, and said he should appear against the policeman before the Mayor, and demand his removal from the force.

SWIMMING FOR THE PRIZE.

The first grand aquatic entertainment of the season was given last evening at the West Side Natatorium. The galleries around the basin were well filled with enthusiastic spectators, whose smiling faces and lusty cheers, blending with the musical strains discoursed by the orchestra, inspired the competitors in the various contests for prizes with renewed vigor, and each for himself strove to secure the token of superiority. The first prize contest was a hurdle race in the water for a silver cup, and was won by H. G. Naurta, J. W. Murray coming in second. A race for speed, six lengths of bath, open to all except professionals, for a silver medal, was won by John McNally, L. Frankental being honored with second place. In the sack race, in which the participants were covered from head to hips, the prize was taken by M. J. Lisbur. The ladies' handicap race, two lengths, was participated in by about a dozen of the young misses of the school, and the prize, a gold medal, captured by Miss Mabel Robins. On Miss May Gillette and Miss Bertha Subert a pair of bracelets each were conferred for attaining second and third places respectively. The program concluded with a polo match in the water, and a grand social swim. The pupils, especially the young ladies, show great aptitude in acquiring an art which, at some stage of their existence, may prove a practical benefit to them. The skill displayed last evening was the happy result of the ardent labors of the corps of teachers of the institution.

THE CITY-HALL.

All the provisions in favor of delinquents expire with the present month, and the water will be shut off from the houses of those who neglect to pay arrearages.

City-Attorney Grinnell has a little daughter.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics issued eighty burial permits yesterday.

The Mahoney fund now amounts to $2,000, Treasurer Brenan having received $600 yesterday.

The City Clerk issued 100 saloon licenses yesterday, making only 601 since the 1st inst., when 3,200 expired. The delinquents are to be pushed by the Mayor's police.

The scavengers removed 371 dead animals from the streets last week. It is to be regretted that they did not also remove the one which has been rotting at ease at the corner of State and Division streets.

The Police Benevolent Association will hold a picnic at Ogden's Grove July 31 for the benefit of their treasury. They paid out $5,000 last year to the widows and orphans of policemen and to disabled officers.

The Health Officers condemned four quarters of beef weighing 500 pounds, and seventeen hogs weighing 2,950 last week. The Inspectors served 255 notices, and reported that 384 nuisances had been abated.

The deaths last week were 463, an increase of 158 over last week and of fifty-seven on the corresponding one last year. Of the decedents 222 were under 1 year old, and 322 under 5. Convulsions carried off 34; cholera infantum, 117; diarrhea, 22; fevers, 28; and intestinal troubles, 41.

The mortality among children in this city is terrible, and why this memorandum from a physician's certificate will show: "Cholera infantum, produced by filth and poisonous air from living in a hole under the sidewalk." Bad air and filth is the cause of the great majority of the deaths.

The Mayor received a telegram from John McCall stating that Company 6 of the New Orleans Fire Department would start for Chicago Thursday and arrive here Saturday. They will be met at the depot by a deputation of the Chicago Fire Department and entertained while here by the firemen.

The Mayor was asked whether he intended to allow beer to be sold in the Exposition Building during the Theodore Thomas concerts, but he refused to answer the question. There is, however, a prohibitory order pending in the Council, or rather slumbering in the pocket of the Chairman of some committee.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, met in the afternoon and decided to recommend that the name of North La Salle street be changed to La Salle avenue; also that the sidewalks on Chicago avenue, east of Clark street, be widened to thirty feet, making the roadway forty feet instead of sixty.

A destitute sick man who had been refused admission to the County Hospital, applied to Health-Commissioner DeWolf yesterday to send him somewhere for treatment. He was told to come around this morning, and a suit would probably be commenced against the county to test the question whether syphilitic patents should not be taken care of as well as others at the hospital.

Some of the architects are "kicking" against the enforcement of the new tenement-house law, and swear they will not submit plans of buildings to the Health Commissioner for approval. Dr. De Wolf swears they shall, or he'll know the reason why. So there is apt to be some litigation, as he is determined to make architects, plumbers, etc., live up to the law, in order that houses fit for habitation shall be constructed in Chicago. Violators will be promptly prosecuted.

The following cases of contagious diseases were reported to the Health authorities: Small-pox, No. 204 Mohawk street, three cases; No. 268 North Branch street; No. 47 South Desplaines street; No. 207 Cleaver street, three cases; No. 34 North Wells street; No. 612 Noble street. Diphtheria, No. 94 Cleaver street. Scarlet-fever, No. 114 North Halsted street; No. 31 Silver street. There were four deaths at the small-pox hospital Sunday and Monday, and one yesterday in the city from the same disease.

Two complaints against chimneys were received by the Commissioner of Health yesterday, and steps taken to remedy the nuisance. One was in regard to the smoke from the factory at No. 70 West Washington street, and the other as to the stack just north of No. 129 Pearson street. The other offenders who have been notified to comply with the ordinance on the subject are putting in machinery to correct the evil. The Commissioner is anxious to have all violations reported to him, promising that, if the smoke is not lessened, he will prosecute the parties who cause the nuisance.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: Marshall Field, four-story brick stable, 70x101 feet, Pacific avenue, near Van Buren street, $25,000; Alex. King, three-story brick store and dwelling, 48x75, Nos. 330 and 332 Division street, $8,000; George Brenner, two-story brick dwelling, 22x48, No. 483 Webster avenue, $2,500; J. Schmidt, three-story brick dwelling, 21x70, Fourteenth, near Johnson, $5,000; Thomas Bryce, two-story brick dwelling, Wallace street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, $2,000; J. P. Cunningham, two-story brick dwelling, 21x56, corner Douglas avenue and Auburn, $2,000; C. F. Hercher, two three-story brick dwellings, 45x63, Nos. 395 and 397 Larrabee street, $14,000; B. P. Hutchinson, three-story brick dwelling, 34x34, No. 480 Wabash avenue, $10,000; August Newhaus, two two-story brick dwellings, 41x44, Nos. 49 and 51 Thirtieth street, $6,000; Fred Wilk, three-story brick store and dwelling, 22x70, Chicago avenue, near Rumsey street, $7,000; J. B. Brown, brick elevator, 103x340, Nineteenth and the river, $400,000.

GAS-INSPECTOR BALDWIN

sent a long communication to the Mayor calling his attention to the fact that the lamps on the bridges which, in summer, are in charge of the tenders, are not lighted and extinguished according to card time; also that the police neglect to report broken and unlighted lamps, not a single one being reported during May. He asked Superintendent McGarigle to see that this was attended to, and a general order requiring greater care was issued, but there has been no improvement in this respect. On account of storms the Inspector ordered the lamps lighted during five nights in June, but they were not lighted in several districts, and the police did not report the fact. The Inspector wants a photometer located about a mile from the West Side works to ascertain the candle power of gas, and thus be prepared to answer complaints about poor gas and insufficient light which are constantly received by him.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Judge Gardner's court will adjourn to-day, it is thought, for the term.

The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Capt. Ben Eyster were postponed yesterday until to-day.

Rudolph Van Hessen, another of the quartet charged with the killing and robbery of old man Stern, was brought to jail yesterday.

Elliott, who was bound over for the murder of Officer Mahoney, applied for discharge yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, but the hearing had to be postponed.

In the case of the children of John C. Preas, an order was entered yesterday in the County Court extending the time to Thursday to show why they should not be attached for contempt. The Court ordered some time ago that they pay so much per week to support their father, which they have not done, and the time to answer was extended because they had not been properly served, and on motion of the County-Attorney.

Hannah P. and Libby Morgan, two dependent girls, were yesterday, by order of the County Court, turned over to the care of the Industrial School at Evanston. An attempt was made to dispose of another little girl—Ida K. Miner—in the same way, but it appeared that she was not a charge upon the county, and, furthermore, that the persons with whom she had been living were seeking to make a convenience of the school, which the Court would not submit to. She was handed back to her friends.

It was necessary to have a special jury in the County Court yesterday, and the Bailiff brought in six persons, four of whom are known as the Sheriff's custodians, who hang around the building for just such jobs. If this was the first time such a thing had occurred it would not be remarkable, but it is getting to be an old story. That the same men should turn up as jurors every time, and they hangers-on around the Sheriff's office, looks bad, and is exciting some unfriendly comment. Judge Loomis has noticed it, and some of these fine days will be asking some pertinent questions on the subject.

John P. Zipp, who was arrested a week or more ago at the instance of the Joliet authorities charged with selling liquor in that city without a license, will be taken to Joliet to-day. He was brought to jail yesterday on a capias, after a search of several days. When first arrested on the charge, he was released upon his promising to be on hand when wanted, but not keeping his promise, he was capiased. His defense is that he was selling for some one else, but the facts can only be ascertained at the end of an examination, which he is now in a fair way to have.

The Sheriff yesterday levied on some mining stock belonging to Alfred J. Smith, the gentleman who turned up "short" some days ago as bookkeeper of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. The property levied upon was that of the Owl Mining Company, of Chicago, in which Smith held 1,967 shares. The levy was to satisfy an execution for $1,000 in favor of the North Side Planing-Mill Company, and Deputy-Sheriff Burke, who had the matter in charge, was fortunate enough to strike L. M. Wyman, Secretary of the concern, who was passing through the city, and who certified to Smith being credited on the books of the concern with the stock in question.

A BAD BREAK-UP.

Talmadge E. Spaids made a voluntary assignment yesterday, and Levi D. Boone was appointed Assignee. Mr. Spaids is well known in certain circles, and his schedule of debts and assets will be found interesting. His debts foot up about $80,000, of which he owes to Kate H. Spaids and her children $28,898, advanced in cash in 1878 to make starch; about $37,000 to the Building Association of the Chicago Starch-Works, for liability on lease of machinery and fixtures in 1876; $12,000 to Susan M. Harris, in notes for purchase of equity in land in 1876; and the balance is made up of items, including doctors' bills, loans, groceries, dry goods, etc. The assets are even more remarkable, and were it not for their character his creditors might take hope. They foot up in round numbers $356,000. Among the items is one of $170,000, being the amount of a suit for damages pending against S. W. Allerton and E. A. Pray, the character of which is not stated; one for $100,000 for improvements in manufacturing starch; one of $10,000 for improvements in the manufacture of vinegar; one for $15,000 for the improvement of ventilators; one of $5,000 against the estate of C. C. Parks, of Waukegan; and one against Charles Kern, as Sheriff, for trespass and damages for $50,000. Both of the schedules are rare documents, and must be seen and examined to be appreciated. It is safe to say, however, that the assets are without much present value.

U. S. A.

The Pension Agent disbursed the large sum of $510,000 yesterday.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $15,000 in silver and $25,000 in gold was disbursed. The receipts of silver amounted to $18,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $32,285, of which $22,829 was for spirits, $5,256 for tobacco and cigars, $2,044 for beer, and $1,814 for bank taxes.

Collector Smith, as Disbursing Agent of the new Custom-House, has received authority to purchase seventy-five new clocks for the building,—an improvement which has been much needed.

Col. Kinney has completed the examination of the accounts of Collector Harvey's office, and has forwarded his report, showing that the accounts are right to a cent, and that the office is in excellent condition.

Postmaster Palmer has received notice of a ruling which requires that the date of issue be printed on all papers sent at pound rates under the second class of mail matter. This ruling especially affects the publishers of papers for Sunday-schools, who have been in the habit of printing papers without dates and warming over old issues for the benefit of poor mission schools, the unconverted Indians, and the heathen generally. Under this ruling even the unregenerate will be supplied with fresh issues.

The Canadian banks have been served with the notice to pay their assessments for the taxes overdue against them. If they do not pay within ten days they are liable to an additional penalty of 5 per cent on the whole amount, with the prospect of immediate seizure. Their only remedy is to pay the assessment and immediately file a petition for refunding on the ground of illegal assessment. This will, of course, be refused, and the legal questions involved referred to the courts. All of the Canadian banks doing business in Chicago have signified their intention of paying under protest.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: George K. Grant, 10 cases fine arts; Chicago Public Library, 5 cases books; Reid, Murdock & Fischer, 300 cases condensed milk; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 50 cases crockery; Wilson Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Schweitzer & Beer, 32 cases musical instruments, 3 bales gunny sacks; Burley & Tyrrell, 22 packages crockery, 85 packages earthenware: Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 5 cases glassware; Schweitzer & Beer, 9 cases chinaware, 32 cases toys, etc.; B. Israel, 1 cask wine; Barnum Bros., 14 cases dolls, etc; Burley & Tyrrell, 87 packages earthenware; Fowler Bros., 250 sacks salt; J. B. Inderieden & Bro., 275 barrels currants, 101 bags almonds, 32 bales walnuts; Hitchcock & Foster, 5,300 cedar railway ties; Armour & Co., 500 tons salt; Fowler Bros., 875 tons salt; Rogers & Co., 225 tons pig-iron; Marsh Bros. & Co., 6,500 railway ties; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, 3,000 cedar railway ties, 2,500 cedar posts; Goodenow & Hinds, 7,000 cedar railway ties; John Garrick, 200 cords tanbark. The collections were $12,121.

ACCIDENTS.

A DAY'S MISHAPS.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 1118 West Jackson street upon Charles Scully, 3 years old, who died of scalds received by accidentally pulling a pot of hot tea off the stove, while at play with his brothers Saturday evening. Also at No. 3942 Butterfield street, upon Robert Schultz, a bright little fellow of only 7 years, who was accidentally drowned in the lake opposit Oakland Station Sunday forenoon. His brothers were fishing on the pier, and the boy had been left on shore to watch some of their clothing, but seems to have wandered out upon the pier, and to have fallen into the water while attempting to catch minnows with his hands. An inquest was also held at No. 9 Barber street upon Walter Durack, Jr., 13 years old, who was run down and killed by freight-cars on the Northwestern Railroad near the Iowa Elevator, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, last Saturday afternoon. He was stealing a ride, and was knocked off the car by a shanty standing too close to the track.

James Hennessey, 28 years of age, employed as a laborer at the sugar refinery in process of erection at the toot of West Taylor street, fell off a ladder to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was severely injured internally. He was taken to his boarding-house at No 27 Kinzie street.

Joseph Smith, a sailor on the barge York State, had one of his legs crushed between the taffrail and a heavy tow rope from the tug Commodore just as the barge was leaving Main street bridge. He was attended by Dr. Phillips, and was then sent to the Marine Hospital.

Charles Lemke, a Polander, 35 years of age, was sunstruck at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while shoveling "pit" in Mauske & Wartman's brick-yard, at the corner of Sacramento avenue and Thirty-first street. He was taken to his home, No. 921 West Twenty-first street, and will likely recover.

A horse attached to a family carriage owned by Eugene Reilly, corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, and driven by his son, took fright at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Jackson street, near Halsted, and ran away. The occupants, three daughters of Mr. Reilly, aged from 2 to 12 years, were thrown out and slightly injured.

THE BRIDGE ORDINANCE.

BE SURE YOU GET OVER BY 6:30.

The new ordinance which provides for closing the bridges an hour in the morning and in the evening has now been in operation three days, and appears to give pretty general satisfaction, at least so far as the traveling public are concerned. The grumbling among the tugmen and vessel-owners seems to have died away to a great extent, and their threats of beginning suits against the city are not so frequently heard.

Yesterday afternoon, while the Rush street bridge was being kept open between 5:30 and 6:30, a Tribune reporter made inquiry of the bridgetender how the enforcing of the ordinance was received. He said there was at first a general disposition on the part of the boat people to growl, but as it had become an ordinance they would gracefully submit. The tender said he was an old hand at the bridge business, and he was satisfied that the ordinance would prove to be

A GREAT MISTAKE,

as its rigid enforcement would entail more inconvenience on the public than did the old method of allowing the vessels to pass through whenever they came along. There would be times when such a jam of tugs and vessels would occur that, when the hour expired and the vessels began passing through, it would be impossible to close the bridge for a long time, perhaps an hour, and the public would be put to great inconvenience. As to obviating this difficulty by enforcing the ten-minutes' ordinance, it could not be done after the vessels had been detained for an hour. As soon as they got straightened out of the jam and formed into line they could not be expected to stop, but would insist on going through.

What the Rush street bridgetender says about the

DELAYS IMMEDIATELY AFTER HALF-PAST 6

is very true. Everybody who has crossed the river in the evening or has tried to do so since the ordinance went into effect must have noticed the greater difficulty of getting over, due to the workings of the new ordinance. Between 7 in the morning and half-past 5 in the evening the old provision that the bridge shall not remain open for more than ten minutes, and that it shall be kept closed for fully ten minutes after it has been opened, remains in force. But there is no regulation whatever after half-past 6 o'clock. After that hour the public is left to the mercy of the bridgetenders, and it is therefore easy to see that a large fleet which has accumulated in the river east of Rush street during the hour's suspension of bridge-swinging may, as it moves up the river, keep all the bridges open for nearly an hour; so that, unless some change is made in the ordinance, persons who have to cross the stream after half-past 6 may resign themselves to a pretty long wait unless they choose to go around through the tunnels.

WATER WASTAGE.

WHERE THE LEAK COMES IN.

During the hottest day of last week about 83,000,000 gallons of wates were pumped by the city engines. This is approaching dangerously near the maximum capacity of the works, and, in view of such a state of affairs, the more leakages that are cut off, and the more wastage that is stopped, the better. The Commissioner of Public Works should be on the lookout for all these things, and should check them the moment they are brought to his notice. One way in which a very considerable quantity of water is wasted is by the horse-troughs, which are so frequent in Chicago. During the summer months these affairs are kept running pretty much all the time, by day and by night. It costs $5 to have one of them, and, in exchange for that sum, the city gives away

AN ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF WATER.

The average discharge of most of them is at least twelve gallons a minute,—a quantity far in excess of that used by the animals which are watered at any one of them. This discharge of twelve gallons a minute amounts to 720 gallons an hour, or 15,280 gallons during the day. Of these horse-troughs there must be 2,000 or thereabouts; so it will be seen that the wastage from this source is in the aggregate very large. They run by night, and the police, in passing by them, never take the pains to turn off the water. If they were instructed to attend to this, the wastage would be stopped to a considerable extent, and if the proprietors of the premises were pushed up a little, and fines were imposed upon them for allowing water to run steadily, they might be a little more heedful to the interests of other water-consumers. When the works are approaching so near their maximum capacity every expedient should be resorted to to prevent loss.

THE WINNETKA VICTIM.

INDICATIONS THAT HE WAS A BOHEMIAN OFFICIAL SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, has the following telegraphic dispatch from Reichenberg, Bohemia:

"The editor of The Chicago Tribune has sent to the *Neue Freie Presse*, also to Mayor Schirmer, at Reichenberg, a letter in which he gives a description of the headless body found near Winnetka. Many things in the clothing and other effects found on the corpse, indicated that the murdered man was an Austrian from Bohemia. Mayor Shirmer had the American report published in the Reichenburg newspaper. As a result of this the former magistrate of Mossersdorf, Hopf, a brother of the murdered man,

IGNAZ HOPF,

appeared before the Reichenburg authorities and stated that the following points induced him to believe that the murdered man was his brother, who emigrated to America last fall: Firstly, his brother's beard and hair were of the same cut and color as those of the dead man; secondly, he wore suspenders with the same peculiar buckle; thirdly, the description of the clothing corresponds, and specimens of the cloth of which the coat was made and also the lining were produced, which agreed with the description given of the clothing of the dead man; fourthly, the coat of Ignaz Hoff had on it in gold letters the printed address of the tailor—to-wit: 'Joseph Hauser, Hablaugosse, Reichenburg'; fifthly, he had, in a letter written to his brother from Bremen, before he sailed, inclosed

A COPY OF THE HOTEL CARD

of the tavern City of Munich, a number of which cards were found upon his body. Hence it is thought that the identification of the murdered man with Ignaz Hopf, of Mossersdorf, is proven. The cause of his flight to America was stated last fall; that there were irregularities in the management of the affairs of the town of Mossersdorf, and an investigation of the treasury after the flight showed a deficit of 2,000 gulden.

This identification is very probably the correct one. The letters on the coat, as read by The Tribune reporter last May, differ in some respects from the name given in the dispatch, but they were very illegible, and it was with considerable difficulty that they were made out at all. The reporter read Hansen, for instance, instead of Hauser, but that mistake was a natural one. With that exception, there was substantial agreement. It appears now that the man Hopf came to this country last fall, and brought with him money. There was

A MOTIVE FOR HIS MURDER,

and all that now remains is for the police to see if they can trace him at any local hotel, which will probably be difficult, since he doubtless registered, if he registered at all, under another name than his own; and also to see if they can find any trace of his companion. It is unlikely that either of these things will occur, and the probabilities are that the murder of Mr. Hopf will never be detected.

THE DEADLY REVOLVER.

SUICIDE OF PETER ANDERSON.

Peter Anderson, a soapmaker employed in Kirk's soap-factory, living at No. 177 Milwaukee avenue, committed suicide at 7:30 yesterday morning by shooting himself three times in the left breast with a large calibre self-cocking revolver of French manufacture. There were at first some slight suspicion of foul play, and the wife of the deceased was taken into custody by the police of the West Chicago Avenue Station. Investigation relieved her of all blame, and three hours later she was set at liberty. Mrs. Anderson keeps a restaurant and thriving boarding-house on the first floors of Nos. 177 and 179 Milwaukee avenue. Her husband had for a long time past been intensely jealous of her, and more than one good boarder has been driven from the house for having dared to show ordinary courtesy to the landlady. Of recent date one Herman Abrahamson, a blacksmith boarding at the house, caused him more annoyance than all the rest together, and Saturday night, when Anderson was in one of his jealous tantrums, he put him out of the house. He had frequently threatened to commit suicide, and that same night a couple of policemen whom he invited into the house took away from him a bottle which he said contained poison. It proved to be a harmless mixture, and Anderson was annoyed because of the truth coming to the knowledge of his acquaintances. He acted strangely all Sunday and early yesterday morning. About his last act was to visit a friend on Indiana street who had borrowed his revolver a few days ago. He undoubtedly got the weapon back for the purpose of killing himself. Prior to retiring to his room he showed a bottle of laudanum to a domestic named Tillie Peterson, and told her that he was going to kill himself. Another Mrs. Anderson living in No. 179, upstairs, heard the shots fired in quick succession, and at once alarmed the other inmates of the house. The suicide had locked himself in his room, but the girl Peterson effected entrance with a pass-key. The smoke had not yet cleared away when she entered, but Anderson was already dead.

The Coroner commenced the inquest yesterday afternoon, and after hearing all the witnesses present adjourned until Thursday afternoon in order to give the police a chance to find Abrahamson, who has not been seen since he was ordered away from the house. The suspicion that either he or Mrs. Anderson had a hand in the killing seems unfounded, but it was undoubtedly their conduct which goaded him on to self-destruction.

THE WILDEY CENTENNIAL.

AN ORGANIZED MOVEMENT TO FITLY CELEBRATE IT.

Another meeting was held at the Palmer House last night of Odd-Fellows representing the various lodges of the city, for the purpose of further perfecting arrangements for the organization of an association which shall have for one of its principal objects the proper observance of recurring anniversaries of the birth of Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd-Fellowship in America. Dr. J. Ward Ellis presided.

Prof. Louis Kestler, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported a constitution, which provided that the organization should be known as the Wildey Association of Illinois; that its object should be to maintain a permanent organization of Odd-Fellows, advance the good of the Order, and fittingly commemorate the recurring anniversaries of Thomas Wildey's birth, particularly the one hundredth, which occurs Jan. 15, 1882; that the officers should consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Marshal, and a Board of Directors; that the initiation fee and annual dues should be each $1; that any Odd-Fellow in good standing should be eligible to membership; and that the regular meetings should be held on the second Monday of the months of July, October, January, and April.

The report was adopted, and officers were chosen as follows: President, W. H. Crocker; Vice-President, J. C. Smith; Secretary, Harvey Sheldon; Treasurer, John Snetzer; Marshal, Victor Girardin; Directors, Thomas Sutton, Louis Kestler, J. L. Barnum, S. A. Miller, and J. Ward Ellis.

After adopting some resolutions of sympathy for the President and his family, which resolutions are mentioned elsewhere, the Association adjourned to the first Monday in September, when a general meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific.

THE POST-OFFICE.

GREAT CRIES AND VERY LITTLE WOOL.

The rumors as to the appointment of a Commission to visit the Chicago Post-Office seem to have grown out of the visit of Special-Agent Harrison, who is expected here shortly to report on the general needs of the office. A requisition has been forwarded for a large increase of clerks, at least fifty, or a general increase for this office of about $50,000, and it is to investigate these wants, and to lop off some of the excrescences, that the Special Agent is to make his visit here.

A short time ago there were complaints among those employés who work in the basement of the Post-Office that the ventilation was imperfect and the sewer-gas unbearable. These complaints resulted in the circulation and general signing of a petition asking that these evils be regulated. Mr. Church, of the Architectural Bureau, was detailed to investigate the matter. His report shows what a Tribune reporter found yesterday by personal investigation. The ventilation of the building and basement is excellent. There are shafts at the four corners which carry off the foul air, and the system of ducts and air passages is, in the opinion of the expert, a nearly perfect one, and by far the best in the city. The stoppage in the circulation was the fault of the mail-clerks themselves, who filled up the air-chamber with old mailbags. While the circulation is good, the closets are a disgrace to the officials in charge, and should be remedied at once. All this applies to the basement, for the upper floors are kept in good condition.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

AWARDING THE COAL CONTRACTS—THE MORGUE—A MOVE TOWARDS ANOTHER SALE.

The County Board held a regular session yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Purington in the chair and all the members present.

The minutes of the meetings held at the auction sale of last week were approved.

Commissioner Senne introduced the usual statutory resolution referring the matter of the equalization of taxes to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes. The resolution was adopted.

AUGUST GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury for August was drawn, as follows:

Joel Gurley, Joseph Stott, Desplaines; George Deacon, No. 2721 South Dearborn street; D. W. Bosley, No. 244 Walnut street; Fred Bernard, No. 188 West Randolph street; William Hamilton, Bremen; Jacob Rich, Burling street; Adam Weckler, Lake View; Isaac Hausan, No. 350 Milwaukee avenue; William F. Tucker, Twenty-second street and Prairie avenue; Seth Bradley, Evanston; Bartholomew Lauge, No. 185 Chicago avenue; John R. McEldowney, Bloom; Matthias Bennett; George W. Newcomb, No. 286 Warren avenue; T. W. Steele, No. 13 South Paulina street; William B. Rogers, No. 415 West Monroe street; John Mylen, Hyde Park; Louis Voos, No. 34 Delaware place; Frederick Heintz, No. 200 Wells street; Samuel Bard, Adams street and Seeley avenue; William A. Murfey, No. 3517 Vernon avenue; David S. Hammond, Hanover.

REPORTS.

The semi-annual report of the Sheriff for the six months ending May 31 was referred to the Committee on Finance. A bill for $34 for refreshments furnished at the Reform-School property sale went to the same Committee.

Bills amounting to $10,381 were favorably reported by various committees and ordered paid.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported in favor of letting the contract for calcimining and painting the jail and Criminal Court building to Brown & McCann at their bid of $1,225, and the contract for the iron-work in the debtor's department of the jail to J. M. Terwilliger at his bid of $1,157.50. The report was approved.

COAL.

The Committee on Public Service reported in favor of awarding the contracts for coal to various parties, as already reported. The bids were as follows;

J. D. Stone—Hospital, Jail, and new Court-House, $3.45 per ton; County Agent's office, $3.80. A. C. Brackebush & Co.—Insane Asylum, $4.20. H. B. Abbott—Normal School, $3.75. J. L. Hathaway—Hard coal for city delivery, $7 up to Oct. 1, and $7.50 thereafter.

Commissioner Albright wanted to know whether Mr. Stone could supply Wilmington coal if he should get the contract, and produced a paper to show that Stone could not get that coal at all. All he could get was Streator coal, which was not as good as Wilmington.

Commissioner O'Neill said the award should be based on the responsibility of the firms bidding, and read letters showing that Mr. Stone was all right.

Commissioner Clark called for a division of the report. This was ordered, and a vote taken on the award to Stone. This was carried by a vote of yeas 11, nays 4, and the remainder of the report was adopted by a vote of yeas 12, nays 3.

THE MORGUE.

Commissioner Coburn offered a resolution calling upon the County Attorney for his legal opinion as to whether it was the duty of the County Board to establish and maintain a morgue. The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Knopf introduced a resolution allowing smoking in the Board during its sessions. The Chairman ruled that an amendment of Commissioner O'Neill's, to allow lager-beer in the Board rooms, which was laid on the table, carried with it the original motion, and the resolution was accordingly declared lost. A motion to reconsider was lost also.

REFORM-SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Commissioner Wood offered a resolution confirming and ratifying the sale of the Reform-School property, and empowering the Chairman of the Board to sign the necessary contracts. The resolution prevailed.

The Committee on Finance were instructed to have the remaining two blocks of the Reform-School property resubdivided without delay, and the Board adjourned.

BRACING UP THE BABIES.

INAUGURATION OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL'S SUMMER WORK.

The Floating-Hospital Association inaugurated its sixth summer campaign yesterday, the Hospital boat making three trips from the foot of Clark street to the North avenue pier. Although the threatening weather prevented any considerable rush, such as marked last year's opening, yet the dock presented an animated appearance when the little pleasure-boat Bret Harte was taking on board her passengers. All the children were required to submit to an examination by Dr. J. D. Andrews, in order that no contagious cases might be taken on board, but, happily for all interested, none such were presented. Gen. Joseph Stockton, one of the leading spirits in the Association, was on hand, and did everything in his power to contribute to the general enjoyment. After a half-hour's delightful ride over the bounding billows, the pier was reached and a landing easily effected, in spite of the roughness of the water. Everything was in readiness to receive the party, and the little folks were soon

ROMPING ON THE PIER,

climbing into the swings, and tumbling in the hammocks, while not a few of the babies were laid out for a nap on the cots. Mrs. Dr. Julia Baker, the Hospital Matron, and Dr. Jenny E. Hayner, the Hospital Physician, were on the lookout for any of the little folks who might need their attention.

In conversation with Gen. Stockton the reporter learned that they expect a larger summer's work than last year, when 11,000 mothers and children visited the pier. During all the warm weather the pier has been occupied from early in the morning till sunset by mothers and their babies living in the vicinity. The effect on the little ones yesterday was noticeable as soon as they got out into the lake. Even the languid ones braced up, and made their presence known with all the energy of a robust babyhood. Not only the babies, but the mothers, were invigorated by the refreshing breezes of the lake, and every thought of hot kitchens and suffocating sleeping-rooms seemed to be dropped out of mind in the happiness of the novel experience. A considerable portion of the pier is protected from the sun by awnings, and in case of a storm the "patients" can find shelter in a substantial building which has been erected for the purpose. Abundant supplies of crackers and milk are furnished without cost, and a stove is provided for mothers whose children require a warm lunch. As a hospital this noble charity is a success. The patients take only Nature's remedies, and don't know they are undergoing treatment. The biggest dose of ozone does not cause a single wry face.

The boat will make three trips each forenoon except Saturday and Sunday, and will continue to be free. When the lake is too rough to go to the pier the boat will limit its trips to the breakwater.

STRICKEN CITIES.

Many Persons in Pittsburg and Allegheny City Succumb to the Heat—A Case of Asiatic Cholera in the Latter Town—An Alarmingly High Death Rate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 11.—The mortality in Pittsburg and Allegheny City occasioned by the intensely hot weather is unprecedented. Yesterday thirteen persons, nearly all adults, were prostrated by the heat, nine of whom died in a few hours. Last night there were eight sudden deaths in Allegheny, and nearly as many in Pittsburg. The Coroner and all the Aldermen are busy holding inquests. The temperature of the weather is a little lower to-day, but the heat is very oppressive. Several cases of sunstroke were reported this afternoon, two of which had a fatal result. The victims in most cases are laboring men. A case of genuine cholera is reported from Allegheny City. One man died from the effects of drinking ice-water. The body lay in the sun waiting for the Coroner until it swelled and burst open, exposing the viscera. The average rate of mortality in Allegheny City is about twenty per week. For the week ending Saturday the number increased to eighty-nine. This week starts out with a prospect of at least 100 deaths by Saturday evening. Citizens are becoming alarmed, and many of them are preparing to go to the mountains. Yesterday the thermometer registered 103 degrees in the shade; to-day 96. Small-pox is very bad in both cities. Business of all kinds is weak and irregular.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Appointed Fish Commissioner—Licensed to Organize.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 11.—The Governor to-day appointed S. P. Bartlett, of Quincy, as State Fish Commissioner, and Henry C. Nichols, of Quincy, as Public Administrator of Adams County.

The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses to organize to the following corporations: The Paris Edge-Tool Company, Paris, Edgar County; capital, $5,000; corporators, C. V. Lodge, O. S. Jones, Henry Van Sellar. The Missouri & New Mexico Mining & Smelting Company, East St. Louis; capital, $200,000; corporators, R. F. Wingate, John S. Favorite, Benjamin R. Lippincott. The Thunder Bay Iron Mining Company, Chicago; capital, $500,000; corporators, B. H. Jones, E. E. Hannah, C. P. Wheeler. The Excelsior Oil Stove Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital, $40,000; corporators, E. R. Walker, E. M. Honoré, A. W. Plumb. The Eagle Foundry, Chicago; capital, $6,000: incorporators, N. H. Jones, L. B. Fuller, John J. Walsh. The Superior Barbed Wire Company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; corporators, Reuben Ellwood, J. F. Gledden, J. D. Lott, Hiram Ellwood, Isaac L. Ellwood.

COAL MINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

La Salle, Ill., July 11.—The coal miners of La Salle, Peru, and Oglesby, who have done no work since the 1st inst., completed arrangements to-day with the mine owners by which they are to receive 75, 80, and 90 cents per ton for mining during a period of twelve months.

The Dr. Steiger Glass Company are erecting a large furnace at their works for the purpose of manufacturing gas to use in melting the glass instead of applying the fire direct to the pots as has been the custom heretofore. It is expected that this will effect a great saving in fuel, and also enable the Company to economize labor.

CASUALTIES.

BADLY HURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Shelbyville, Ind., July 11.—Quite an excitement was created about half-past 9 o'clock this morning by the report that one of the boarders at the Ray House had fallen out of a window and was fatally hurt. Last Friday evening the Hon Gilman Raser, a prominent attorney, an ex-Judge of Kinmundy, Ill., and a member of the present Legislature of that State, came to the Ray House and registered, representing that he would be here for several days attending to some legal business. He is a man of about 50 or 55 years of age, and will weigh about 200 pounds. Since his arrival he has been indisposed. The clerk and one of the proprietors have had to sit up with him and watch him for fear that in his delirium he would do himself an injury. To prevent him from wandering away from the hotel the door of his room on the office floor had been locked all the morning, and it is supposed that he had determined to get out, and, finding the door locked, had undertaken to climb out of the window, underneath which he was found. An examination failed to reveal any broken bones, but he has suffered internal injuries that may be fatal. It is learned that he is a man of means and ability. His family have been notified, and some of them will probably be here to-morrow.

LEFT THE TRACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lafayette, Ind., July 11.—The Lake Erie & Western Road had another smash-up during the night near Indian Creek, west of this city. A train of unloaded freight cars were being taken westward, and when one of the cars in the forward end of the train left the track, seven others being taken off in consequence. The cars were scattered about very promiscuously, some of them alighting alongside the track in good shape, and others being demolished. Enough, however, were on the rails to prevent a passage of trains, and the passenger from Chicago, due here at 1:15 a. m., for Cincinnati, did not arrive until about half-past 9 this morning. The accident was caused by having a defective car in the van of the train. The damage is a financial one only, no one being injured.

BURSTING OF AN EMERY-WHEEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Streator, Ill., July 11.—A blacksmith, Ed Johnson by name, employed by the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company at their No. 2 shaft, was severely injured to-day by the bursting of an emery-wheel at which he was grinding some tools. His face was badly blown to pieces, and his recovery is doubtful. The explosion of the wheel was caused by the rapidity of its centrifugal force.

A FALLING BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Quincy, Ill., July 11.—While Frank Reynolds, a farmer of this county, was driving a field engine on the highway Saturday in Missouri, opposit here, a bridge broke down. He suffered injuries from which he died yesterday. The remains were brought here to-day and sent home for burial.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Streator, Ill., July 11.—A miner by the name of Simes, working in the employ of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company at their No. 1 shaft, was caught between two cars in the mine to-day and jammed up considerably, his left hand being broken.

A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dundee, Ill., July 11.—This afternoon a team belonging to Oris Mason, a farmer living a few miles east of this place, became frightened, running away and throwing Mr. Mason out and severely if not fatally injuring him.

HOOKED BY A COW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Streator, Ill., July 11.—A little 5-year old boy of T. W. Hurst's, of this city, was hooked in the groin by a cow last evening, inflicting a severe wound.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

Judicial Determination of the Rights of Courts-Martial in Cases of Minors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Mass., July 11.—Judge Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, gave an important decision to-day on the proper age of enlistment and the rights of courts-martial. Judge Lowell says that it is illegal to enlist a marine between 18 and 21 years old without the consent of his parents or guardian, if he have any, and if an officer knowingly does this he is liable to punishment. "But this minor had neither parent nor guardian. His contract was voidable at common law, but I do not see how I can hold it to be void. It appeared upon cross-examination of a witness that the minor was actually tried and sentenced for desertion while in the constructive custody of the District Court, the officer who had him in charge not thinking it worth while to inform the Court that the proceedings of the District Court were pending. This conduct was highly reprehensible. Whether the sentence is a valid one under these circumstances is a question not brought here by the appeal, which is merely a revision of the decision by the District Court"

THE RIVER-IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

Davenport, Ia., July 11.—The Illinois and Mississippi River-Improvement Commission are busily engaged in prosecuting their effort for an appeal to Congress at its next session for the needed appropriations for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and also for the construction of the Hennepin Canal. A meeting of the Commission will be held in Chicago some time in August, its meeting appointed for next Thursday, the 14th inst., having been postponed in consequence of the feeling regarding President Garfield.

A Heart-Broken Canary.

Providence Journal.

Last autumn Mr. W. S. Sturgis came from Leicester, England, and brought with him a fine Belgian canary. Soon after his arrival he purchased a female for a mate, and the two birds lived together in great harmony. On Sunday of last week the female suddenly sickened and died. The Leicester bird appeared to grieve deeply over the loss of his mate, refusing all nourishment. Monday he was seen standing upon the edge of the bathing-tub in an attitude of grief, and not long after was found lying at full length in the water, dead, an undoubted case of suicide from grief.

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia, "Wells' Health Renewer," the greatest tonic, best bilious and Liver Remedy known. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52 Lake street.

Over 180,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Jacob Becker	26	Chicago.
Clara Korman	22	Fredonia, Wis.
John M. Whitehead	23	Ravenswood, Ill.
Lavinia F. Barnows	23	Ravenswood, Ill.
Peter A. Bouchelle	23	Chicago.
Lizzie Schon	21	Chicago.
Gustav Hybert	23	165 Wesson.
Johanna Gustafson	22	165 Wesson.
Henry Hirsching	23	Chicago.
Laura Driscoll	25	Portsmouth, O.
Eli A. Frantz	25	Deerfield, Ill.
Johanna A. Arndt	25	534 Sedgwick.
Johan A. Syngel	58	44 Hastings.
Mrs. Emelie Heyman	46	Chicago.
Albert Blum	21	Chicago.
Clara Roda	18	Chicago.
F. A. McHarvey	43	Chicago.
Elizabeth Ostrander	35	Chicago.
Gaston De Merco	32	231 Blue Island avenue.
Emilie Westfold	29	96 South Halsted.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. F. Stadley	30	Chicago.
Mamie Sarcomb	18	Chicago.
Christ Rosenkrans	45	Chicago.
Ellen Johnson	28	Chicago.
H. H. Barry	47	155 South Halsted.
Martha Wilson	35	155 South Halsted.
Charles McMillan	32	40 State.
Mrs. M. A. McMillan	31	Chicago.
F. Frish	23	Chicago.
Josefine Schintier	18	Chicago.
John M. Dieterle	25	Chicago.
Mrs. Rogenia Woods	27	Chicago.
Joseph Pacy Cleal	21	Chicago.
M. R. McDonald	21	Chicago.
W. H. Smith	25	Chicago.
Mary A. Carlin	23	213 West Polk.
Louis Schoder	25	102 West Eighteenth.
Christina Borxens	22	178 Ruble.
W. E. Penney	24	379 Fulton.
Mary C. Tuthill	23	Chicago.
Henry Brown	44	Buffalo, N. Y.
Julia Rosenthal	25	Chicago.
John Klein	30	Bloom, Ill.
Agnes Frentzen	23	Englewood, Ill.
Albert Harder	22	Chicago.
Ida S. Swanson	19	17 Wesson.
Stephen D. Beach	23	726 Alport.
Mary Geller	17	726 Alport.
James Murphy	35	Chicago.
Mary Mulhern	30	Chicago.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT—On the 10th inst. to Mrs. Henry Elliot, a boy. Mother and child doing well.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPIN—WATSON—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, July 9, by the Rev. H. C. Cunningham, Mr. William C. Chapin, of Providence, R. I., and Miss Mary Bolton, eldest daughter of William Watson, Esq.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—July 11, at her residence, No. 379 North Franklin-st., Mrs. Bridget Murphy, aged 65 years.

Funeral Wednesday, July 13, at 10 o'clock, to Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

GREGAY—In this city, July 11, Charlotte Meager, beloved wife of John Gregay, aged 62 years.

Funeral from No. 101 Park-av., this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

MOSHER—On Sunday, July 10, of cholera infantum, Raymond Jasper Mosher, aged 8 months, son of Charles A. and Lilia M. Mosher.

Funeral from the house of H. M. Mosher, No. 2019 South Dearborn-st., at 2 p. m. to-day. Carriages to Oakwoods.

KERFOOT—In his Diocese, on the 10th inst., in his 66th year, the Rt.-Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., LL.D., the Bishop of Pittsburg.

The deceased was the brother of S. H. Kerfoot, Esq., of Chicago.

SMITH—Monday, July 11, of spinal meningitis, Jessie Alma, only child of Charles M. and Mattie E. Smith, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock from No. 435 West Washington-st.

BROWN—Sibbila Caroline, wife of Fred Brown, on the 10th inst., aged 57 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 143 Liberty-st., to Waldheim Cemetery to-day at 1 p. m.

GILDEA—At Bulkley, Ill., July 10, Peter Gildea, aged 54 years, native of Ireland.

Funeral from Laflin-st. and Thirteenth-place, Wednesday at 10 a. m. to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

CARTER—The funeral of the late Mrs. C. B. Carter, whose death occurred on the 9th inst., was attended from Centenary M. E. Church Sunday morning. A large and appreciative audience listened to a discourse by Dr. A. C. George, and many sad faces and tearful eyes most eloquently attested to the high estimate universally accorded to this noble Christian woman.

SCHULZ—July 10, at the residence of his father 2540 Cottage Grove-av., of apoplexy, Dr. O. A. Schulz, aged 36 years.

Funeral from vault of Oakwood Cemetery Wednesday afternoon, July 13. Friends and relatives invited. Take 3 o'clock train from Illinois Central dept. foot of Lake-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, JULY 12, 9:30 A. M.
Bankrupt Stock a Specialty.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUYERS
OF
Boots & Shoes
WILL FIND AT OUR
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13,
A fine assortment of good Custom-Made, Seasonable Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, July 14, at 9:30,
Regular Weekly Sale of
CROCKERY.
We shall sell in lots to suit the trade, 50 crates of desirable goods in W. G., C. C., Hotel, Rock., and Yellow Ware; 100 Decorated Chamber Sets.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
On Tuesday, July 12, at 10 a. m.,
At the EXPOSITION BUILDING, of all Pictures, Emblems, Flags, Poles, etc., notably the 47 Oil Paintings of composers used for the interior and exterior decoration of the Exposition Building during the late Saengerfest.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.
WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.
Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Madison-st., Chicago.

GAS STOVES.
GAS STOVES
"THE SUN DIAL"
Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves are the very best.
126 Dearborn-st.

MINING OUTFITS.
ORES
ASSAYED
And General Chemical Analysis performed.
C. GILBERT WHEELER,
81 CLARK-ST.

PILE REMEDY.
$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Chicago Depots, 125 W. Madison, & cor. State & Madison.

ARRIAGE LICENSES.

ling	30	Chicago.
ressle	19	Chicago.
ienkrans	45	Chicago.
nson	25	Chicago.
rry	47	159 South Halsted.
ilson	35	155 South Halsted.
McMillan	22	40 State.
A. McMillan	21	Chicago.
	25	Chicago.
Schintier	18	Chicago.
Disterle	25	Chicago.
nia Woods	27	Chicago.
ey Cleal	21	Chicago.
Donald	21	Chicago.
ith	25	Chicago.
Carlin	23	213 West Polk.
eeder	25	102 West Eighteenth.
Borkens	22	178 Ruble.
inney	24	379 Fulton.
uthill	23	Chicago.
own	44	Buffalo, N. Y.
enthal	25	Chicago.
n	30	Bloom. Ill.
entzen	23	Englewood, Ill.
arder	22	Chicago.
ansson	19	17 Wesson.
D. Beach	23	726 Alport.
er	17	726 Alport.
rphy	35	Chicago.
ihern	30	Chicago.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst. to Mrs. Henry Elliot, a
r and child doing well.

MARRIAGES.

-WATSON—At the Church of the Trans
ew York City, July 9, by the Rev. H. C.
, Mr. William C. Chapin, of Providence,
s Mary Bolton, eldest daughter of Wil
, Esq.

DEATHS.

—July 11, at her residence, No. 379 North
, Mrs. Bridget Murphy, aged 65 years.
ednesday, July 13, at 10 o'clock, to Catho
Holy Name, thence by carriages to Cal

rancisco papers please copy.

—In this city, July 11, Charlotte Meager,
of John Gregay, aged 62 years.
om No. 101 Park-av., this afternoon at 2
ment at Rosehill Cemetery.

—On Sunday, July 10, of cholera infantum,
asper Mosher, aged 8 months, son of
and Lilia M. Mosher.
om the house of H. M. Mosher, No. 2539
bors-st., at 2 p. m. to-day. Carriages to

—In his Diocese, on the 10th inst., in his
Rt.-Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D.,
ishop of Pittsburg.
ased was the brother of S. H. Kerfoot.

onday, July 11, of spinal meningitis,
only child of Charles M. and Mattie E.
4 years and 9 months.
is morning at 10 o'clock from No. 435 West
-st.

Sibilla Caroline, wife of Fred Brown, on
, aged 57 years.
om her late residence, No. 143 Liberty-
heim Cemetery to-day at 1 p. m.

At Bulkley, Ill., July 10, Peter Glides,
, native of Ireland.
from Laflin-st. and Thirteenth-place,
at 10 a. m. to Jesuit Church, thence by
ago.

The funeral of the late Mrs. C. B. Car
eath occurred on the 9th inst., was at
Centenary M. E. Church Sunday morn
and appreciative audience listened to a
Dr. A. C. George, and many sad faces
yes most eloquently attested to the high
versally accorded to this noble Christian

—July 10, at the residence of his father
Grove-av., of apoplexy, Dr. O. A. Schulz,

om vault of Oakwood Cemetery Wednes
, July 13. Friends and relatives in
3 o'clock train from Illinois Central de
ake-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

LAR TRADE SALE
RY GOODS,
DAY, JULY 12, 9:30 A. M.
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GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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THE COURTS.

Judgment Asked by the County Collector Against Delinquent Taxpayers.

Railroad and Other Corporations Enter Objections on Various Grounds.

Moses Taylor, of New York, Sues for $25,000 Damages from This City.

New Suits, Judgments, Divorces, Confessions, Etc.

TAX-FIGHTING.

In the County Court yesterday the County Collector asked for the rendering of judgment against all delinquents for taxes for 1880 and prior years. There was the usual attendance of tax-fighters, and when judgment was formally asked County-Attorney Willett and Corporation-Counsel Adams stepped forward and asked that objectors be allowed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock to file their objections. The request was granted and the order entered, whereupon some of the attorneys present representing the tax-fighters unburdened themselves.

The principal objectors were some of the railroad companies centering in the city, and below is given the grounds of their objections:

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company claim, first, that the lots and tracts were and are part and parcel of their right of way; second, that they have paid all their taxes for 1880 and prior; third, that those lots and lands were only assessable as such right of way. They finally insist that all their properties and improvements were returned as rights of way, and should not have been again as realty. In other words, they claim that they are taxed twice upon the same property.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company objects to the assessment of its property in Hyde Park. Originally it was assessed at $32,000, and reduced by the Town Board of Equalization to $30,000. By mistake the figures were entered as $31,000, which the State Board of Equalization raised 21 per cent. They want $1,210 stricken from their assessment, and on the remainder, $36,300, they are willing to pay the taxes.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific objections are identically the same as those of the Chicago & Northwestern, while those of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are virtually the same, no other legal objections being claimed.

The Northwestern University of Evanston was also among the objectors. They claim exemption from taxation under the general law in regard to educational institutions, and hold that the Legislature, when it granted the institution a charter, agreed to exempt it from taxation for any and all purposes. They hold that to attempt to collect these taxes would impair the contract made by the State, and would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, etc.

Frederick Sulzer et al. object to paying $594.97, claimed as a forfeiture on the ground that, while judgment was entered for the amount in 1876, the following year the Supreme Court set the judgment aside.

There were other objectors, but they were all of the smaller order, and the entire number did not exceed ten. Other objections will be filed to-day, no doubt, but as compared with former years the tax-fighters promise to be few and far between. Where objections have not been filed judgment will be rendered to-morrow.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will be in court this morning to take defaults, and will be in chambers daily.

Judge Jameson will be in court to-day to hear general business.

Judge Barnum is still engaged with the Cahill divorce case.

DIVORCES.

Samuel Wald filed a bill yesterday against Rebecca Wald, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

John C. Hallex began a suit for divorce from his wife Curty, charging her with cruelty.

Charlottie Braley asked for a divorce from Frank G. Braley on the ground of cruelty and adultery.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Harriet Miller from Daniel Miller on the ground of impotency.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Moses Taylor commenced a suit yesterday in trespass on the case against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $25,000.

STATE COURTS.

Henry B. Rogers commenced a suit in trespass against Matthew Laflin, laying damages at $25,-000.

Henry Reinhart filed a bill against Paulina and Henry Wagner and Anna Wagner to foreclose a mortgage for $1,499.33 on Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Lull & Mayer's Subdivision of the W. ½ of Block 1, in Tousey, Cochran, Raymond & Crain's Subdivision of the W. ½, of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 6, 39, 14.

George B. Clapp filed a bill against Henry M. and Elizabeth E. Wilcox, J. W. Clapp, trustee, W. F. Tucker, successor in trust, J. K. Barry, Hermann Benze, trustee, S. H. Kerfoot, L. R. Dyer, Mary A. Clark, Delonan W. Potter, Henry R. Bond, and the Equitable Trust Company of New London, Conn., to foreclose a trust deed, for $7,500 on the west 16 feet of the west 100 feet of Lot 25, and the south 26 feet of the west 100 feet of Lot 25, Block 14, of Cleaverville.

Frederick R. Otis began a suit to recover $5,000 damages of Milton Jerome.

R. R. Mates sued the School Directors of District No. 13, Township 40, to recover $1,000.

James C. Clarke brought suit for $1,200 against Robert Forsyth.

Thomas E. Whelan began a suit in replevin against Charles R. Porter, William Case, Jacob Baltzhauser, Jr., George Hartmann, Philip Goodyear, Thomas Moran, Charles Goodman, and William Johnson to recover a quantity of household furniture valued at $1,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Sextus N. Wilcox, deceased, the bond of Sarah A. Wilcox, George W. Smith, and George G. Wilcox for $1,200,000 was approved.

In the matter of the estate of John Pickton, deceased, the renunciation of George Halkett was recorded, and letters testamentary issued to William M. Pickton and Thomas Moulding under bond of $2,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Gibbons, Joe Boland, and Richard Reynolds were tried for robbery, and the jury will return a sealed verdict.

The indictment against King Meyers for assault was stricken off. He was convicted some time ago of the offense, which was committed on South Clark street, and given twelve years in the Penitentiary. The verdict was regarded at the time as outrageous, and he was given a new trial, and the indictment was yesterday stricken off on motion of the State's Attorney, who was entirely satisfied that there was no possibility of convicting, as was also the Court. He was subsequently released from custody.

Samuel and Henry Sahlinger were given an extension of sixty days in which to file a bill of exceptions.

James Henry pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Reform School.

Bridget Bonner was given ten days in the County Jail for cruelty to a stepchild. Her sentence was made as light as it was on the strength of a promise that the child would be placed in an industrial school.

George Kilo pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was remanded.

Annie Mack pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

Frank Fick was found guilty of larceny and given two years in the Penitentiary.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Boies et al. vs. S. Jankowski and A. Rasmierski, $184.36.

JUDGE GARY—J. B. Johnson vs. Benjamin M. Shaffner, $140.63.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—National Bank of Illinois vs. Morris T. Martin, $3,128.38.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 1,108, 1,109, 1,177, 1,233, and 1,410.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,130, 1,414, 1,474, 1,512, 1,531, 1,538, and 1,547.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Motions.

DR. LUCAS DISCHARGED.

Dr. Lucas, the physician of Clark street, who was charged with ravishing the person of a young colored woman named Olive Stokes, and also with administering medicines to her for the purpose of producing an abortion, was examined before Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon, the case—or cases, for the two charges were examined as one—having come from Justice Wallace's court on a change of venue. The defendant was discharged. The Stokes woman's story was to the effect that she had gone to the Doctor's office to procure medicine to relieve her from her delicate condition, and that he had taken her into his private office and there forced her to submit to improper liberties on his part. When asked, however, if she had screamed for help, she answered in the negative, and gave as her reason that she "was afraid the people in the next room might hear." The defendant denied that he had given her medicine to produce an abortion, but said he had given her a mixture to strengthen her, she having asked for something of the kind after being informed that "in that office she could get no medicine for abortion purposes"; and the prosecution was unable to prove anything to the contrary. The defendant would not admit that he had taken any improper liberties with the girl, even with her consent.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Jay Gould's Nationality.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Will you please state in your next what is the nationality of Jay Gould, as well as what race, whether Jewish or Gentile. It is claimed by some that he is of Jewish origin. A public answer will oblige ROCK ISLAND.

[Mr. Gould was born in New York State, his parents being of New England stock, and consequently he is a full-blooded American.]

Indorses "The Tribune."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 9.—Seldom indeed do we get the opportunity of reading as patriotic and gratifying editorials as the one in your daily issue of the 8th inst. headed "President Garfield's Family Relations."

I became friendly to your paper during the great National Republican Convention of 1880 for your spirit of fairness and determined fight for the great bulk of Republican voters as against the unswerving 306. I am now a full convert to your doctrines, without a chance of a drawback. Should the good President live, thousands will thank you; if he should die, on the roll of the patriotic living will be recorded the name of the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Long may you live. QUI VIVE.

A Suggestion to Mr. Arthur.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 9.—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I ask the privilege of making a suggestion for your consideration.

In anticipation of the worst in our Nation's present difficulty, that the noble Garfield will yet succumb to his wounds, and that Gen. Arthur be by the right of his position made President, would it not evince the highest type of patriotism, which means only duty, in Mr. Arthur were he to proclaim to the people that this country was not "a house divided against itself," and that, though as long as his chief lived he cared not nor would he desert his friends; but that, as he had been called to take control of the Government, he thereby represented the people at large, and not a faction.

That the people, he well knew, were satisfied with Mr. Garfield's Cabinet, and his position upon all points pertaining to the distribution of patronage; and that, as he had been elected "by the people and for the people," he would do his duty towards them by retaining the present Cabinet, and with it carry out the plans of his predecessor. A REPUBLICAN CITIZEN.

Conkling's Political Death.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WARREN, Ill., July 8.—I am confident that ninety-nine out of every hundred voters in this county (Jo Daviess) pronounce themselves as anything rather than Conkling men. Some go so far as to say that they firmly believe Conkling to be in some manner connected with the attempted assassination of the President. Nearly all recognized the fact that this terrible state of affairs has come about through no other source than the "spoils system," of which Conkling is the prime exponent.

It is the general opinion that Roscoe Conkling's doom is sealed, his reign of power ended—gone, never to return. The would-be mighty monarch has, like Haman of old, signed his own death-warrant, and, like Haman, will hang upon the gallows he has so ignominiously erected for others.

But we must give him a decent burial, no matter how little he may deserve it.

Let us shed crocodile tears (the same as Conkling would shed for Garfield) over the grave where lies buried the last remains of what might have been one of the world's most illustrious and useful statesmen—Roscoe Conkling. This wonderful man came to a premature political death from the reaction caused by strenuously kicking against the Administration.

E. E. HOLMAN, M. D.

The Canal Pumping-Works.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It is due to the people of this State as well as of the whole West that more encouragement be given to the business of manufacturing heavy machinery in this city than it has heretofore received.

Our accessibility to coal and iron is nearly as great as that of Eastern cities, and, though the wages paid by manufacturers for labor there may be somewhat less than here, yet the cost of transporting such machinery as that now called for in the construction of the canal pumping-works would more than compensate for the difference in the price of material and labor, and thus enable local manufacturers to compete with those of the East for Western work.

But the fact is, so much preference has been given for Eastern work in the past because of a supposition that it could be performed there with greater convenience that the machinery builders of this city have been deterred from furnishing themselves with the tools and other requisits necessary for the construction of the largest class of engines. Seldom, indeed, do we see the name of a Chicago firm mentioned in connection with bids for supplying heavy machinery of a fine class, though not unfrequently they accept sub-contracts from Eastern manufacturers for the building of boilers, boiler-fronts, and certain castings, but very few of them ever appear as contractors for the whole work because of the reasons above stated.

Among the proposals offered for furnishing the machinery for the canal pumping-works was one made by Mr. Charles A. McDonald, of this city, who has made the construction of heavy machinery a specialty, and is the only machinist in the city possessing facilities for executing that kind of work. In his bid he proposes to furnish the requisit machinery within a shorter space of time than any of the Eastern builders, guaranteeing also a greater number and a superior class of boilers, as well as a larger heating surface, which will effect such a saving in fuel and cost of operating the works as will in a short time make up the difference in the amount he asks for and that required by Whittaker & Sons, the lowest bidders.

The pumps which he proposes to build are warranted to perform the required work, running under the same steam pressure at a rate of speed nearly one-seventh less than that of the Eastern engines; or, in other words, if the Quintard and McDonald pumps were running at the same rate of speed, the latter would elevate to the hight specified 10,000 cubic feet more water per minute than the former. The experience of the past should teach us the wisdom of giving preference to pumping machinery capable of performing more than specifications call for, even if the expense of its building appears somewhat greater. The machinery of the North and West Side Water-Works performs all that was called for in the contracts for their construction, and it was thought they would furnish an abundant supply of water for years to come; but they are now found inadequate to satisfy present demands, and this may also be the case with the canal works.

Besides these considerations there are others which should have some weight with the city authorities in the bestowal of this contract. The mechanics of this city, who contribute largely toward the cost of constructing these works, should have the benefit of their being performed here. Mr. McDonald is considered a good employer, and as such is held in respect by the mechanics of this city, while his reputation for work is a safe guarantee that the work, if let to him, will be performed in a satisfactory manner.

JOHN DEMPSEY.

Guiteau's Responsibility.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Men are beginning to ask, What will be done with the vile wretch by whose act the entire country has been thrown into a state of the most dismal foreboding?

Is the plea of insanity to be allowed to shield this demoniac from his crime?

Is society to be defrauded of its necessary protection for the reason that a criminal is morally unsound? Are such criminals ever sound?

What degree of mental integrity is required in order to make a man responsible for his acts?

Between the sane and the insane there is no clear and well-defined line of demarkation.

To say that only the perfectly sane are responsible is to give an immunity to guilt, for how can we prove that any man is at all times and under all circumstances perfectly sane?

The fact is, that most men who commit great crimes are to a certain extent insane, morally if not mentally.

Should we on this account excuse them, or by a spurious tenderness screen them from justice?

Society cannot afford to be thus lenient. She must with a terrible earnestness defend herself from her foes.

It is reported that the head of an insane asylum in London has given his opinion that Guiteau is sane enough to be hanged, and not insane enough to avoid responsibility.

What Guiteau lacks is not mentality, but conscience and human feeling.

A man who deliberately forms a murderous plan, and then with devilish ingenuity and with logical sequence carries it into execution cannot well be deemed intellectually insane.

Morally insane such a man may be, and doubtless is, but this consideration should in no degree lessen his guilt, or reduce the measure of his responsibility.

Guiteau, as we know, did not act upon any sudden freak. His was a long and thoroughly meditated design. All that he now regrets is that he did not do his work more effectually. A third shot might have saved the poor President much suffering, and given the Stalwarts like Guiteau a better chance.

But, in his zeal to bring about a great revolution, Guiteau did not lose sight altogether of his own personal safety.

Having killed the President, as he supposed, he tried to effect his escape,—a part of his plan for which he had made provision.

Now, in all this there was no mental incoherence or confusion.

The design was well planned and boldly executed. It was a most rational procedure.

What was lacking was merely the element of conscience,—an element that in such cases is never very conspicuous.

It is this deficiency that turns men into monsters. It is this that renders them the enemies of society, and fixes upon them the mark of Cain, and justly consigns them to that retribution which the public safety requires.

If we desire a precedent to guide us, we need not scan the pages of history very closely to find one.

In the early part of this century Mr. Perceval, then Prime Minister of England, was shot and instantly killed just as he was entering Parliament House.

The murderer was a man who had made some claim upon the Ministry which had been rejected. His case, so far as a plea of insanity could be maintained, was a much stronger one than can be produced in behalf of Guiteau, for in Guiteau's family it is said there had been no insanity. Perceval's assassin had even been an inmate of an insane asylum, and so had his father before him. Notwithstanding this, the murderer was tried, convicted, and executed within a short time after the commission of his crime.

It was thus that the common sense of the English nation dealt with a crime similar to that of Guiteau's. It destroyed the germ. The result has been that in England no event of like nature has since taken place, although there have been, it is true, several feeble attempts to kill the Queen.

Morbid minds, as the experience of asylums shows, may be controled and restrained by the same principles that apply to those of greater intelligence. Had the people in a paroxysm of fury seized upon Guiteau and hung him to the nearest lamppost, Washington would not have been the Mecca for lunatics that it has since become,—not one would have dared to open his mouth. The zeal for imitation and the love of notoriety would have been confined within wholesome limits. Outside of Congress there would have been no lunacy in Washington worth mentioning.

The case of Guiteau, whether the President lives or dies, is one which calls for the most vigorous treatment. But in no event should this man be ever again permitted to go among his fellows. This much society has a right to demand, and upon this it will rigorously insist. There is no wild beast so dangerous to society as such a man. J. ESAIAS WARREN.

President Garfield's Wound.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHFIELD, Ind., July 9.—I see in to-day's TRIBUNE that Dr. Hamilton, of New York, who is authority on gunshot wounds, considers the crisis in the President's case past. Although not an authority on wounds of this character, I beg to differ with that distinguished surgeon. In the first place, Where is the ball?

If it had not been for that providential tenth rib it would have passed obliquely through the abdominal cavity, perforating the bowels as well as the liver, and passed out of his body below and two or three inches to the left of the umbilicus. In that case he would not have lived ten hours.

But that rib was there and the ball struck and fractured it, was deflected from its deadly course through the bowels to the left and upwards, and very probably lodged in the diaphragm, well over to the left of his body, marvelously missing any vital organ other than the liver.

Now, what are the results?

First, shock, and a depression of the vital powers. Next, reaction and traumatic inflammation of a mild character. If there is any organ or membrane within the cavity of the human body in which I would place a bullet from a 44-calibre English bulldog it would be the diaphragm as being the least subject to irritability and disastrous suppuration.

But such a bullet makes a tearing wound, and necessarily destroys the vitality of the tissues through which it passes. In this case, then, the inflammation cannot end in resolution, one of the most favorable results of inflammation. These dead tissues by about next Monday or Tuesday will become gangrenous, and as a result suppuration and the formation of matter will ensue. This would have happened prior to this but the wound is within of the body outside of the destructive influence of the atmosphere. Then comes the crisis.

This poisonous matter, formed within the cavity of the body, has to be taken up by the absorbents and carried out of the system before recovery can possibly take place.

During this process the President is not only in danger, but is almost sure to suffer from blood-poisoning, a most deadly disease. But should his wonderful constitution carry him over this danger, which will not be less than three weeks from the receipt of the wound, What then? That ball, wherever it may be lodged, will produce inflammation. It may be the cause of an abscess which, if it point externally and does not seriously implicate any vital organ, may discharge itself without any bad results, and the abscess heal and get perfectly well.

But, on the other hand, it may point and burst internally, in which case inflammation and sure death would follow.

Again, there may be plastic material thrown about it, a membrane formed, and it may remain in its present position without harm for years, and then in the end be the cause of the President's death; or it may remain there harmless until he dies a natural death.

I have a patient who has had a bullet in one of his lungs for over twelve years, and to-day he is apparently as hearty a man as though he had never been shot. But for fifteen months his life hung upon a thread, and there was a foul discharge from his lungs during that period, but ultimately the wound healed perfectly. ORIN ABORN.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 11.—Lombard University, located in this city, has, through its friends in the Northwest, established a theological department, or training school, for those who desire to prepare themselves for the Universalist ministry. The Committee, one of which is the Rev. Dr. Hanson, of Chicago, say that the "pressing need of the West is missionaries,—young men who will go into our growing cities and towns and organize work for the Master." In this view of the case the Directors have with commendable zeal furnished the means for a thorough preparation for the pulpit. The full course of study will embrace four years, and, on its completion, will entitle the student to a diploma. There will also be a selected course of one, two, or three years, embracing the studies that will be best calculated to prove effectual in the work of the ministry. It is expected by the aid of scholarships to make the tuition free to all theological students. The Rev. E. L. Conger, of Galesburg, Ill., will communicate all information on the subject.

Mr. Timothy Sullivan's wife, 1107 North Seventeenth street, Richmond, Va., suffered with terrible pains in her side, and could obtain no relief until St. Jacobs Oil had been used. After one or two applications of the Oil the desired effect was produced.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanc Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY FORENOON ON State or Randolph-sts., towards Clark-st. bridge, a gold locket with black and brown stones, marked K T S. Honest finder will please deliver to MERKER & CO., 82 State-st.

LOST—A GOLD PIN WITH A CORAL cameo setting, between University-place and South Park-av., on Rhodes-av. and Thirty-fourth-st. The finder will please leave it at 3410 Rhodes-av. and receive reward.

LOST—DRESS COAT, OUT OF A BUGgy, on Desplaines or Jackson-sts. Finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to A. W. COOPER, 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Palmer House and Madison-st. car, amethyst ring with a forget-me-not in diamonds. Reward for return to 145 Fulton-st.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN DOG "GYP," in neighborhood of Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to HARRY PHILLIPS, National Printing Company, 119 Monroe-st.

LOST—A SPANIEL SLUT WITH CITY license and collar marked F L G, 70 Ogden-place, Chicago. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to the above number or to F. L. GOODRICH, 737 West Washington-st.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR THE REturn of a Scotch terrier with yellow spot on hip. Lost June 11 from 1909 Indiana-av.

LOST—A BLACK PURSE, CONTAINing about $15, on Madison-st., between Aberdeen and Peoria, or in Carson, Pirie's West Side store; $5 reward will be paid if returned to 7 South May-st.

PARTY ANSWERING ADVERTISEment in last Wednesday's Tribune about lost pocketbook containing $30: the owner, a laboring man who worked hard for it, will be thankful for a part of it. Address, A. NELSON, 2512 South Park-av. or Cottage Grove Police Station.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 355 SOUTH MORgan-st.; rent $25; six rooms, good yard. Apply next house south.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
House 1522 Wabash-av.; finely furnished and in thorough repair.

Small store, 1454 Wabash-av., with living rooms in rear; good for tailor, grocer, or dressmaker.

Light and dry basement corner of Wabash-av and Harrison-st.

Very light and dry basement 368 Wabash.

Store and basement 90 Franklin-st., near Washington; good location for wine merchant.

Store and basement 322 South Clark-st.

One good flat at 322½ South Clark-st.

B. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
15 Chamber of Commerce.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LAKE SHORE, NEAR MArine Hospital, Lake View, furnished house, 10 rooms, lake water, bath-rooms, etc., with an acre of yard; will be rented up to Sept. 1 at reasonable rate. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT, BRICK house, second floor, cellar and bath, 3245 Butterfield-st., $30. WILSON G. BAKER, 93 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—5 PARK-ROW, BETWEEN Michigan-av. and the lake, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Landlady permanent. Parlor.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, COOL, FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, EN suite, with or without board. 41 Honore-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—365 WABASH-AV., TO GENT or gent and wife, nicely furnished front room, with bath. Suite 5.

West Side.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED suite of two or three rooms; also one or two single rooms. 430 West Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE, FRONT alcove room, unfurnished; good location; convenient to business centre. 238 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH THE USE OF THE front room, a front bed-room for one or two gents in a private family; rent $10 a month. Call at 263 North Townsend-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room, all conveniences, for middle-aged gentleman; widow's family. G 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—LARGE ELEGANT STORE and basement on best business thoroughfare (West Side), facing two streets; location unsurpassed for any business; low rent. Particulars in store 111 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS (unfurnished) for gentleman and wife, on North Side, near Chicago-av.; will pay from $12 to $15. A 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED room in private family, without board. A 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 OR 4 front rooms, ground or second floor, for offices. Address A 20, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY SUM—$25, $50, OR MORE LOANED on furniture without removal, or any other security. Room 35 Bryan Block, 164 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $50 TO $1,000, to loan on furniture, pianos, etc., at low rates, or other good security. 95 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 & 12.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND Storage Co.—Advances on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 E. Van Buren.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker. 86 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE UPON CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates. CHAS. J. HAINES, Room 6 Kendall Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 182 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000 at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM OR CITY property at 6 per cent. No commission. J. W. HOUSTON, 78 Monroe-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO MAKE ARRANGEments with some capitalist to loan money for him in Dakota; 7 to 3 per cent interest can be obtained on 3 to 5 years time, with best of landed security. Can give the best of references. Address, A 54, Tribune office.

$20.000 ON A LARGE AND VALUable property near the Stock Yards for 3 years, at 6 per cent interest. Money to be used in building and enlargement of a profitable manufacturing business; security three or four times the amount of the loan required. Principals desiring a safe investment will be furnished satisfactory proof of the value of property and high character of parties interested. Address, A 56 Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000 to start a branch grocery in the country by a man of first-class reputation, having a store in this city. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, TO take an interest in a manufacturing business; 50 per cent profit obtainable; none but those who mean business need apply. O L 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BOARDing-house with $500; centrally located and full of boarders. Address A 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-class water-power flour mill, good location, good trade; four run of stone. Easy terms; a miller preferred. Address B. W. TANQUARY, Beloit, Mitchell County, Kas.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION.
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
(The only Real Estate Auction house in Chicago),
will hold their
TENTH PUBLIC SALE,
OF
SEVENTY PIECES OF PROPERTY
TO-MORROW, JULY 13, AT 3 P. M.
At the Exchange.
BARGAINS FOR BUYERS
AND
QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS.
W. K. NIXON, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Real Estate.
CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Eighteenth-st., 2-story, basement, and mansard, with large extension room on parlor floor. $8,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon stone-front, 25 feet wide, near Twenty-ninth-st., $7,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon-front brick house, near Thirty-fourth-st., $7,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A handsome residence, near Eighteenth-st., heated by steam.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—150x173 feet, between Grand boulevard and Vincennes-av.; a good investment.
THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—151x181 feet, corner Forest-av., on the boulevard; very desirable.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—124 feet front, near Thirty-fifth-st. A block of brick stores, if built on this property, could be rented immediately.

FOR SALE—A LARGE CORNER LOT with two houses, corner Brown and Maxwell-sts.; also a long-established and well-located saloon business will be sold cheap on account of sickness. JULIUS KAUB, 129 Brown-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CLARK-ST., near Humboldt House; also lots in Holstein subdivision; also cheap house and lot at Lakeside. GEO. M. GAGE, 107 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON MONTHLY payments, 2 neat, new 6-room cottages on Forty-seventh-st., near Wentworth-av. C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE CHANCE AT the great bargain, 51 South Curtis-st., being a two-story brick and stone basement house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 24x115 to alley, for only $5,000; less than auction price. EDWARD GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LEASEHOLD; CENtral location; $49,000; pays 16 per cent net; will take $15,000 in other good property in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—96X125 FEET, SOUTHWEST corner of Harrison and Oakley-sts. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—221 AND 223 ONTARIO-ST. —3-story and basement brown stone and brick; rented for $2,000 per year. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, Room 13,
95 Dearborn-st.

Agent for the care and management of property.

A very fine residence in Waukegan with out-buildings, with seven acres of land about the buildings. It is an hour and a half's ride from Chicago, and the fare 50 cents per day.

The house is of brick substantially built, 2 stories and French roof, all finished and in nice order, having 18 rooms, with fine view of Lake Michigan.

The land is in a high state of cultivation with an abundance of fruit,—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc.

Also a fine vegetable garden.

Will be sold at a great bargain, or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE residence in Hyde Park, choice location, with 100 feet, corner lot, easy of access by Hyde Park trains; price, $12,000; will exchange for a residence in city. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE GAGE PLACE AT Lakeside; no finer or more commodious suburban residence and grounds can be found in the vicinity of Chicago. GEO. M. GAGE, 107 Randolph.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops at a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER 100-foot grove-lot near depot, Hyde Park; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE, THE BEST and cheapest lots offered. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. and go with me to see them. C. W. RICHMOND, 90 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG man with a knowledge of the grocery business and a capital of $5,000.

For sale—A good paying business, (established 12 years), on the Missouri River, in one of the wealthiest and healthiest counties in Missouri; brick store and warehouse, nearly new; reason for selling given on application. Address MILLER BROTHERS, Rocheport, Boone Co., Missouri.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE, a fresh stock of dry goods and carpets, also good will and lease; store 48x135; plate-glass front, best fitted in Wisconsin; stock not large; can do a large, profitable trade; good cause for selling. Apply to A. D. FLEMING & CO., Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—AN old and well established wholesale tobacco and cigar establishment, with stock and fixtures, doing a good and profitable business; good location and moderate rent; reasons for selling, the proprietor has urgent business in Europe. Address Letter A., 226, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE A—FIRST-CLASS STOCK of boots, shoes, harness and gents furnishing goods. Also store in Brick Block, 20x80 feet. Located in a live town of 1,800 inhabitants; first-class seminary and graded school; best farming country in the State. An established trade of fourteen years. A rare chance to step into a first-class business. Address WINTER & SON, Onarga, Ill.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—ONE OF the best locations in city; good trade; about $700. Address G 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FANCY GOODS STOCK, new and clean; about $1,000; splendid location; good trade. Address G 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING business, or will take partner; capital required about $1,600. Address G 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNIture in first-class boarding-house; good location and twenty-four boarders; all first-class; terms cash. Address A 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES—ONE OF the best stocks and locations in Quincy, Ill.; also stock of fine groceries in this city, splendid store and stock. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CONCERT-saloon, doing a good business; good reason for selling. Address G 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE LITTLE FRUIT-store and lemonade stand; splendid chance for man with $100. No bonus and no fixtures to buy. Store Registry, 194 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — ELEGANTLY-FITTED sample room on West Madison-st., doing good business. One-half cash, balance on time. Apply at Room 3, 328 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET—MUST be sold at once! a genuine flourishing, paying business, which has to be parted with. Best of reasons given on interview. Good chance for party having a few hundred dollars to invest. Call or address for two days, C. B. BRIGHAM, Room 29 Portland Block, 105 Dearborn-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PARTY TO FURNISH $5,000, $2,500 at once, balance as needed, to manufacture an article of great value. The entire sum can be refunded from profits inside of four months. A sufficient test has been made to prove the above statement. Full particulars to principal at personal interview. Address, for three days, A 70, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $10,000 IN a manufacturing business established. Can show any party that the business is permanent, lucrative, and safe, and can realize 30 per cent per annum on investment. Full investigation and particulars at personal interview only. Address, for three days, A 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO FURNISH $1,000, to be used in organizing a company to work a rich and well-developed silver mine; parties in New York and Boston will take two-thirds the amount needed, and the entire sum can be realized in less than sixty days, and I will show the party furnishing the above sum that he can get from $5,000 to $10,000 for his money. For full particulars address A 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to join in a first-class business in Milwaukee that will net $3,000 yearly. Very little money needed. Store Registry, 194 Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. DICKSON'S SCHOOL OF ELOcution meets daily at 9 a. m. Pupils can enter at any time. Thirty lessons $10. Seventh elocutionary recital this afternoon at 3, at Academy of Fine Arts, corner State and Monroe-sts. Public cordially invited.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A NO. 1 FIRST-CLASS stenographer and type-writer operator at $1,000 per annum. Address A 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A CAPAble stenographer and type-writer. Call at 66 Lake-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS old in a wholesale dry goods house; must live at home. Address, in own handwriting, A 51, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG BOYS from 16 to 18 years old to learn the dry-goods business. A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUGclerk at 519 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY-goods entry clerks. Must have good references. A 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN TRUNK store. No. 73 East Madison-st. Must have good reference.

Trades.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COALminers at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—5 CARRIAGE-PAINTERS at 370 Wabash-av. B. F. TUCKER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNer and cutter for a large wholesale house; good salary for right man. A 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS AT FORty-third-st. and Emerald-av., near the Stock-Yards. Apply for one week.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTer to go to the country; good wages and steady employment. G. WARRISSON, 201 Washington-st.

WANTED—2 TIN AND SHEET-IRON workers. 64 South Canal-st. MAYPOLE.

WANTED—8 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS molders, steady work and top wages, to work on house and railroad work. J. W. AMBROSE & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—FOUR PLASTERERS AT Joliet, Ill.; wages $3.50 per day; steady work all season. LOONNEY & BUSCH.

WANTED—TRUNK-MAKERS. APPLY to CHAS. F. WILT, 144 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses; one who thoroughly understands his business. State what wages expected. None but a good reliable man wanted. Address A 53, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORers for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois; wages $1.60 to $1.75 per day; steady work and free fare; 100 men for sawmills, farms; also 100 men for section work in Colorado; cheap fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., and 25 Madison-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORers for Colorado; we ship to-night; cheap fare. For wages and particulars call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 25 West Madison.

WANTED—15 TRACK-LAYERS FOR Dakota; wages $2 per day; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C., N. W. R. R. Co. in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; $1.75 per day; free fare; also, for Colorado; cheap fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS AT LEAD works, Fifteenth and State-sts. None but able-bodied men need apply.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man to answer bells and assist in office at Southern Hotel, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—LARGE BOY IN A BOTtling establishment. 179 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITHout children for a farm. 54 La Salle-st.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesmen immediately to sell fire and burglar proof house safes. Chicago Secret Safe Company, Room 9, 84 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN the house,—wash windows or do anything that is required about the house; must be free from bad habits. Call at 167 Wabash-av., after 2 p. m.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN IMmediately. O. H. PLACEY, architect, Room 18 Times Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—$500 WILL BUY THE highbred and fast trotting mare, Lady Backman, raised at Stoney Ford, Orange County, New York. Sired by Rysdks Hambletonian, dam by New Jersey. Lady Backman is 7 years old, a handsome bay, has good mane and tail, fine clean limbs, and good sound feet; is handsomely turned, showing her fine breeding, weighs 1,000 pounds; is a pure gaited square trotter; no boots or weights. She can be driven up to a locomotive by a lady with safety; she is an excellent pole mare; is very valuable for road or track purposes; she never had any training for speed, but is naturally developing to be a first-class trotter; she showed three heats on Goshen track, Orange County, New York, in 2:26, 2:24, and 2:24¼, which is certified to by responsible parties, at which time she was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt, of New York, for $1,500, to drive on the road with Maud S. as double team, but she failed to have speed enough for the wonderful mare, Maud S.; record now 2:10¾. You can have a reasonable trial of this mare, and good guarantee as to soundness, speed, etc. Will also explain to purchaser why I am compelled to sell her so low. She can be seen and driven at any time at private stable, No. 2 East Thirteenth-st., near the lake. Also track sulky road-wagon, and harness, robes, blankets, etc.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

CHEAPEST AND BEST DELIVERY wagons and buggies in town; repairing and painting; buggies sold on commission. MARTIN, 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS (STUDEbaker) double-phaeton, at one-third its cost. Address G 52, Tribune office.

WE HAVE THE FINEST STOCK OF carriages of all kinds, of our own make, to be found in Chicago, and at low prices; also second-hand in great variety. P. L. SMITH, 302 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SPLENDID NEW UPRIGHT PIANO for sale at great sacrifice. No. 1336 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHICKERING PARLOR grand piano, taken for rent, will sell for $100, worth double the money. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts., offer an assortment of second-hand Steinway pianos at a bargain; also second-hand pianos and organs of other makes at $35 and upwards. Beware of bogus Steinway pianos represented as genuine Steinway instruments. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW
PIANOS AND ORGANS
FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW
UPRIGHT PIANOS
TO RENT.
W. W. KIMBALL,
corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK UPRIGHT PIANOS, HARRINGton upright pianos, and Packard organs; unexcelled in quality; prices low. H. BRANCH, 208 State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS, IF YOU WANT SOMETHING to sell fast in summer,—all the people want it—profits big, write at once to the Boston Lamp Co., 567 Washington-st., Boston, Mass. Their new Lamp Burner with the Hyde Wick Attachment makes kerosene lamps burn evenly. It has two small hand wheels instead of one,—each wheel controlling a corner, or one half the wick. Sells at sight. Fits any lamp. Terms to agents, $2, $3, and $3.50 per doz. Retail price 35, 45, and 50 cents. Samples sent to agents for 25 cents.

A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT IS open to balance books, adjust intricate accounts, open new books, furnish statements, etc.; or would take a permanent situation requiring such services; well up in office work. City references. Address A 60, Tribune office.

CALL AT HAY & PRENTICE, 34 & 36 South Canal-st., corner of Washington, for the Berryman Patent Feed Water Heater and Purifier. It heats to 112 degrees without back pressure, and does not interfere with the exhaust for heating purposes. CAPT. C. HINSDALE, Agent.

FAMILY AND OTHER WASHING done at reasonable prices and in first-class style at Andersen's laundry, 709 Odgen-av.

100,000 CIGARS WANTED CHEAP for cash. Address CHARLES SANZENBACHER, 131 Summit-st., Toledo, O.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MARY A. JOHNSON, TEACHER OF elocution and dramatic art. 179 South Ashland-av.

PROF TOWNSEND, THE GREAT Psychologist and Phrenologist, will remain in the city for a short time, AND WILL TEACH Clairvoyance and Psychology! Will guarantee satisfaction and a perfect knowledge of the Phenomena. Also will make phrenological examinations. The Prof will give most satisfactory references. Address or call, 255 Indiana-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICES—Singly or in lots, best makes of sewing machines, many nearly new, taken from families in exchange for the Willcox & Gibbs "Automatic"; genuine Singers, Domestic, No. 8 Wheeler & Wilson, etc. 200 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING TO sell a Willcox & Gibbs "automatic" sewing machine in good order please address PURCHASER, care Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED and unimproved farms and cash for stocks of goods; also merchandise of every kind to exchange for good real estate. Address, with 3-cent stamp, Box 13, Milford, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SMART, CAPABLE GIRL for general housework in a private family, five persons; to one who is thoroughly competent extra wages will be paid. Apply at 617 West Washington-st., near Lincoln. Do not call on Sunday.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS WITH REFerences at 21 South Elizabeth-st., one door from Washington.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, OR MAN AND wife without children, to go to Wyoming. Call at 373 West Washington-st. Tuesday and Wednesday at 4 p. m. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be first-class; none other need apply, at 392 Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age to do light housework and attend boy 2 years old; short distance in country. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 36 River-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 125 California-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 296 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl for general housework. 551 North Clark.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE without incumbrance. Call at 356 West Washington-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED NURSE-girl for two small children. Call on MR. LIBBY, 146 Fifth-av., between 1 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AND A young gentleman of good address; salary $40 per month each. Address A 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATINN WANTED—BY A YOUNG man having 3 years' experience in a drug-store. Speaks German and English. Wages not so much an object as place to learn. Reference furnished. Address A 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS DRUG clerk. Have had nine years' experience and can furnish unexceptionable references. Address O C 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BUSIness house, by a young man 20 years of age; got a good education, and wants a chance to learn. Address A, No. 1 Arcade-court, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who can write shorthand. Good references. Address A 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHORTHAND —By a steady young man. Salary low. Address A 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST—By a young man, seven years' experience; a graduate. Good reference. Y 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of sober habits as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, clerk, or any writing employment; also has experience in dry goods. Address A 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man at moderate remuneration; expert bookkeeper, correspondent in German and English; quick, accurate, and reliable. Highest references. Address A 93, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class engineer; 10 years' experience. Good references can be given. Call at No. 89 West Nineteenth-st., or address A 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-class carpenter and joiner, competent to take charge of buildings, etc. Address for five days A 62, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman and general work, by a middle-aged man, single and temperate, and well experienced; a permanent place. References. Address A 66, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced man as butler or general worker around a house, or man of all work. Please address A E D, Tribune office, or 122 Oriental Building, Room 33.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced traveling salesman will be open for a situation about Aug. 1. Address A 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced salesman with tailor's trimmings or clothing; acquaintance in Illinois and Iowa. Satisfactory reference. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Norwegian cook; can understand but not speak English. Good references. Inquire at 207 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework or second work in small family, by a girl one year in this country. Address KATIE WARD, 3100 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work and sewing or light housework by a thoroughly competent girl. Apply at 641 Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COMPEtent second girl. Call two days. 62 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework. References. Apply at 719 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent servant girl to do general housework in an American family. Please call at 455 Sixteenth-st., near Throop.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART Swedish girl, to do general housekeeping, on the North or South Side. 70 Oak-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH girl; is a competent cook; can take full charge, and give good reference. Wages $4 to $5 a week. Please call at No. 116 South Green-st., for two days. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A small private family. Call at 1924 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A private family. Call at 1924 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman with one child; been raised on bottle and is very little trouble; general housework. No objection to country. Call for 2 days at 1219 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — IN A PRIvate family by a young lady from the North of Ireland. Wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Address L. ELLIOT, care of Mr. Bracken, 3047 Poplar-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced nurse, the care of one or two children. Can give good references. Would leave the city. Address 685 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class monthly nurse. Call at 2940 South LaSalle-st. MRS. ORRILL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE. 66 Twenty-first-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican woman with one child of 2 years as housekeeper. References if required. 554 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A HOUSEkeeper in a private house or hotel; experienced and competent. Call or address M A Q, 318 Aberdeen-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

430 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, two large elegant parlor rooms for gent and wife or single gentlemen.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT and well-furnished rooms to rent with board, modern conveniences, for two gentlemen or man and wife; day boarders accommodated also.

West Side.

395 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—A FEW GENtlemen can have pleasant room and board; use of bath; terms $4.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—PLEASant large rooms suitable for two gentlemen, with board; all conveniences.

Hotels.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and refurnished; cool and pleasant rooms, with board, from $4 to $8 per week. Day board $4; transient $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 28 new rooms, can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $3 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent. more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Gelder's, 214 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Mail orders promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SOLE: RETURNED TO-day (Monday), but leave in the morning and return Thursday. Come to store that day at 5, sharp.

PERSONAL—THE WRITER OF NOTE to the Pacific Saturday evening is known. Should be pleased to meet, but in another way.

FINANCIAL.

The Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal
AND
Okeechobee Land Co.
(OF FLORIDA.)
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature of Florida, 1881.

CAPITAL, - $10,000,000.

Officers:
William S. Stokley, President. Hamilton Disston, Treasurer.

Applications will be received on Thursday, July 14, and close on Monday, July 18, for the issue of $1,000,000 of Stock in 100,000 Shares of $10 ISSUED AT PAR.

With bonus of $1,000,000 of Land Certificates bearing 6 per cent interest, redeemable from sales of land by drawings from time to time, or convertible at option of holder into land at the Company's regular prices.

Each subscriber for shares of the Company will, in addition to his stock, receive as a bonus a Land Certificate equal to the amount of his subscription.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:
$5 per share on application.
$5 per share on delivery of Shares and Land Certificates.

Offices: Third and Chestnut-Sts., Philadelphia. Jacksonville, Florida.

This Company have a contract with the Board of Internal Improvement of Florida for the construction of a canal to provide an outlet for Lake Okeechobee, and thereby reclaiming from periodical overflow the lands lying south of Townships Twenty-four and east of Peace Creek, the area containing upwards of 8,000,000 acres. The State cedes to this Company one-half of the lands as fast as reclaimed.

This Company also own the franchise of the Atlantic Coast Steamboat Canal & Improvement Company, for the construction of a canal connecting the inlets along the East Coast of Florida, and which will give exclusive control of 330 miles of inland steam navigation through a country unsurpassed for fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. In aid of the construction of this canal the Company will receive a land grant of 3,840 acres per mile of canal constructed, which will give the Company about 400,000 acres of lands immediately adjoining the canal.

The machinery for excavating the canals along the East Coast and into Lake Okeechobee is now being built, and both lines of canal are expected to be completed by September, 1882.

The State of Florida offers greater advantages for the investment of capital in construction of lines of transportation, the purchase and improvement of lands, of any State in the Union,—by reason of its geographical position, climate, and fertility of soil, adapted to the cultivation of crops covering the widest scope, embracing all of the grains, fruits, and vegetables of the North, Middle, and Southern States, besides tropical and semi-tropical fruits and fibrous plants in great variety, and maturing to that degree of perfection developed at no other point within the United States.

Prospectus and detailed reports on application at the office of the Company.

JOHN T. LESTER. F. E. WILLARD,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
☞ Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

DAY & FIELD,
130 La Salle-st.,
Transact a general Banking and Brokerage business in Railway Stocks and Bonds.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Investments carefully attended to.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889.
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago.
J. W. NORRIS, Agt.,
57 State-st.
SAFE

WESTERN PATENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued to Western inventors:

ILLINOIS.

James E. Ament, Nokomis, car-coupling.
Charles H. Bagley, Elgin, jeweling watches.
Heman A. Barnard, Moline, grain-scourer.
James M. Barnes, Palmer, cloth-measuring machine.
John J. Clause, J. R. Woodlock, J. Bichl, Chicago, mechanism for counting.
Samuel M. Coop, Girard, portable fence.
William Dobson, Rockford, churn-lid.
Reuben Ellwood, W. C. Watkins, Sycamore, wire-stretcher.
Matthew Faloon, Bloomington, gate wire fence.
Charles Fisher, F. H. Pitcher, Lena, gate.
Andrew L. Hill, Decatur, hog-ringing implement.
John W. Hudson, Wellington, hame.
J. Sials Leas, Moline, conveyor.
James Mathie, North Alton, hitch-clamp.
Erastus H. Murray, Naperville, clothes-washer.
George A. Nelson, Chicago, rocking-chair.
John Nelson, Rockford, knit fabric.
Leonard H. North, Chicago, decoy duck.
La Verne W. Noyes, Chicago, book-holder.
John J. Padden, Chicago, stock-car.
Timothy Ryan, Chicago, mitten.
Frederick Schrumpf, Chicago, stop-cock.
Walter Scott, Chicago, mold for casting stereotype-plates.
David H. Sherman, Waukegan, car-coupling.
Levi H. Thomas, Chicago, cuff-button.

WISCONSIN.

John H. F. Hankwitz, Fond du Lac, bellows.
Edwin R. Hill, Rush River, sawing-machine.
Jennie E. Hoyt, Milford, food-steamer.
David R. Johnson, Milwaukee, coffin.
Robert A. McCullough, Milwaukee, soap.
Clark M. Stevens, Berlin, attaching cultivator teeth.
Frank Toepfer, Milwaukee, box-nailing machine.

MICHIGAN.

Charles S. Beath, Escanaba, circular saw.
Edward A. Beyer, Negaunee, hoisting-drum.
David Buick, Detroit, stop-valve.
Israel Erickson, Whitehall, furnace-feeder.
Eli S. Glover, Battle Creek, album.
Thomas Johnson, W. G. Robison, Coldwater, car-coupling.
William H. Knapp, Galesburg, reel-rake.
William H. Pettit, Grand Rapids, sleigh-brace.
Forrest M. Priestly, Grand Rapids, hand-sled.
Leonidas G. Wolley, Mindon, electric lamp.

MINNESOTA.

Henry E. Rolph, Island Lake, wagon-brake.

IOWA.

David Althouse, Farragut, windmill.
Alexander Fleming, Orleans, washing-machine.
William K. Hardenbrook, Albia, trace-holder.
Jesse A. Lease, Des Moines, farm-gate.
Jerry D. Snyder, Carlisle, baby-jumper.
William M. Turner, Albia, milk-cooler.

INDIANA.

Elias A. Blickenstaff, North Manchester, strap-holder.
Chase Bros. & Co., Richmond, piano sounding-board.
Elihu Dodds, Indianapolis, tile-machine.
Matthew W. Jory, Hobart, wagon axle-truss.
Phaon J. Kern, Frankfort, vehicle-spring.
James A. Marine, Mooresville, fence.
Frank M. Smiley, Goshen, farm-gate.
Jesse G. Wilson, Clayton, spoke-sawing.

NEBRASKA.

David S. Thomas, North Platte, fire-escape.
George W. Vroman, North Platte, railway cross-tie.

Better Yet.

Detroit Free Press.

On a Canada Southern train the other day a Detroiter had a seat behind a couple who got on at a little station near St. Thomas, and he thought he had seen the man's face before. He was looking at him sharply and trying to remember where he had met him, when the man turned and asked:

"Aren't you Thomas ——, of Detroit?"

"Yes; and aren't you William ——, of Buffalo?"

"Yes."

"I thought so when you came in. And ain't you running away with old Judge Blank's daughter, of St. Thomas?"

"I've got a better thing than that," whispered William, as he leaned over the seat, "I'm running away with his wife!"

Aged Twin Sisters.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman and Mrs. Nellie Day were 84 years old on the 17th of June. Mrs. Coleman lives in Johnson county, near Morgantown. Her sons and dauthers have all reared large and respectable families. Mrs. Nellie day lives near Waterloo, Ind., and has reared a large family, and is yet in good health.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Dull, and Generally Easier—Local Securities Quiet and Firm.

A Fair City Demand for Money—Country Orders Light.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet, but Generally Firmer.

A Better Shipping Demand for Corn—Larger Supplies of Hogs Expected.

FINANCIAL.

The financial current has undergone a change,—a reaction from the swelling of the stream usually witnessed after the semi-annual disbursements. Local business circles are less affected than those at the East, because our activities depend more directly upon the produce movement of the West. The latter is active enough to employ about all the capital that is usually expected to be used; and the forward movement is brisk enough to leave little demand here for money to pay importing bills at the seaboard.

Stocks in New York were dull and weak yesterday. The market opened lower, then rallied, and closed tame. The attendance of operators was below the average, and the lifeless condition of the market was looked upon as a reaction from the excitement and anxiety resulting from the attempted assassination of the President. The Vanderbilt stocks were depressed by the rumors that freight rates to the seaboard were being cut "all to pieces," though many think the rebates are about as low now as they are likely to be. The Granger stocks were also easier, Northwestern being the most active in the list. Operators seem inclined to trade less in them pending the receipt of definit information concerning the crops. Western Union was strong, being supported by Gould. Southwestern stocks were off, in sympathy with the others.

A New York telegram says operators there look for a better stock market this week than last, provided the news from Washington continues favorable and nothing bad happens to the crops. The light business Saturday was attributed to the desire to see how President Garfield passed the ninth day. Keene and some of the largest traders were also absent. Mr. Gould, it is said, still favors Western Union and Wabash, and also expresses much confidence in Kansas & Texas, which he is said to have a good deal of, and considers it cheap. The coal-road people say the state of the iron trade is not flattering. Metropolitan Elevated Railway stock is reported to be in good demand, and a large advance is promised as a result of the growing business of the line.

The following gives the range of stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
C., B. & Q.	164			164
Chicago & Alton	141¼			141¼
L. B. & W.	54			54
New York Central	144¾	144¾	143¾	144
Michigan Central	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼
Louisville & Nashville	108	108	107	107¼
West. Union Tel. Co.	93	93¾	92¾	93
Nash. & Chatt.	86			86
Amer. Dis. Tel.	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¼
Pacific Mail	51	51	50⅞	50⅞
Reading	58¾			58¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	30½	30	30
Do second preferred	31¾			31¾
C., C. & I. C.	24½	24½	23¾	23¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	91½	93¼	91½	93¼
Kan. & Texas	48¼	48¾	48	48⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	130	130½	129¾	130
Do preferred	143			143
Erie	44⅞	45	44½	44⅝
Do preferred	85½	85¾	85½	85½
Erie seconds	103½	103½	103	103½
Lake Shore	123⅛	123⅝	122⅞	122⅞
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	58	58½	57⅛	58⅛
Do preferred	93¾	94	93½	93¾
Union Pacific	129⅜	130	129¼	129⅜
Texas Pacific	65	65½	64⅜	64⅝
Northern Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	43	43⅜
Do preferred	84¼			84¼
St. Paul	127⅛	127¼	126⅝	127⅜
Do preferred	136⅛			136⅛
Missouri Pacific	111	111	110	110⅜
New Jersey Central	100⅛	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
Delaware, Lack. & West	123¼	123⅜	122⅝	122⅞
Del. & Hudson	110¼	110¼	109⅜	109⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	40⅞	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	43	43	42⅝	42⅝
Do preferred	105	105	104⅝	105
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	142¼			142¼
Canada Southern	66	66	65	65⅜
Lake Erie & Western	60⅛	60½	59⅝	60⅛
Manhattan	23¼	24¼	21	22
Ont. & Western	35	36	35⅜	35⅝
Mobile & Ohio	38	38	37⅜	37⅜
St. Louis & San F. pref.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼
Denver & Rio Grande	107⅞	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛
Ohio Central	34¾	34¾	34	34
Houston & Texas	99	99	98	98
Metropolitan Elevated	96	96	91	91⅞
Met. Elevated bonds	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Terre Haute	65⅛	65⅛	65	65
M., L., S. & W.	59¾	59¾	59	59
Cleveland & Pittsburg	140			140
Central Arizona	5⅛	5⅜	5	5⅜
Central Pacific	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	99⅝
St. P., Minn & Man.	106¼			

The Chicago bank clearings yesterday were $7,400,000. There was a good demand for money at 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 on time. The country orders for currency were rather light. The offerings of money were abundant. New York exchange continues dull at 75@80c discount.

Local securities were quiet and strong under small offerings. On the Stock Board the list prices were changed slightly, some dates being a shade lower. Sales on the call included $4,500 Chicago 4s at 104⅞; $7,000 Cook County 7s, 1892, at 122¼; $5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s, Iowa Extension, at 125½; $5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 96¾.

Government bonds were quoted steady, with a fair business. The local quotations for District of Columbia 3.65s were 108¼@109¼; the 3½s were 102¾@103; the 4s were 116⅝@117; and the 4½s were 114⅝@115.

Foreign exchange was quoted quiet and steady at the following range:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Prime sterling nominal	484½	486½
Prime sterling selling	483¾@484	485¾@486
Prime sterling commercial	481¾@481⅞	483¾@483¾
Francs	521⅞	519⅜
Francs, commercial	526⅞	524⅜
Reichsmarks	94⅛	94⅞
Reichsmarks, commercial	93⅛@93⅜	94⅛@94¼

The New York *Evening Post* says the weekly statement of the New York banks shows a reduction in the surplus reserve of $359,250, it now being, on the average of the last six days, $6,552,050, against $17,768,225 a year ago. The changes can only be accounted for by the disturbances early in the week, and, even making allowance for these, it is not easy to come to the conclusion which the statement exhibits. So far as the Treasury movements are concerned, there has been a gain to the banks of not far from $6,000,000, and yet the average gain in specie reported is only $1,312,900, and there is an apparent loss in legal-tenders of $828,000. About $1,200,000 more currency has been shipped from New York than received, but, as said, making every allowance the statement is inexplicable, and affords a fresh illustration of the blind and misleading method which the banks adhere to in their reports to the business public. The trouble would removed if the banks would supplement the statement of average condition by one of actual condition at the close of the week. Until they do this the weekly bank statements are of very little consequence as guides to the actual condition of the banks at the time they are published.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Road for the first week in July were $85,808, against $54,623 in July, 1880.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for the week ending July 8 on about 754 miles of road were $73,428.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Company in June were $2,063,000, against $1,724,950 in June, 1880. The earnings for the first six months of 1881 are $10,771,763.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway in June were $205,911, an increase of $52,533 over June, 1880.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* gives the following as the gross earnings of the railroads from Jan. 1 to June 30:

	1881.	1880.
Burl., Cedar Rap. & No.	$ 997,033	$ 992,347
Cario & St. Louis*	195,657	171,525
Canada Southern	1,817,852	1,885,836
Central Pacific	10,770,133	8,504,602
Chicago & Alton*	3,041,435	3,337,744
Chicago & East. Illinois	762,451	476,630
Chicago & Grand Trunk*	677,504	553,015
Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul	7,120,000	5,447,465
Chicago & Northwestern	8,952,856	8,484,653
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	1,683,605	1,534,137
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic.	1,068,186	1,083,793
Cincinnati & Springfield	471,806	428,856
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	1,953,274	1,915,536
Clev., Mt. Vernon & Del*	191,911	201,295
Denver & Rio Grande	2,555,759	1,050,828
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge*	145,134	128,991
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	953,964	849,471
Flint & Pere Marquette*	850,814	767,183
Great Western of Canada	2,146,458	2,380,408
Hannibal & St. Joseph	1,016,394	1,008,753
Houston & Texas Cent.	1,757,809	1,400,853
Indiana, Bloom. & West*	775,649	544,010
International & Gt. North	1,148,150	717,552
Lake Erie & Western	615,586	454,970
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	8,970,000	9,073,000
Louisville & Nashville	5,085,305	3,769,281
Memphis & Charleston	571,225	492,498
Memphis, Paducah & No*	106,068	91,235
Michigan Central	4,340,000	4,621,000
Milw., L. Shore & Western	280,533	185,409
Mobile & Ohio	1,109,523	1,009,124
Norfolk & Western	980,403	992,514
Northern Pacific	1,235,687	934,425
Paducah & Elizabeth'n*	238,112	172,735
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville*	265,484	163,322
St. L., A. & T. H. (main line)*	683,764	592,936
St. L., A. & T. H. (branches)	398,544	309,921
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	3,329,527	2,618,486
St. Louis & San Francisco	1,461,670	1,116,902
St. Paul, Minn. & Man*	1,824,824	1,372,159
Scioto Valley	185,839	135,262
Texas & Pacific*	1,552,225	1,498,233
Union Pacific	11,528,582	10,451,144
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	6,227,305	6,347,266
Total	$102,171,690	$89,680,529

*Three weeks only of June in each year.
†Jan. 1 to June 25.

At the United States Treasury $8,000,000 of the $16,000,000 6 per cents due July 1 had been received up to July 10.

It is reported that the Attorney-General has rendered an opinion to the effect that National banks may deposit coin instead of legal-tenders for the purpose of reducing circulation, and that the Treasurer may pay coin instead of legal-tenders in the redemption of National-bank circulation.

The Continental Telephone Company has increased its stock from $300,000 to $350,000, the stockholders taking the new stock at par. This company is organizing the Mexican Telephone Company with a capital of $500,000 to operate the telephone in Mexico under Government concession.

It is reported that a contract has been signed for the erection of a forty-stamp mill on the property of the Game Ridge Consolidated Mining Company at Rosita, Col. The mill will have a capacity of 100 tons daily, and is expected to be one of the finest quartz mills ever erected.

The Boston Commercial *Bulletin* reviews the history of banking in that city. Thirty years ago there were twenty-eight banks in Boston, which represented the money-power of the State. In 1850 these banks possessed a capital of $18,960,000, and the dividends for that year were at the average rate of 7.68 per cent. At this time there were forty-two country banks in Massachusetts with a capital of $7,320,000.

As compared with the last (April) statement of the sixty-one National banks in Boston, the business appears to have been more profitable thirty years ago than it is now. The sum of the dividends of the National banks within the limits of Boston, for the year ending April 1, was $3,341,900, equal to an average dividend of 6.365 against 7.68 in 1850. This shows that money had more saving power thirty years ago than it now has, the difference being 1.32 per $100.

There were only seven banks in 1850 with a capital of $1,000,000 or over, and the majority of the total capital was held by eleven. Now thirty-nine out of the sixty-one Boston banks hold four-fifths of the capital. From 1843 to 1850 the rate of money increased 90 per cent, or 3 per cent per annum. In 1851 the capital was increased, and the dividends ranged from 7@8 per cent per year. Bank stock was desirable in those days, but now purchasers have to pay a premium of 5@60 per cent, and content themselves with a dividend of 3@6 per cent per annum.

The volume of business done thirty years ago was a mere drop as compared with the immense business of to-day. The value of the business of the Boston banks during the past six months aggregates $2,124,441,891, against $1,647,512,696 for the first six months of 1880; and for the month of June, 1881, the exchanges aggregated $398,204,483. When the banking capital of the city was under $20,000,000 the valuation was $180,000,000, the population 135,000, and the foreign commerce $29,000,000. The value of the latter to-day is $126,633,000.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The July dividends are the largest ever known, and the interest on railroad bonds foots up a little larger total than ever before. The interest payable by the United States is, however, less than on any previous 1st of July since the War, owing to the anticipation of interest on the extended 5s and 6s, and the City of Philadelphia has now reached a point where its interest payments in July will always be less than those due on the 1st of January. The total amount payable is about $10,000,000, for the summary given below is necessarily incomplete, as the amount is not known in many instances. Of this total the following is a summary of the interest as far as it can be calculated:

United States bonds	$ 225,000
State	35,000
County	38,235
Municipal	2,064,500
Railroad	2,554,037
Canal	374,002
Miscellaneous	131,320
	$5,408,544

The dividends are thus distributed:

Railroads	$2,022,403
Passenger railways	344,903
Banks	170,550
Insurance companies	534,500
	$3,072,356
Total	$8,780,900

The United States Government pays the semi-annual interest on the unextended 6s of 1880 and 1881, the currency 6s, and the quarterly interest on the 4s of 1907. The total amount due on the 6s will be only about $500,000, the interest on the extended bonds having been paid at the time of the renewal. The interest on the 6s is $1,938,705 and on the 4s amounts to $7,386,590, of which about $170,000 is payable at the Sub-Treasury in this city, making, with our proportion of the interest on the 6s, about $225,000 to be paid out by Assistant-Treasurer Eyster. The semi-annual interest on the State of Delaware 6s, $25,000, is payable at the Philadelphia National Bank, and the semi-annual interest on the State debt of New Jersey, a large proportion of which is held in this city, is payable at Trenton.

Bradstreet's says: "The history of the New York stock market during the past week has been simple. The attempted assassination of the President last Saturday morning knocked prices down from 1 to 8 per cent, and the efforts of the bull cliques since have been entirely directed to getting prices up again. The sad event came just in time to give a sudden stop to a bull movement then well under way, for which all the preparations had been made, and which the street was confidently expecting. The Gould stocks, Western Union particularly, were to lead the advance. When the blow came, these stocks fell fastest and farthest; while the trunk-line stocks, which had been under the hammer for two weeks or more, stood the shock best. The stability of the foreign markets on Monday morning, about which the most intense anxiety had been felt, gave assurance that not only could there be no panic, but, with favorable reports from Washington, the stock market would steadily recover. Business has naturally been dull, for there is not likely to be a very confident tone to the buying until the President is pronounced out of danger, and the probability of a change in the Government passes away."

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The stock market was extremely dull throughout the entire day, and the speculation was almost devoid of feature. Soon after the opening of business a severe pressure to sell was manifested, under the influence of which prices quickly gave way. The bears seemed to meet with but little obstruction in their efforts to depress values, except in the case of one or two specialties, Western Union being a notable instance, and being very strong. It is daily becoming more evident that the task of maintaining prices is by no means an easy one, and many of the prominent adherents of the bull clique have deserted and are to be found in the opposing ranks. The rupture among the railroad managers has assumed the largest proportions, and threatens to cut down the earnings of the roads to an alarming extent. At the opening of business the general list was in the main lower than at the close on Saturday, and in the early dealings free sales of the Grangers, the trunk-line shares, and the Manhattan and Metropolitan Elevated resulted in a decline of ¼ to 3, in which the entire list participated. During the afternoon the dealings were light in volume, and no important change in prices occurred until the Second Board, when a recovery of ¼ to 1½ took place, the latter in Manhattan Elevated. The improvement was not maintained, and the final sales were at a reaction of ⅛ to ⅝. Hannibal & St. Joseph was exceptionally strong, and advanced 1¾ in the late transactions.

The money market moved quite smoothly throughout the day at the usual low rates of interest. Call loans on pledge of acceptance stock collateral ranged between 3 and 4 per cent, and closed at the intermediate figure. The Government-bond dealers supplied their requirements at 2½@3 per cent, but mainly at 2½. Time loans were quoted at 3@4, according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 3@4½.

The sterling exchange market was quiet, and the nominal asking quotations remain unchanged at 484½ for sixty-day bills and 486½ for demand.

Railroad mortgages were in light request, and the market was unsettled in tone. Northern Pacific firsts rose from 104 to 105, and reacted to 104⅞. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts declined from 104¼ to 104, and rallied to 104⅜. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 82 to 81. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts declined from 102¾ to 102½, and returned to 102¾. Canada Southern guaranteed firsts receded from 101 to 100¾; Erie consolidated seconds from 103¾ to 101; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented from 112 to 111¼; Mobile & Ohio second debentures from 70⅝ to 70; New York Elevated firsts from 116½ to 116; New Jersey Central adjustments from 107 to 106¼; Ohio Central incomes from 64 to 62½; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class B, from 98 to 97; and Union Pacific land-grants from 120 to 118¾. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes receded from 78¼ to 78, and returned to 78¼; Louisville & Nashville seconds advanced from 106¼ to 107; Northwestern gold bonds coupon from 126½ to 127; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington firsts from 96 to 97; and Iron Mountain general 6s from 102 to 102½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Governments quiet and unchanged.

Railroad bonds were moderately active.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened generally weak, and in early dealings a decline ranging from ¼ to 3 took place, in which Houston & Texas, Manhattan, and Metropolitan Elevated, Wabash, Pacific preferred, and Granger and trunk line shares were most conspicuous.

During the afternoon speculation was inactive, but at the Second Board a recovery of 1¼ to 1½ took place, in which Manhattan Elevated was most prominent. In late dealings the market again became heavy, and closed at a reaction of ¼@⅝, Hannibal & St. Joseph common being an exception, and advancing 1¾.

Transactions, 185,000:

Canada Southern	8,000	Missouri Pacific	1,400
Central Arizona	5,000	Northwestern	9,100
Central Pacific	1,600	New Jersey Central	8,300
C., C. & I. C.	1,000	New York Central	8,700
Del., Lack. & West	6,900	Northern Pacific	500
Den. & Rio Grande	700	Ohio & Mississippi	2,500
Erie	14,000	Pacific Mail	3,200
Hannibal & St. Joe	500	St. Paul	3,800
Kansas & Texas	5,900	St. Paul & Omaha	3,400
Lake Shore	21,000	Texas Pacific	2,600
Louisville & Nashv'e	1,800	Union Pacific	8,500
Lake Erie & Western	1,100	Wabash Pacific	12,000
Michigan Central	1,200	Western Union	20,000

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, quiet at 484; demand, 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	102⅜	New 4s	116⅝
New 5s	102¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	114⅜		

BONDS.

Louisiana	66¼	C. P. bonds	116¼
Missouri	112	U. P. bonds	118
St. Joe	110	U. P. land-grant	119¾
Tennessee, old	72	U. P. sinking-fund	128¾
Tennessee, new	70	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	111½
Virginia, old	35	St. P. & S. C. firsts	112
Virginia, consols	83½	Erie seconds	103
Virginia, deferred	17⅛		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	141	Do second preferred	13¾
Panama	265	B., C., R. & N.	82
Fort Wayne	135	Alton & Terre Haute	65
Clev. & Pittsburg	140	Do preferred	94
Illinois Central	139¾	W. St. L. & P.	58⅝
C., B. & Q.	163	Do preferred	93
Chicago & Alton	140	H. & St. Joe	93
Do preferred	150	Do preferred	113¼
New York Central	143¾	Iron Mountain	85
Harlem	230	St. L. & San Francisco	50
Lake Shore	122⅞	Do preferred	77
Canada Southern	65⅝	Do first preferred	113¾
Michigan Central	102¼	C., St. L. & N. O.	80
Erie	44⅝	Kansas & Texas	48¼
Do preferred	85½	Union Pacific stock	129⅜
Northwestern	129⅝	Central Pacific	99⅝
Do preferred	143	Texas Pacific	65⅜
St. Paul	127⅜	Northern Pacific	43¼
Do preferred	136⅛	Louisville & Nash	107¼
St. P., M. & M.	106¼	Nash. & Chattanooga	84
St. Paul & Omaha	42⅝	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	105	Houston & Texas	98¾
D., L. & W.	122⅞	D. & R. G.	107⅛
Morris & Essex	127	Missouri Pacific	110⅛
Del. & Hudson	109⅝	Western Union Tel.	93
N. J. Central	99⅝	Pacific Mail	51
Reading	58¾	Adams	135
Ohio & Mississippi	40⅛	Fargo	123
Do preferred	115	American	83¼
Ches. & Ohio	30	United States	62
Do first preferred	43¾	Quicksilver	20¼
Mobile & Ohio	38	Do preferred	72½
Cleve. & Columbus	94	Caribou	3
C., C. & I. C.	23¾	Central Arizona	5⅜
Ohio Central	34⅛	Homestake	18
Lake Erie & Western	60⅛	Standard	22¼
P., D. & E.	48	Excelsior	1
Ontario & Western	35⅝	Little Pittsburg	2⅜
I., B. & W.	51	Ontario	36
Mem. & Charleston	83	Silver Cliff	5
Mar. & C. first pref.	16		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 11.—The stock market to-day was unusually dull, owing to the weather, and the orders to buy were few in number. The changes in quotations were for the most part unimportant. In railroads, Atchison rose early to 147¾, but later it sagged to 47¼, which is a fraction lower than Saturday's closing figure. Old Colony advanced ¾, to 131; Boston & Providence ½, to 170; Fitchburg ½, to 153½; Clinton & Fitchburg 1, to 55. Chicago & West Michigan declined ½, to 88. Delphos was steady at 16¼, Eastern at 51, Massachusetts Central at 30, Union Pacific at 130.

In bonds, Atchison 5s advanced a point, to 99, do guaranteed selling at 123. Atlantic & Pacific 6s advanced ¼, to 104½. Hartford & Erie 7s declined ¾, to 81¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s advanced ¼, to 97¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	9¾	Eastern	51
Boston Land	9⅝	Little Rock & Ft. S.	79
Boston, H. & E. 7s	81½	N. Y. & N. E.	80
Eastern 4½s	105⅞	O. & L. C. common	52
Atchison & Topeka	147¾	Old Colony	131
Boston & Albany	174	Rutland pfd	32
Chic., Burl. & Quin.	162⅛	Wis. Cen. common	28
Cin., S. & Cleveland	31½		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols, 104⅞.

Governments—4s, 120.

Illinois Central, 144¼; Pennsylvania Central, 66¼; New York Central, 149½; Erie, 46; do seconds, 105½; Reading, 29⅞.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes, 85f 50c.

BERLIN, July 11.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 7,300,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483½.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 11.—All the transactions in the mining shares were small, and prices, as a rule, were off fractionally from Saturday's. Bonanza was the strongest point, selling steady at 6. Calumet & Hecla dropped to 230. Brunswick antimony has suddenly come to a dead standstill, and to-day reached 11@12. A year ago it was 50. Business at the Mining Exchange was without much life to it. Empire, upon very small sales, advanced from 40 to 41; Milton, 153 to 154; and Kokomo to 51. Copperopolis declined from 190 to 189, while Massachusetts & New Mexico was quiet at 60, and Twin lead at 88.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 11.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¼	Pewabic	12⅜
Calumet & H.	232	Quincy	54
Catalpa	1⅜	Ridge	3
Copper Falls	6	Silver Islet	43
Franklin	11½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bushnell st, 261 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 9 (Charles Benson to Mary E. Gallagher)	$ 920
Hurlbut st, 24 ft s of Wisconsin, w f, 24x123 ft, dated July 9 (Charles W. Blattner to Herman Laarveld)	1,460
West Taylor st, 295 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x162 ft, dated July 8 (Jesse B. Blank to Michael Fayne)	725
Homan av, 100 ft s of West Huron st, w f, 50x125½ ft, dated July 8 (Isaac Claflin to Charles W. Claflin)	1,000
Newberry av, 116 ft s of West Fourteenth st, e f, 24x99¾ ft, dated June 27 (Jacob Hurter et al. to Charles Nowak)	450
Brigham st, 243 ft w of North Paulina, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated July 11 (John Nofka to W. and L. Kurginski)	900
South Halsted st, 288 ft s of Twenty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 6 (Albert Crane to Timothy Bergen)	1,060
West Thirteenth st, 120 ft w of Throop, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated July 7 (P. and C. Reichert to P. and W. Dorn)	1,300
North Paulina st, s e cor of Wabansia av, w f, 25x124 ft, with 21 3-10x128 ft in same block, dated June 11 (Mary E. Fenley to W. Kopplin)	1,050
Wilmot av, s w cor of North Oakley st, n e f, 12x100 ft, dated June 13 (G. V. Gould to Robert Grosser)	1,500
Wilmot av, near the above, 104 ft to alley, dated June 13 (G. V. Gould to Henry Hoepe)	900
Wilmot av, same lot as above, dated July 2 (Henry Hoepe to Robert Grosser)	900
Butterfield st, 191 ft n of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 9 (F. A. Oswald et al. to Sophi Kemmler)	2,400
Cynthia court, 351⅞ ft s of Ogden av, e f, 25x146 ft, dated July 5 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to C. A. Clark)	700
West Clybourn place, n e cor of Elk Grove st, s f, 26¼x118 ft, improved, dated June 4 (John B. Gavin to W. H. Patterson)	2,500
Baldwin st, 100 ft n of West Kinzie, w f, 22x104 ft, dated June 5 (estate of D. McDermott to Thomas Moran)	800
Loomis st, 198 ft s of Sixteenth, w f, 24 ft to alley, improved, July 9 (F. and A. B. Zuhr to Edward Meier)	1,500
Hull st, 69¾ ft s of Menomonee, e f, 25x72 ft, improved, dated July 7 (Charles Knorr et al. to Aurelia Dreier)	900
Monroe st, 140 ft w of La Salle, n f, 45x188 ft, dated July 7 (Ellwood Burdsall to James Todd)	95,000
Throop st, 26 ft s of Eighteenth, e f, 26x100 ft, dated July 11 (C. and J. Flanigan to W. and C. Gottert)	1,360
West Thirteenth place, 216 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated July 9 (Rudolph Rosin to F. Schout)	545
Oakley av, 161 ft n of Hubbard st, w f, 48x96 ft, dated May 4 (Lawrence Barry to Ellen Barry)	1,600
Campbell av, 68 ft s of West Congress st, e f, 24x105 ft, improved, dated July 9 (I. and W. P. Mattison to C. L. Huckins)	2,000
Clinton st, 376 ft s of Van Buren, w f, 21⅝ ft to alley, dated July 11 (M. O. and J. Klein to John L. Norton et al.)	1,670

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Davis st, 357 3-10 ft w of Green Bay road, s f, 50x169 ft, dated July 9 (William L. Scudder, Jr., to John W. Anderson)	$ 950

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Graylock av, 432 ft e of Stewart, 48x163 ft, dated June 2 (William Haas to Ernst Guenther)	$ 1,000
Forty-sixth st, 60 ft e of Drexel boulevard, s f, 125x119 3-10 ft and 55x178¾ ft, dated Feb. 5 (Van H. Higgins to William E. Hale)	12,500
Forty-ninth st, between Wood and Lincoln, n f, 496x94 ft, dated July 7 (E. O. Hills to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Co.)	4,800
Forty-ninth st, s e cor of Everts, n f, 124x94 ft, dated July 7 (J. M. Hoyt to same Company)	1,000
Forty-ninth st, between Hoyne and Leavitt, n f, 474x125 ft, dated July 9 (J. W. Converse to same Company)	4,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mozart st, 200 ft s of Armitage road, w f, 25x100, ft, improved, dated July 11 (H. E. Greenebaum et al. to Michael Farrell)	$ 1,040

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	13,285	5,321	16,198	5,698
Wheat, bu	61,239	34,053	38,383	113,794
Corn, bu	499,407	317,209	741,442	761,473
Oats, bu	97,248	48,813	30,424	25,830
Rye, bu	450	5,920	499	9,879
Barley, bu	....	2,500	521	566
Grass seed, lbs	18,420	14,670	10,592	33,060
Flaxseed, lbs	622,570	25,000	142,125	
Broom-corn, lbs			47,180	280
Cured meats, lbs	610,960	802,900	2,342,259	3,156,178
Beef, tcs			107	171
Beef, brls			16	102
Pork, brls			1,028	817
Lard, lbs	69,500	123,170	742,194	764,215
Tallow, lbs	27,773	25,560	4,260	69,800
Butter, lbs	418,053	413,637	75,922	343,160
Live hogs, No	13,019	18,152	5,801	5,305
Cattle, No	3,281	1,496	27	3,008
Sheep, No	11	178		
Hides, lbs	248,153	164,165	236,823	106,980
Highwines, brls		105		
Wool, lbs	192,095	349,914	641,362	139,464
Potatoes, bu	7,074	600	514	
Coal, tons	13,507	6,161	1,146	1,809
Hay, tons	190	80	22	86
Lumber, m ft	8,295	5,846	3,164	2,973
Shingles, m	7,080	3,511	254	960
Salt, brls	4,860	9,911	5,513	4,814
Poultry, lbs	900	300		
Eggs, pkgs	741	53	347	107
Cheese, bxs	5,566	5,618	3,858	2,332
Green apples, brls				50
Beans, bu			19	270

Withdrawn from store for city consumption: 2,110 bu wheat, 956 bu corn, 408 bu oats, 1,526 bu rye, 455 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 95 cars No. 2 spring, 67 cars No. 3 do, 51 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade, 3 cars mixed (232 wheat); 428 cars and 22,100 bu No. 2 corn, 125 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 16 cars new do, 20 cars new mixed, 409 cars and 10,500 bu rejected, 137 cars no grade (1,135 corn); 46 cars white oats, 39 cars No. 2 mixed, 36 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (123 oats); 2 cars low grade barley. Total (1,492 cars), 765,000 bu. Inspected out: 25,272 bu wheat, 635,171 bu corn, 2,899 bu oats, 784 bu rye, 435 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were again rather quiet yesterday; one reason therefor being the fact that the members of the Board of Trade were voting on the proposed new rules and rates of commission. The general tone was firm, however, prices ruling higher in most departments. Provisions were inclined to tameness in the speculative line, though meats were strong, with an advance of 6d in Liverpool. It was supposed that the receipts of hogs for this week will be much larger than recently thought. Some estimates were as high as 150,000 head. Wheat was firmer, with a better tone in Liverpool, and reports from the interior that our spring crop is promising but poorly. Corn opened tame, but soon turned strong, with a better shipping demand and a good inquiry from July shorts. Oats were steady after an early rally, and other grain was quiet. Mess pork closed 12½@25c higher, at $17.20@17.22½ for August and $17.42½@17.45 for September. Lard closed 10@12½c higher, at $11.65@11.67½ seller August and $11.30@11.32½ seller September. Short ribs closed steady, at $8.67½@8.70 for August and $8.77½@8.80 for September. Wheat closed ⅜c higher, at $1.11⅛@1.11¼ for August and $1.09⅞@1.10 for September. Corn closed ¼c higher, at 46¼@46⅜c for August and 46⅜@46⅝c for September. Oats closed ¼@⅜c higher, at 38⅞@39c for July, 27¼@27⅜c for August, and 26⅜@26⅝c for September. Rye closed unchanged, at 81@81½c for August and 79@79½c for September. Barley closed nominally at $1.00 for No. 2 cash, 85c for No. 3, and 88c for No. 2, September delivery. Hogs were steady and unchanged, at $6.20@6.45 for light, and at $6.00@6.50 for heavy. Cattle were active, with common grades lower. Sales were at $2.50@6.10.

Prices of staple and fancy dry goods were without noteworthy change. The demand was light, though not unusually so for the season. In the boot and shoe and clothing markets there were no changes. Trade was very quiet and values were without important fluctuations. Groceries were quoted as before. There was not much activity, nor was much expected, trade at interior points being reported dull,—a result of the recent "hot spell" and the fact that farmers are now in the harvest season. There was continued firmness in the dried-fruit market, both for domestic and foreign varieties. Aside from an advance in apples of ¼@½c there were no price changes. Fish were quoted as before. The oil market was quiet, with no quotable change in values. Coal and pig-iron remained dull as previously quoted. Butter and cheese were in good request and were firmly held, cheese at a further slight advance.

The hay market showed a little more life, though the stocks are still large, and any considerable appreciation in price would be impossible under existing circumstances. Broom-corn is active and steady. Grease and tallow are inactive at quotations. Green fruits were generally steady, lemons being a little less firm, selling at $10.00 per box. Hides were reported to be dull throughout the list, Eastern buyers holding off, and some city dealers rather inclined to concede a trifle to effect sales. Potatoes were active and steady at $2.50@3.00 for new. Wool still moves very slowly, with little prospect of improvement for the present. Seeds were dull for everything except flaxseed, which sold at a decline of 2c from Saturday. Timothy, August delivery, sold at $2.10, and for September at $2.00.

Lake freights were steady, the rate on corn to Buffalo being 3¼c, and the through (steam to Buffalo) 7¼c. But six charters were announced, all for corn, aggregating 261,000 bu.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, and 12c to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 187,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 164,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregated 179,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for forty-eight hours—Flour, 19,513 brls; wheat, 245,026 bu; corn, 328,308 bu; oats, 47,600 bu; corn-meal, 350 pkgs; malt, 14,400 bu; pork, 507 brls; beef, 700 brls; cut meats, 2,102 pkgs; lard, 1,328 tcs; whisky, 320 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 136,000 bu; corn, 195,000 bu; oats, 2,600 bu.

The following were among the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for times given:

	Week ending July 9, 1881.	Since Jan. 1, 1881.	Week ending July 10, 1880.	Jan. 1 to July 10, 1880.
Flour, brls	76,559	3,802,305	154,048	2,692,827
Wheat, bu	1,175,569	41,753,768	2,273,987	44,089,568
Corn, bu	1,617,617	32,995,419	2,424,168	52,711,964
Oats, bu	5,775	92,943	7,612	479,588
Bacon, lbs	8,034,437	365,225,169	15,971,401	440,544,886
Rye, bu	7,825	748,179		992,337
Barley, bu	....	158,067	32	289,494
Pork, brls	5,435	158,067	7,107	183,943
Lard, lbs	3,410,141	174,967,247	5,745,084	211,299,886

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

	Week end'g July 6, '81.	Week end'g June 29, '81.	Week end'g July 7, '80.
Flour, brls	23,558	8,989	71,114
Wheat, bu	538,985	981,983	1,502,747
Corn, bu	946,778	1,163,358	1,439,232

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	July 9, 1881.	July 2, 1881.	July 10, 1880.	July 12, 1879.
Wheat, bu	2,566,000	2,098,000	2,111,000	730,000
Corn, bu	1,285,000	995,000	461,000	2,199,000
Oats, bu	1,659,000	1,565,000	534,000	128,000
Rye, bu	51,000	50,600	28,000	35,000
Barley, bu	19,000	19,600	25,000	45,000

Comparative shipments of flour and grain (crop movement) at the seaboard ports from Sept. 1 to July 2, inclusive, for four years:

	1880-'81.	1879-'80.	1878-'79.	1877-'78.
Flour, brls	11,613,421	9,030,620	9,224,265	8,352,837
Wheat, bu	93,631,933	105,072,069	92,985,333	70,015,622
Corn, bu	90,641,782	104,646,057	88,644,865	90,739,563
Oats, bu	22,397,797	19,928,271	20,091,037	19,003,183
Barley, bu	7,246,649	6,148,586	5,293,325	9,947,327
Rye, bu	2,459,797	3,013,087	4,329,354	3,921,877
Total, bu	216,377,868	238,008,072	211,319,484	195,687,572

About half of our receipts of corn yesterday inspected into the lower grades. The percentage of low-grade corn has been very large this year, and the mischief seems to be getting no better very fast. The reason is said, by experts, to be found in the fact that folks in the country did not turn the corn over in cribs, at the proper time, so as to help it to dry. The snow of last winter lay on the corn much longer than usual, and rotted a good deal of it at the germ, while the kernels otherwise were soaked with moisture, which they have not yet parted with. A good deal of the corn that now inspects low-grade would have made good No. 2 corn if dried out soon enough. The result is a rather severe loss to men who have advanced money to crib corn, as they now have to enter the market as buyers of No. 2, to take the place of corn which grades rejected or no grade. There is another unusual feature about the market, which hangs directly on the one above noted. For a week or ten days past Peoria parties have been free buyers of no grade corn in this market. They buy it here, not to ship East, but to carry back home. It is understood that they want it for the glucose works and distilleries; not to grade up for sale East. It seems strange that Peoria, lying so near the heart of the corn region as to be fancied able to snatch the corn trade from Chicago, should have to come here to get enough corn for her own daily consumption.

It is thought that Wall street is long on August corn in this market to the extent of twenty or thirty million bushels. There are also a good many July shorts yet unfilled.

The Board of Trade yesterday voted on the proposed change in the rules for the buying and selling of merchandise in this city, and they were defeated by a vote of 501 to 420.

In the oat market yesterday new oats, Kansas growth, were sold for July delivery at 38¾c.

New winter wheat, one car, was received by the Rock Island Road yesterday, and graded No. 2 red.

According to Mackay & Gray's weekly report the direct exports from Chicago to European countries for the week ending Saturday, July 2, represented the following values: Great Britain, $739,547.10; France and Belgium, $17,360; Germany, $27,819; Holland and other countries, $8,010.

A dispatch from Fargo, D. T., says wheat is filling finely, and the general prospects for this crop are excellent.

Dr. John M. Shaffer, Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, in a recent interview, gave the following as his opinion of the crop prospects in that State: "There will be considerable less corn than last year; and there will be one-half less wheat. The hay crop is one-third less. The fruit crop is considerably below the average, especially apples. Oats with favorable weather will be an average yield. The area of flax sown is three times that of last year, which partly accounts for the diminished acreage of wheat, which was plowed up and sown to flax when the failure of wheat was imminent. The hog crop will be short, owing to the destruction of a large number of pigs by the severe storms last winter and spring."

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very quiet, except a moderate business in turning over from one month to another. The feeling was firm, however, in sympathy with a Liverpool advance of 6d on meats and an active local demand for hogs. There was a fair shipping demand for meats, and some for lard. The speculative business would probably have been larger but for the voting, which occupied most of the attention of many operators. Lard was the strongest article on the list, offerings being very light, and the same idea of an upward manipulation on the part of the people who control it.

MESS PORK—Advanced 12½@15c on August and 22½@25c on September over the latest prices of Saturday, closing firm. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls seller July at $17.12½@17.20; 5,750 brls seller August at $17.17½@17.22½; 2,750 brls seller September at $17.27½@17.32½; 750 brls seller the year at $14.00. Total, 10,500 brls. The market closed at $17.20@17.25 for round lots, spot or July, $17.20@17.22½ seller August, and $17.30@17.32½ for September. At the 2 o'clock call August closed at $17.20@17.22½.

LARD—Advanced 15@20c per 100 lbs over Saturday's latest prices, and closed firm. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs seller July at $11.75@11.90; 9,750 tcs seller August at $11.60@11.67½; 4,250 tcs seller September at $11.25@11.35; 1,000 tcs seller October at $10.87½@10.90; 5,000 tcs seller the year at $10.17@10.25. Total, 21,500 tcs. The market closed at $11.75@11.87½ for round lots spot or seller the month, $11.62½@11.65 seller August, and $11.32½@11.35 seller September. On the 2 o'clock call August closed nominally at $8.67½@8.70.

MEATS—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, and closed 2½c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 300 boxes shoulders at $6.20@6.25; 75 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 7c; 100 boxes short ribs at $8.85; 2,000,000 lbs do at $8.62½ spot, $8.65@8.70 seller August, and $8.75@8.80 seller September; 1,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at $8.65; 650 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9½c for 16 lb averages, winter cured. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.65	$6.00	$8.65	$8.80
Do. boxed	8.85	6.20	8.85	9.00
July, loose	8.65	6.00	8.65	8.80
August, loose	8.70	6.05	8.70	8.90
September, loose	8.80	6.15	8.80	9.00

Short ribs, seller August, closed at $8.67½@8.70. Long clears quoted at $8.46 loose and $8.60 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 9½@10c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¼@9⅜c for 16@16 average; green hams, same average, 8¼@8⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs, 9⅝@9⅞c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. There was a fair demand for shipping grades, and not much on sale, stocks of such flour being low. Sales were reported of 114 brls unsound winters at $2.50; 575 brls and 1,800 bags springs at $6.15@6.50 for patents; and 1,100 bags low grade, partly at $3.50. Total equal to 2,725 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@6.25; shipping springs at $4.00@5.00; the low-grade springs at $2.75@4.25. Rye flour at about $5.50@5.62½.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good supply, but firm. Sales were reported of 33 cars bran at $10.00 on track and $10.00@10.25 on board; 1 car middlings at $17.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $15.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $16.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and stronger. August advanced ⅜@⅝c, and closed ⅜c above the latest quotation of Saturday. Liverpool was reported firm, and private cables noted a firmer tone, supposed to be due to the fact of small offerings off coast. Our receipts were moderately large, but the weather in the West was unsettled, and the reports from spring wheat sections were said to indicate a poor yield. The trading here was chiefly local, but holders did not offer much, and the tendency was to a higher range of prices. A considerable part of what trading was done was changing from August into September. Cash lots were in good demand, No. 2 closing at $1.09⅝. Spot sales were reported of 40,000 bu and 67 cars No. 2 at $1.09⅝@1.10⅛; 8 cars No. 3 at $1.03; 2 cars do (Central) at 98c; 1 car rejected at 85c; 2 cars do at 78c; and 53 cars by sample at 50c@$1.07. Total about 126,000 bu. Also 4 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.12@1.12¼. Seller August opened at $1.11⅛@1.11¼, sold at $1.11⅝, fell off to $1.11¼@1.11⅛, and advanced to $1.11⅜, closing at $1.11⅛@1.11¼. Seller the month ranged at $1.09⅝@1.10¼, closing at $1.09⅝; seller September sold at $1.10⅛@1.10⅜, closing at $1.10⅛; October was quiet at ⅛@⅜c below September; and the year at $1.08@1.08⅛. On the afternoon call August closed at $1.11⅛@1.11¼.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were one car No. 2 red (Central) at $1.15; 2 cars No. 3 (St. Paul) at $1.03; 2 cars by sample at $1.07; also, 2 cars No. 2 mixed at $1.05, free on board cars.

CORN—Was moderately active and stronger, advanding ⅜@⅝c, and closing ¼@⅜c above the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were quiet, and our receipts were large, but so were the reported shipments, and there was yesterday an active demand for spot, some of which was understood to be on direct export orders. There was also a good inquiry for the filling of July shorts, some on outside orders, and some by receivers who had sold to arrive, and find their corn inspecting into the lower grades. The early feeling was tame, the dealers in the longer futures being disposed to shade prices on account of large receipts; but the tone changed soon after shippers came on the market. The latter operated all the more freely, as they had been obliged to go slow late last week on account of scarcity of freight room. There was more freight room offering yesterday. The East is buying corn very freely in the West, evidently believing in the article. Cash No. 2 closed at 46⅝c bid. Spot sales were reported of 100,000 bu, 1 boat, and 164 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 46¼@46⅝c; 13 cars white at 46⅝@47⅛c; 4 cars new high mixed at 45@46c; 3 cars new mixed at 45c; 45,000 bu, 134 cars, and 1 boat rejected at 42¼@42¾c; 80 cars by sample at 30@45⅞c on track; and 120 cars do at 32@48c free on board cars. Total, about 420,000 bu. Seller August opened at 46⅛c, sold at 46⅛c, advanced to 46⅜@46½c, and closed at 46⅜c. Seller September sold at 46⅜@47c, closing at 46⅝c bid. July sold at 46¼@46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c. October was quiet at ⅛@⅜c above September, and the year at 44⅛@44⅜c. On the afternoon call August closed at 46⅜@46⅝c.

OATS—Were quiet all around, the fluctuations for the day being very slight. Gilt-edged opened at 38⅛c, ⅜c above the closing price of Saturday, but toward the close an easier feeling prevailed, the last sales being at 38⅝c. July ranged about the same as spot, with August selling at 27⅛c early and closing at 27⅛c. September and seller the year sold at 26⅜c. The receipts (two days) were 123 cars. Samples sold freely at relative figures. Cash sales were made of 26 cars at 38⅝@38⅞c for No. 2 and No. 2 white, and 30@c for rejected; 17 cars by sample at 33@35c for rejected mixed, 35@38c for rejected white, and 39@40c for No. 2 white on track; 27 cars at 33@35c for rejected mixed, 36@38c for rejected white, and 38@40c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 52,000 bu.

RYE—Was inactive, spot selling at about Saturday's prices, and the several deliveries showing a general steadiness. Spot sold at 96¼c, with 91c bid for July, August being salable at 91c, and September selling at 80c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 96¼c for No. 2 in store. Total equal to about 1,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, with no cash transactions outside the sample market. No. 2 for September sold at 88c. No. 2 cash was nominally quotable at $1.00, and No. 3 at 85c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars by sample at 80c for No. 5, and 90c for No. 3 on track. Total equal to about 1,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at $1.10@1.10⅛ for July, $1.11⅛@1.11¼ for August, $1.09⅞@1.10 for September, $1.09⅞@1.09⅞ for October, and $1.07⅞@1.08 for the year. Sales were made of 1,135,000 bu at $1.09⅞@1.10 seller July, $1.11⅛@1.11¼ seller August, $1.10@1.10⅛ seller September, $1.09⅞@1.09⅞ seller October, and $1.07⅞@1.08 seller the year. Corn closed a shade easier, at 46⅜@46⅝c for July, 46¼@46⅜c for August, 46⅝@46¾c for September, 47@47⅛c for October, and 44⅛@44¼c for the year, with sales of 165,000 bu at 46⅜c seller July, 46¼c seller August, 46⅝@46¾c seller September, 47c seller October, and 47c seller November. Oats closed a shade firmer, at 38⅝@38¾c for July, 27⅛@27¼c for August, 26⅜@26½c for September, and 26@26⅛c for the year, with sales of 135,000 bu at 27⅛@27¼c seller August and 26⅜@26½c seller September. Rye closed quiet at 81@81½c for August and 79@79½c for September. Mess pork closed unchanged, at $17.20@17.22½ for August, $17.42½@17.45 for September, and $14.00@14.12½ for the year, with sales of 750 brls at $17.35@17.42½ seller September. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $11.87½@11.90 for July, $11.65@11.67½ for August, $11.30@11.32½ for September, $10.87½@10.90 for October, and $10.20@10.22½ for the year, with sales of 1,750 tcs at $11.65 seller August, $11.32½ seller September, and $11.22½ seller the year. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $8.67½@8.70 for August and $8.77½@8.80 for September, with no sales reported.

After the call $1.11⅛ was the best bid for August wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is active, principally in the medium grades. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8¼@[illegible]
Green, self-working	6¼@[illegible]
Red-tipped, do	[illegible]
Inferior and common	[illegible]
Crooked	[illegible]

BAGGING—A quiet and unchanged market was noted. Orders for cotton seamless bags reached fair proportions, but other lines were dull. Prices remain as follows:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @[illegible]
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13@[illegible]
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	18@[illegible]
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @[illegible]

BUTTER—In this market there was continued fair activity, and prices again showed strength. Fine table butter is in light supply, but there is an ample stock of common to fair grades. Sales were effected at the prices given below:

Creamery, choice	22@23	Dairy, fair to good	14@17
Creamery, fair to good	19@21	Packing stock	[illegible]
Dairy, choice	18@19	Grease	[illegible]

CHEESE—A fairly active market was reported. Exporters, Eastern buyers, and the local trade were doing more or less, and a liberal aggregate of sales was accomplished. Prices were firm as follows.

Full cream	[illegible]
Part skim, choice	[illegible]
Part skim, fair to good	[illegible]
Low grades	[illegible]

COAL—The demand was unimproved, and prices were reported unchanged, as follows:

Anthracite, range	$7.50	Piedmont	$[illegible]
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	[illegible]
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	[illegible]
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Was steady at $1.02½@1.05 for pork barrels and $1.22½@1.25 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were easy at 12½@13c per doz.

FISH—There was a fair movement on city and country account at about steady prices. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00 @ 6.10
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.60 @ 3.75
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00 @ 14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.25 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—Large family	[illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ [illegible]
Halibut, smoked, per lb	[illegible]
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ [illegible]
Codfish—Summer-cured	[illegible]
Codfish—Dressed	[illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ [illegible]
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ [illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ [illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl, new	[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples were higher, evaporated and Eastern advancing ¼@½c. All lines of foreign fruits were strong at the recent advance. Nuts also were held with decided firmness. Below are the quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½ @ [illegible]
Turkish prunes, old	[illegible]
Do, new	[illegible]
Raisins, layers	2.50 @ [illegible]
Raisins, London, layers	2.85 @ 2.90
Raisins, Valencia	9½ @ 10¼
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.65 @ 2.70
Zante currants	[illegible]
Citron	20 @ 20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	10 @ 10½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	[illegible]
Apples, Eastern	[illegible]
Apples, Southern	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves	[illegible]
Raspberries	26 @ [illegible]
Blackberries	9½ @ [illegible]
Pitted cherries	16 @ 17

NUTS.

Filberts	9½ @ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	[illegible]
Naples walnuts	[illegible]
Brazils	[illegible]
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREASE—Continues dull for city and country. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	5 @ [illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were steady at $1.50@2.00 per case for blackberries, and $1.75@2.50 for 24-pint cases for raspberries. Lemons were a trifle easier at $10.00 per box. Other fruits were steady. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl	$ 2.00 @ 2.50
Lemons, per box	10.00
Messinas, per box	10.00
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	[illegible]
Pineapples, per doz	2.50 @ 4.00
California Bartlett pears	4.00 @ 4.50
California plums	2.50 @ 3.00
California peaches	2.00 @ 3.50

GROCERIES—Sugars were quoted firmer, the supply being somewhat reduced and the demand showing considerable improvement. Coffees remain inactive. There was a moderate movement at the prices given below:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¼
Louisiana	5¾@[illegible]

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @16
Rio, fancy	14½@15
Rio, prime to choice	13 @13½
Rio, fair to good	12 @12½
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	9½@10

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10¾@10⅞
Powdered	10½@11
Granulated, standard	10¼@10⅜
Granulated, not standard	10 @10¼
A standard	9¾@9⅞
A No. 2	9½@9⅝
Extra C	9¼@9½
No. 1	9 @9¼
Yellow	7¾@8

SIRUPS.

Corn	33 @37
Sugar	35 @45
Blackstrap	25 @28
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20½
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The market was well supplied and fairly active at the following quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ₱ ton	$10.50@11.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	9.50@10.00
Mixed	8.00@9.00
Upland prairie	6.00@8.00
No. 1 prairie	5.00@7.00

HIDES—Are slow and unchanged in price. We quote the net buying prices of leading city dealers:

Green-cured, light, ₱ lb	9½
Green-cured, heavy	8½@9
Part-cured	7½@7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls'	6½
Calf, ₱ lb	13
Dry-salted, ₱ lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @13
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @60

Sawyer & Follansbee claim to be willing to pay ½c more per lb to the seller than the rates given above. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of July 9 says: "The hide market continues dull and unsettled. The pretensions of holders are nominally unchanged, and although purchases could undoubtedly be effected at figures a trifle lower than those lately current, yet buyers appear indisposed to do business just at present, and are waiting a more definit action of the leather market. All the South American stock which is now coming forward is short-haired, and its intrinsic value is at least ½c less than that of long-haired stock. Calcutta buffalo hides would sell at 10c readily, but only a few can be purchased even at 10½c. Present prices of all classes of hides are certainly high enough, but it is by no means certain that they will go any lower at present. There is a continued deadlock between buyers and sellers of domestic wet-salted hides. We quote buffs at 9¾@10c, and seconds at 7½@8½c."

OILS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16
Carbon, 110 test	9
Carbon, 150 test	10
Carbon, 175 test	11½
Carbon, snow white and W. W.	9¾
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W.	11
Carbon, Wisconsin W. W.	11¾
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W.	11¾
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W.	12¾
Lard, current make	63
Lard, No. 1	58
Lard, No. 2	50
Linseed, raw	50
Linseed, boiled	53
Sperm	1.20
Whale, winter-bleached	65
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	58
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	48
Bank oil	46
Straits	48
Turpentine	47
Miners' oil	62@65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	10
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	[illegible]

POTATOES—Were steady at $2.50@3.00 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.50
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

SEEDS—Were quiet for clover and timothy, sales of the latter being made at $2.10 for August delivery and $2.00 for September. Flax declined 2c, selling at $1.24. No other kinds here offered. Sales were made of 1 car timothy seller August at $2.10; 19 cars and 5,400 bu flaxseed at $1.22 cash for good, $1.15@1.18 for damaged, $1.18 seller August, and $1.14¼ seller October.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6¼@6½c for city, and 5½@6¼c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5¼c.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) wool circular of July 9 says: "In common with all other business the wool trade was paralyzed on Saturday, the 2d inst., by the attempted assassination of President Garfield. Since then every one has been disposed to await the issue of the atrocious crime, and, while the market shows a good degree of firmness, it is very dull. The life of the President is still in danger, and affairs at Washington are in an uncertain if not critical condition. Under these circumstances it is only proper for us to reserve all expression of opinion in regard to the immediate future. The sales for the week show that prices have been well maintained, but the fine grades of washed clothing fleece are in very light demand, and it would be difficult to place any large amount except at a slight concession."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,400; same time last week, 3,609; total last week, 28,339 and 312 calves; shipped last week, 17,022. Although the receipts ran up to pretty liberal figures, there were less than usual of shipping and export grades, and consequently the market for those descriptions maintained a firm tone despite the fact that reports from New York were calculated to check the ardor of shippers. Anything good enough to send forward found ready buyers at as satisfactory prices as prevailed on any day of last week. Of extra qualities, such as exporters seek, there were only two or three droves, but trade suffered no drawback on that account, as not many were wanted. For common grades, including grass Texans, the condition of the market was not so favorable. Of the latter class alone there were not far from 3,000 head, and, although canners and butchers both bought freely, prices averaged materially lower, the decline in poor to common grades being fully 10@15c. The best class of grass Texans, such as can be handled by Eastern trade, did not share in the weakness, [the supply] not equaling the demand. There were a o[...] (602 head) of the latter description. They [averaged] 963 lbs and were sold by Gregory, Cooley [&] B. Doud & & Co. at $4.25. They wintered in [...] A lot of very poor cows sold at $2.55, but [...] figures were $2.75@3.25 for poor to fair drove[s] all the cattle sold and the general mark[et] steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs an[d] upwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-forme[d] steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh[ing] 1,200 to 1,350 lbs
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weigh[ing] 1,100 to 1,250 lbs
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers an[d] common to choice cows for city slaughter[,] weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing [...] to 1,000 lbs
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stag[s,] bulls, and scalwag steers
Texas—Through droves
Veals—Per 100 lbs

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	
33	1,532	$6.10	15	Colo.
29	1,381	6.00	53	Colo.
48	1,445	6.00	38	Corn Tex
43	1,387	5.95	17	
17	1,346	5.90	601	Neb. Tex.
38	1,338	5.85	22	Texas
17	1,250	5.85	27	Texas
18	1,252	5.75	17	cows
18	1,270	5.80	14	Texas
34	1,292	5.80	15	
36	1,422	5.80	63	
16	1,273	5.80	99	Texas
34	1,346	5.80	16	
103	1,401	5.80	16	
44	1,311	5.72½	21	Texas
51	1,269	5.65	138	Texas
33	1,110	5.62½	168	Texas
37	1,217	5.65	24	Texas
17	1,211	5.50	33	stockers
18	1,210	5.85	14	cows
24	1,153	5.65	24	Texas
65	1,223	5.50	25	Texas
21	1,124	5.60	225	Texas
18	1,188	5.60	24	Texas
35	1,161	5.55	67	Texas
18	1,250	5.60	23	Texas
35	1,154	5.50	53	Texas
46	1,150	5.50	90	Texas
35	1,228	5.40	60	Texas
16	1,118	5.10	23	Texas
19	1,047	5.10	160	Texas
16	1,155	5.35	21	Texas
126	1,210	5.50	21	cows
19	1,085	5.25	11	
128	1,165	5.40	64	Texas
14	1,104	4.50		

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, [...] same time last week, 12,400; total last we[ek, ...] shipped last week, 28,606. In comparison w[ith Satur]day's market there was very little change [...] so far as the character of the demand and [...] of prices were concerned. The demand w[as ...] from the outset and Saturday's advance wa[s] held to the finish. As for some time past bac[on ...] were most sought and commanded relativel[y ...] prices. Sales were at $6.20@6.40 for poor [...] light, at $6.00@6.30 for mixed packing lots, an[d] $6.00 for fair to choice heavy shipping hog[s ...] more skips than usual were offered but th[e] buyers at $5.00@5.85. The market closed ste[ady.]

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.
47	252	$6.60	65	193	$6.40	55
34	297	6.55	57	228	6.40	55
165	300	6.50	149	214	6.35	55
44	223	6.50	50	222	6.35	112
64	255	6.50	164	206	6.35	54
85	287	6.50	118	189	6.35	59
58	292	6.50	41	187	6.30	25
57	309	6.45	67	193	6.30	25
86	293	6.45	64	187	6.30	28
48	250	6.45	55	250	6.30	42
47	245	6.40	128	289	6.30	48
55	269	6.40	63	270	6.30	48
124	237	6.40	55	284	6.25	52
61	235	6.40	44	303	6.25	49
272	228	6.35	58	207	6.25	60
52	187	6.45	37	214	6.25	57
37	297	6.45	64	205	6.25	35
108	218	6.45	42	185	6.25	34
153	201	6.45	35	186	6.25	27
115	210	6.45	38	187	6.20	53
58	192	6.40	70	174	6.20	52
60	223	6.40	53	201	6.20	36
55	187	6.40	153	270	6.20	30
55		6.40				

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Mo[nday ...] same time last week, 482; total last week, 3,1[...] last week, 1,315. The smallness of the supply [...] ed any softening of prices, there being a [...] mand. We quote the market firm at $3.[...] poor to medium qualities, and at $4.75@5.2[5 ...] to choice. Among the sales were the follo[wing:]

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.
200	107	$4.80	127
79	101	4.77½	161
153 per head		1.20	105

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 11.—CATTLE—[Receipts] since Friday, 2,023 head of through stock [...] head for this market; total for the week en[ding ...] day, 4,658 through and 3,400 local, against 5,8[...] and 2,015 local the week before. The suppl[y ...] week's sale is about the same as last, with [the mar]ket a little brisker, without any advances [...] about 22 loads of good to prime were bo[ught for] export and New York markets [...] running from $5.00 to $6.25; the balance [...] tributed to country buyers and local retai[l ...] changing in price for fair to good; butche[rs ...] 5.40; common and light stuff, $4.00@4.50; [...] cows, and stags, $3.00@5.00; sales to-day, 1,[...] and all sold out.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,325 head; total for the w[eek ...] 840, against 14,465 the week before; Philadelp[hias ...] @6.75; Yorkers, $6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,400 head; total for t[he week] 9,200, against 12,600 last week; selling at $4.00[...]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,[...] ing 13,140 for the week; opened with fair de[mand,] closed heavy and lower; through Texas st[eers ...] 8c; fair corn-fed Texas steers, 10@10½c; co[mmon to] good native steers, 9¾@11¼c; prime extra, [...] 12¼c; exporters used 350; no shipments; [to]morrow will take 1,400 qrs of beef, 300 ca[rcasses of] mutton; shipments for the week include 6[...] tle, 4,080 qrs of beef, 830 carcasses of mutton[.]

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,690, making 36,650 for t[he week;] sheep in demand at full prices; lambs weake[r;] at the opening, closed heavy and lower; [...] sheep, 4@5¼c; lambs, 6@8c for Western.

SWINE—Receipts, 10,300, making 19,700 for t[he week;] none for sale alive; nominally steady at [...] per 100 lbs alive; $8.60@8.70 for city dressed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,[...] ments, 600; top grades firm, but all othe[r] prices ruled about 10c lower within the r[ange;] porters, $6.00@6.15; heavy shipping steers, [...] light do, $5.00@5.60; native butchers' steers, [...] native cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; grass [Texans,] $3.00@4.00; extra do would bring $4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; no shipments; fa[ir to] good demand; fair to fancy, $1.25@4.50.

HOGS—Active; Yorkers, $6.20@6.30; packi[ng, ...] 6.30; choice to fancy heavy, $6.30@6.50; rece[ipts, ...] head; shipments, 1,300 head.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—BEEF CATTLE[—...] fairly active; prices towards the close only [...] off; very best, $5.75@6.50; first quality, $4.[...] dium, $3.75@4.50; ordinary, $3.00@3.25; most s[ales] $5.00 to $6.00. Receipts, 1,945 head.

SWINE—Light supply and fair to good [demand;] quotations, $7.75@8.75. Receipts, 2,621 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,925 hea[d; ...] $3.25@5.50; lambs, $4.00@7.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu[ne.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—CATTLE—T[he Price] *Current* reports: Receipts, 926; shipme[nts ...] Best grades in demand and steady, but [...] mixed slow sale and dull; native shippers, [...] native cows, $2.00@3.50; grass Texans, $2.[...]

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, [...] firm, but not quotably lower; choice, $6.[...] shipping and mixed packing, $5.90@6.05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—HOGS—Strong an[d ...] common to light, $4.75@6.25; packing and b[utchers',] $6.00@6.40; receipts, 480; shipments, 630.

LUMBER.

There were some thirty vessels on the ma[rket yes]terday morning, late Saturday's and Sunday's [arrivals,] and all the cargoes ex-common inch sold [...] piece-stuff bringing in several instances $11.[...] gles were firm. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.[...]
Green common inch	12.[...]
Green medium	13.[...]
Extra good and select	19.[...]
Green good inch	17.[...]
Boards and strips	[...]
Standard shingles	2.[...]
Extra shingles	[...]
Lath	1.[...]

The yard trade is very brisk at the followin[g quota]tions:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	
Third clear do	
First and second clear, dressed siding	
Common dressed siding	
Flooring, second common, dressed	
Box boards, 13-inch	
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough	
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	
Fencing, first quality	
Fencing, No. 2	

	Green.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$13.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00
Dimension stuff	12.00
Dimension stuff, 18x30 ft	14.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	14.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	
Lath	2.00
Shingles, clear	3.25
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	2.50
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round	
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	
Third clear	
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	
Maple, common	
Maple, clear flooring	
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	
Cherry plank, first and second clear	

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and* [...]*urer* of July 8 says: "The condition of th[e] trade is all that any one anticipated. There [...] a steady advancement in prices since the 1[st of] January, and the tendency is to still better[.] Some manufacturers have been slow to re[alize the] growing scarcity of timber and the incre[ased ex]pense of securing it, as well as the unpre[cedented] demand growing out of the development of [the] empire to the west of us. Failing to reali[ze these] conditions, they have been slow to advance [to] the point justified by the circumstances. It [is no] overestimate to say that immigration into th[e] Valley and the country beyond (includin[g ...]) during the next two years will absor[b ...]000 feet of lumber, which amount i[s] added to that required in the West heretofo[re, ...] nothing of the immigration into the Mississip[pi ...] The Lake Michigan region will necessarily [...] furnish a portion of the amount require[d, ...] there is not lumber enough cut on the wate[rs of the] Mississippi River to supply the country west[...] doubt whether the St. Croix and Upper [...] Rivers will this year furnish enough lumbe[r to sup]ply the country north of a line from he[re to the] mountains. Under such circumstances it [...] ing that an advance in prices has been so [long de]layed. The advance in lumber during the [...] days at the several points along the river [from St.] Louis to Minneapolis has amounted to [...] per thousand on the leading qualities. [...] doubtedly followed the lead of Chicago in [...] ing the proper amount of the advance. W[e in]sist, however, that the raise might be double[d without] injury to the volume of business, and predi[ct that it] will be doubled by the first day of October. [...] tofore the chief trouble of the lumbermen [...] cure cars for loading. We do not see th[...] any relief to be obtained in this direction [this] year. There can be no increase in shipme[nts until] the railroad companies build more cars. F[or there is] no idle rolling stock in the country. The lo[gs are] well nigh safely in the booms, the mills are [run]ning to the extent of their capacity, while [the supply] of lumber fit for shipment are nearly exha[usted. If] anybody wants any better chance to do a lu[mber bus]iness they ought at once to abandon the [...] ever."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu[ne.]

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11:30 a. m.—FLOU[R ...] 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 8d; N[...]

of grass Texans, such as can be handled by the Eastern trade, did not share in the weakness, the supply not equaling the demand. There were about 30 loads (601 head) of the latter description. They averaged 982 lbs and were sold by Gregory, Cooley & Co. to L. B. Doud & & Co. at $4.25. They wintered in Nebraska. A lot of very poor cows sold at $2.55, but the ruling figures were $2.75@3.25 for poor to fair droves. About all the cattle sold and the general market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.05@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalwag steers	2.50@2.75
Texas—Through droves	2.50@4.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@7.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,582	$6.10	13	1,163	$4.75
[illegible]	1,381	6.00	33 Colo	1,070	4.65
[illegible]	1,445	6.00	38 Corn Tex.	1,020	4.55
[illegible]	1,387	5.95	11	923	4.50
[illegible]	1,346	5.90	601 Neb. Tex.	982	4.25
[illegible]	1,338	5.85	22 Texas	864	3.25
[illegible]	1,250	5.85	27 Texas	713	3.00
18	1,252	5.75	17 cows	980	3.37½
[illegible]	1,270	5.80	14 Texas	898	3.70
[illegible]	1,292	5.80	15	890	3.75
[illegible]	1,422	5.80	63	874	3.25
[illegible]	1,373	5.80	99 Texas	753	3.30
[illegible]	1,346	5.80	16	940	3.50
[illegible]	1,401	5.80	16	957	3.40
[illegible]	1,331	5.72½	21 Texas	803	3.15
[illegible]	1,259	5.65	138 Texas	933	3.10
[illegible]	1,110	5.62½	169 Texas	896	3.10
[illegible]	1,217	5.65	22 Texas	937	3.30
[illegible]	1,211	5.50	33 stockers	611	3.25
18	1,210	5.85	14 cows	884	3.25
[illegible]	1,153	5.65	24 Texas	761	3.20
[illegible]	1,228	5.65	25 Texas	751	3.15
[illegible]	1,124	5.60	225 Texas	800	2.95
[illegible]	1,188	5.60	24 Texas	817	2.90
[illegible]	1,161	5.55	67 Texas	850	2.95
[illegible]	1,250	5.55	23 Texas	893	3.00
[illegible]	1,154	5.50	58 Texas	760	2.80
[illegible]	1,150	5.50	90 Texas	786	3.00
[illegible]	1,228	5.40	60 Texas	850	3.00
[illegible]	1,118	5.10	23 Texas	751	3.00
19	1,047	5.10	160 Texas	727	2.75
[illegible]	1,155	5.35	21 Texas	920	2.75
[illegible]	1,210	5.50	21 cows	968	3.00
19	1,085	5.25	11	1,006	2.65
[illegible]	1,165	5.40	64 Texas	609	2.55
14	1,104	4.90			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 22,500; same time last week, 12,460; total last week, 97,777; shipped last week, 25,606. In comparison with Saturday's market there was very little change yesterday so far as the character of the demand and the range of prices were concerned. The demand was active from the outset and Saturday's advance was steadily held to the finish. As for some time past bacon grades were most sought and commanded relatively the best prices. Sales were at $6.20@6.40 for poor to choice light, at $6.00@6.30 for mixed packing lots, and at $6.30@6.60 for fair to choice heavy shipping hogs. Rather more skips than usual were offered but there were buyers at $5.00@5.85. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	232	$6.60	65	192	$6.40	55	253	$6.20
34	297	6.55	57	228	6.40	55	272	6.20
165	300	6.50	149	214	6.35	55	265	6.20
44	223	6.50	50	222	6.35	112	248	6.15
64	259	6.50	164	206	6.35	54	245	6.15
55	287	6.50	118	189	6.35	59	262	6.15
58	292	6.50	41	187	6.30	54	203	6.15
57	309	6.45	67	193	6.30	25	248	6.15
86	233	6.45	64	187	6.30	42	187	6.15
48	259	6.45	55	250	6.30	28	159	6.10
47	246	6.40	123	289	6.30	55	271	6.10
55	289	6.40	68	270	6.30	48	237	6.10
124	237	6.40	55	284	6.25	52	243	6.10
61	235	6.40	44	303	6.25	48	272	6.05
[illegible]	238	6.35	58	267	6.25	57	286	6.05
52	187	6.45	87	244	6.25	22	281	6.00
37	207	6.45	64	208	6.25	37	302	5.95
108	218	6.45	42	185	6.25	34	244	5.90
153	201	6.45	36	169	6.25	27	256	5.85
115	210	6.45	38	187	6.20	29	159	5.80
58	192	6.40	70	174	6.20	53	182	5.75
60	228	6.40	53	201	6.20	39	170	5.75
[illegible]	187	6.40	133	270	6.20	27	170	5.70
55	194	6.40						

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 500; same time last week, 482; total last week, 3,152; shipped last week, 1,315. The smallness of the supply prevented any softening of prices, there being a good demand. We quote the market firm at $3.75@4.50 for poor to medium qualities, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice. Among the sales were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	107	$4.80	127	69	$4.00
79	101	4.77½	161	97	4.75
153 per head		1.20	105	97	4.75

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2,023 head of through stock and 1,225 head for this market; total for the week ending this day, 4,656 through and 3,400 local, against 5,818 through and 2,015 local the week before. The supply for this week's sale is about the same as last, with the market a little brisker, without any advances in prices; about 22 loads of good to prime were bought for export and New York markets at prices running from $5.00 to $6.25; the balance were distributed to country buyers and local retail dealers, changing in price for fair to good; butchers', $5.00@5.40; common and light stuff, $4.00@4.50; bulls, fat cows, and stags, $3.00@5.00; sales to-day, 1,224 head, and all sold out.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,325 head; total for the week, 11,840, against 14,465 the week before; Philadelphias, $6.65@6.75; Yorkers, $6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,400 head; total for the week, 9,200, against 12,600 last week; selling at $4.00@5.20.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,600, making 13,140 for the week; opened with fair demand and closed heavy and lower; through Texas steers, 7¾@8c; fair corn-fed Texas steers, 10@10¼c; common to good native steers, 9¾@11½c; prime extra do, 11¾@12¼c; exporters used 350; no shipments; steamer tomorrow will take 1,600 qrs of beef, 300 carcasses of mutton; shipments for the week include 630 live cattle, 4,080 qrs of beef, 830 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,680, making 33,650 for the week; sheep in demand at full prices; lambs weakened; 7½c at the opening, closed heavy and lower; extremes; sheep, 4¼@6¼c; lambs, 6@8c for Western.

SWINE—Receipts, 10,300, making 19,700 for the week; none for sale alive; nominally steady at $6.30@6.50 per 100 lbs alive; $8.60@8.70 for city dressed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 600; top grades firm, but all others easier; prices ruled about 10c lower within the range; exporters, $6.00@6.15; heavy shipping steers, $5.50@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.60; native butchers' steers, $4.00@4.50; native cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; grass Texans, $3.00@4.00; extra do would bring $4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; no shipments; firm and in good demand; fair to fancy, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Active; Yorkers, $6.20@6.30; packing, $6.00@6.30; choice to fancy heavy, $6.30@6.50; receipts, 6,600 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—BEEF CATTLE—Market fairly active; prices towards the close only a shade off; very best, $5.75@6.50; first quality, $4.50@5.75; medium, $3.75@4.50; ordinary, $3.00@3.25; most sales from $5.00 to $6.00. Receipts, 1,945 head.

SWINE—Light supply and fair to good demand; quotations, $7.75@8.75. Receipts, 2,621 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,925 head; sheep, $3.25@5.50; lambs, $4.00@7.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 926; shipments, 121. Best grades in demand and steady, but poor and mixed slow sale and dull; native shippers, $4.60@5.65; native cows, $2.00@3.50; grass Texans, $2.35@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 460; hardly so firm, but not quotably lower; choice, $6.10@6.20; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.90@6.05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—HOGS—Strong and higher; common to light, $4.75@6.25; packing and butchers', $6.00@6.40; receipts, 480; shipments, 630.

LUMBER.

There were some thirty vessels on the market yesterday morning, late Saturday's and Sunday's arrivals, and all the cargoes ex-common inch sold readily, piece-stuff bringing in several instances $11.25. Shingles were firm. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.50	@11.25
Green common inch	12.00	@14.00
Green medium	12.50	@18.00
Extra good and select	19.00	@22.00
Green good inch	17.50	@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75	@15.00
Standard shingles	2.65	@ 2.75
Extra shingles	2.70	@ 2.80
Lath	1.70	@ 1.90

The yard trade is very brisk at the following quotations:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	$46.00
Third clear do	39.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.50
Common dressed siding	19.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	33.00
Box boards, 13-inch	44.00
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough	38.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	34.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	29.00
Fencing, first quality	14.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00

	Green.	Dry.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$13.00	$16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00	14.50
Dimension stuff	12.00	13.00
Dimension stuff, 18x30 ft	14.50	21.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	14.50	15.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	....	15.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.25	3.40
Shingles, extra A	3.00	3.15
Shingles, standard	2.90	3.05
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round		12@45c
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch		$38.00@40.00
Third clear		30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch		35.00
Maple, common		22.00
Maple, clear flooring		40.00@42.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch		65.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear		70.00

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer* of July 8 says: "The condition of the lumber trade is all that any one anticipated. There has been a steady advancement in prices since the 1st day of January, and the tendency is to still better figures. Some manufacturers have been slow to realize the growing scarcity of timber and the increased expense of securing it, as well as the unprecedented demand growing out of the development of the great empire to the west of us. Failing to realize these conditions, they have been slow to advance prices to the point justified by the circumstances. It is not an overestimate to say that immigration into the Missouri Valley and the country beyond (including Dakota) during the next two years will absorb 500,000,000 feet of lumber, which amount is to be added to that required in the West heretofore, to say nothing of the immigration into the Mississippi Valley. The Lake Michigan region will necessarily have to furnish a portion of the amount required, because there is not lumber enough cut on the waters of the Mississippi River to supply the country west of it. We doubt whether the St. Croix and Upper Mississippi Rivers will this year furnish enough lumber to supply the country north of a line from here to the mountains. Under such circumstances it is surprising that an advance in prices has been so long delayed. The advance in lumber during the past ten days at the several points along the river from St. Louis to Minneapolis has amounted to about $1 per thousand on the leading qualities. They undoubtedly followed the lead of Chicago in determining the proper amount of the advance. We still insist, however, that the raise might be double without injury to the volume of business, and predict that it will be doubled by the first day of October. As heretofore the chief trouble of the lumbermen is to secure cars for loading. We do not see that there is any relief to be obtained in this direction during this year. There can be no increase in shipments until the railroad companies build more cars, for there is no idle rolling stock in the country. The log crop is well nigh safely in the booms, the mills are all running to the extent of their capacity, while the stocks of lumber fit for shipment are nearly exhausted. If anybody wants any better chance to do a lumber business they ought at once to abandon the trade forever."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut firmer at 46s 6d; short rib dull at 45s 6d; short clear steady at 44s. Beef—Extra India mess firmer at 121s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s 9d.

CHEESE—American choice firmer at 55s.

RESIN—Common dull at 5s 9d; fine dull at 10s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, London, steady at 31s.

RECEIPTS—Of wheat—Atlantic ports, 35,000 qrs; Pacific, 23,500 qrs; other sources, 1,150 qrs; corn, 43,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—Evening.—COTTON—Hardening; 6⅜@6 7-16d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 11,200.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

CHEESE—Fine American, 54.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 43s 6d; short do, 45s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 33s 6d.

LONDON, July 11.—TURPENTINE—Sprits, 31s@31s 8d.

ANTWERP, July 11.—PETROLEUM—19¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 9s 9d; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d; No. 3 do, 8s 9d. Corn—Nothing doing; at 5s ½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and steady; corn rather dull. To arrive—Wheat quiet and steady; corn not much doing. Pork, 74s; lard, 58s; bacon, l. c., 6d higher, at 43s 6d; s. c., 6d higher, at 45s; tallow, 35s; cheese, 1s higher, at 54s; extra India mess beef, 120s. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet and steady. Country markets steady. Weather in England fine.

LONDON, July 11.—Liverpool—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held; corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French quiet. Arrivals off coast for sale—Wheat small. Paris—Wheat and flour firm. Weather in England brilliant.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat again quoted generally dearer, in instances as much as ½@¾c a bu, on reduced and less urgent offerings, and a moderately active movement, mainly speculative, the export inquiry having been comparatively tame. The latest transactions in the option line indicated a slight decline from highest figures of the day. Western and cable reports were deemed more favorable. Spring wheat has been rather more sought for on export account, and all quoted firmer. No. 1 red at $1.31, closing at $1.31 bid; No. 2 red at $1.26¾@1.27¼ for canal and $1.27½@1.27¾ for railroad stock, closing at $1.27¾ asked for railroad; do July at $1.26¾@1.27¾, closing at $1.27 asked and $1.26⅞ bid; do August at $1.22@1.23½, closing at $1.23¾; do September at $1.23@1.23¼, closing at $1.23 bid and $1.23⅜ asked; do steamer grade at $1.20¼. No. 3 red at $1.22¼@1.22¾ for railroad and $1.20 for canal; ungraded red at $1.00@1.26½, as to quality, chiefly at $1.20@1.24½; new red Southern at $1.23@1.27; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.20¾; New York No. 2 spring at $1.19; ungraded spring at 80c@$1.16½; rejected spring at 85@88c. Corn also improved a trifle on less urgent offerings and a good demand, especially for early delivered. Mixed Western ungraded at 48@56½c, as to quality and condition; damaged and heated at 42@47c; New York steamer mixed at 55¼@57½c; No. 2 white at 57½@58c; New York yellow at 57½@58c; yellow Southern at 57c; white Southern poor at 52½@55½c; low mixed quoted at 56c, as on Saturday. Oats have been moderately active at irregular prices, closing generally a trifle weaker. White Western ungraded at 42@47½c, as to quality; mixed do at 40@43c; white State at 46@50c; mixed state nominal; No. 2 Chicago nominal. Rye very dull, lower and unsettled; boat-loads quoted at $1.03@1.05 asked and $1.00 the best bid; car-lots held at 98c@$1.00 and 95c bid.

PROVISIONS—A stronger range of quotations reported on leading kinds of hog product, which has been attracting more attention. Western mess pork more sought after for early delivery, leaving off at $17.50 for new. Other kinds nominal, and in the option line in some demand, with July options quoted at $17.15@17.25, August at $17.20@17.25, and September at $17.15@17.25. A limited offering noted for dressed hogs, which have been in request. Bacon inactive, with long clear held at 9⅜c and short clear at 9⅝c. Western steam lard further advanced for early delivery on a reduced offering and moderate demand; quoted at $12.20@12.25; 400 tcs (part to arrive) at $12.20@12.25, and in the option line quite freely dealt in at a further improvement of about 7½@17½c for early deliveries, with July options closing at $12.25@12.30, August at $12.02½, September at $11.60@11.62½, October at $11.45@11.47½, November at $10.92½@11.00, and year options at $10.65@10.67½.

TALLOW—In demand at full prices, with sales at 6¾@6⅞c.

SUGARS—Dull throughout; quotations nominally as last given.

FREIGHTS—Business less active, but rates have not shown much change. Less demand has been noted for berth freight room for grain, especially for Liverpool, quotations for which desination were somewhat weaker. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam: Flour at 1s@1s 6d, through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 1s; room for grain quoted at 5d asked and 4½d bid. Provisions in lots at 11s 3d@17s 6d, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 11s 3d@12s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.—COTTON—Steady; 11¼@11½c; futures steady; July, 11.35c; August, 11.41c; September, 10.94c; October, 10.46c; November, 10.30c; December, 10.31c; January, 10.42c; February, 10.56c; March, 10.67c; April, 10.78c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 20,000 brls; exports, 19,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.00@4.65; common to good extra, $4.70@5.25; good to choice white wheat, $5.30@6.75; extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $4.75@6.75; St. Louis, $4.75@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat ½@¾c better; receipts, 245,000 bu; exports, 136,000 bu; rejected spring, 85@88c; ungraded spring, 80c@$1.16; No. 2 do, $1.19½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.20¾; ungraded red, 89c@$1.26½; No. 3 do, $1.20@1.22¾; No. 2 do, $1.26¾@1.27¼ canal, $1.27½@1.27¾ rail; steamer do, $1.20½; mixed winter, $1.23; No. 1 red, $1.31; ungraded white, $1.06@1.25½; No. 2 do, $1.21; No. 1 do, $1.25@1.25½; steamer do, $1.24; No. 2 red, July, $1.26¾@1.27¾; August, $1.23¼@1.23½; September, $1.23@1.23¼. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; receipts, 328,000 bu; exports, 196,000 bu; hot, 42@48c; ungraded, 49@56½c; No. 3, 49½@49¾c; steamer, 51¼@51½c; No. 2, 55¼@55½c; No. 2 white, 57½@58c; No. 2, July, 55¼@55¾c; August, 56¾@56¾c; September, 57½@57¾c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 48,000 bu; Western mixed, 40@43c; white do, 42@47c.

STOCKS OF GRAIN—In store July 9: Wheat, 2,566,000 bu; corn, 1,286,000 bu; oats, 1,659,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu; rye, 50,000 bu.

HAY—Dull and weak at 45@50c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, 9¼@12½c; job lots, 9¼@13½c. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 78¾c; crude, 6⅜@7¼c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Firm; 6¾@6⅞c.

RESIN—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull and weak; 41c.

EGGS—Firm; 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in moderate demand; old mess, $17.50. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, 9⅝c. Lard active, firm, and higher; prime steam, $12.20.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; 10@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; 6@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—FLOUR—Less doing; Minnesota extra, $5.75@6.50; Ohio good, $6.00; Ohio new process, $6.75; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@7.50; winter patents, fancy, $7.50. Rye flour neglected; $5.00@5.12½.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 3 red, on track, $1.15; rejected, on track, $1.10; No. 2 red, prompt shipment, nominal at $1.25 free on board; No. 2 red, July, $1.23¼@1.23½; August, $1.20½; September, $1.21. Corn dull; sail mixed, elevator, 54½c; steamer on track, 54@55c; No. 3, 50@53c; rejected 48@52c; sail mixed, July, 54¼@55c; August, 55¼@55¾c; September, 56¼@56¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 41@41½c; No. 3 do, 39½@40c; rejected, 38@39c; mixed, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; beef, mess, $14.00; India mess, $24.50; mess pork, $17.50@17.75. Hams, smoked, $11.00@12.00. Lard, prime steam, $12.00; kettle, $12.25.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 21@25c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 19@22c; dairy, 13@20c.

EGGS—Dull and weak; 16c.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 8¾@8⅞c; fair to good, 7¼@8c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 7¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,100 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 96,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—FLOUR—Quiet, and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and firm; No. 2 winter red spot, $1.24; July, $1.23¾; August, $1.21¼@1.21¾; September, $1.21¾; October, $1.23¼. Corn—Western higher but inactive; mixed spot and July, 55@55½c; August, 55¼@55½c; September, 56c bid; steamer, 49¾@50c. Oats dull. Rye, 80@82c.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $13.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; fair jobbing trade; mess pork, old, $17.50; new, $18.00. Bulk meats, packed, 7@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 10¼c. Hams, 12@12½c. Lard—Refined, 12½c.

BUTTER—Quiet.

EGGS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar lower; A soft, 10c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.12@1.12½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 587 brls; wheat, 64,977 bu; corn, 23,058 bu; oats, 3,216 bu; rye, 316 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 59,700 bu; corn, 72,516 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 394,906 bu; corn, 166,688 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and slow; No. 2 red, $1.15 cash, $1.14¾ July, $1.16¼@1.16¾ August, $1.13¾@1.14 September; $1.14½@1.14⅝ October, $1.12⅝@1.13¼ year; No. 3 do, $1.08@1.08¾; No. 4 do, $1.04. Corn firmer and inactive at 45c cash, 45¼c July, 46¾c August and September, 46¾c October, 42⅛@42¼@42⅛c the year. Oats—Cash scarce and strong; options, 37½c cash, 33¾c July, 26⅝c August, 26¾c September. Rye firm at 95c bid.

LEAD—Steady at $4.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Lower at 7@8c.

WHISKY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; jobbing at $17.45. Dry salt meats steady at $6.25, $8.85, $9.10. Bacon strong at $7.25, $9.62½, $10.12½. Lard better at $11.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 97,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; 10⅞c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $5.30@5.50; fancy, unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.15@1.17. Corn firm; No. 2, 49¾@50c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Rye stronger; No. 2 at $1.02.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; $17.00. Lard stronger; $11.60. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, $6.50; clear rib, $9.00. Bacon strong; shoulders, $7.25; clear rib, $9.75; clear, $10.25.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.08.

BUTTER—Dull; fancy creamery, 23@24c choice Western Reserve, 16c; choice Central Ohio, 14c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm; superfine, $3.50; XX, $4.25@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.50@6.65.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand; 60@62c. Oats higher, 45c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and nominal; $2.90@3.00.

HAY—Firm; prime; $17.00@18.00; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; $17.75. Lard quiet but steady; choice refined tierce held at $11.87½@12.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 9¾c. Bacon strong; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10⅜@10½c; clear, 10⅝@10⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9¾c; canvased, 10½@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9¼@12¼c. Sugar dull; common to good common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@7⅞c; prime to choice, 7¾@8⅞c; yellow clarified, 9@9⅜c. Molasses dull; common, 20@25c; fair, 25@30c; prime, 40c. Rice firm; ordinary to prime, 4@6¼c.

BRAN—Firmer; 85c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 10.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin do, $4.50@6.00; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.50; winter wheat, Ohio & Michigan, $6.00@6.62½; Indiana, $6.00@6.75; St. Louis & Illinois, $6.50@7.00; spring patents, $6.50@8.00; winter patents, $6.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; mixed and yellow, 58@60c; steam, 57@58c; no grade, 45@55c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 1 and extra white, 46@48c; No. 2 white, 44@44½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 41@43c. Rye, $1.20.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, 23@24c; choice ladle-packed, 16@18c; fair to good, 12@15c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls, 5,500 sacks; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; corn, 61,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 hard, $1.14½; No. 2 and July, $1.09½; August, $1.11; September, $1.09¾; October and November, $1.09¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.01; No. 4 at 88c; rejected nominal. Corn quiet; No. 2 at 45½c. Oats stronger; No. 2 at 36½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 at 96c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, cash, 92c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.10 cash and July; $17.18 August. Lard, $11.70 cash and July; $11.60 August.

HOGS—Steady; $5.85@6.25.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼@3½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 509 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot, $1.18¾; August, $1.14; October, $1.15¼. Corn quiet; No. 2, July, 49¾c bid. Oats dull and unchanged.

CALL—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot, $1.18¾ bid, $1.19¾ asked; July, $1.16¾ bid, $1.16⅞ asked; August, $1.14¼ bid, $1.14¾ asked; September, $1.14½; October, $1.15¼ bid, $1.15½ asked; year, $1.13⅞ bid, $1.14 asked. Corn firm; No. 2 spot and July, 49¾c; August, 48⅞c bid, 49⅛c asked; year, 45½c bid, 46c asked. Oats dull; No. 2, September, 29c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 11.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 46@46½c; mixed, 45¾@46c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 36¾@37c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, $1.00@1.02.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at $1.08½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,725 bu; corn, 84,250 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 1,350 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 64,625 bu; oats, 55,975 bu; rye none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 6,006 bu; shipments, 3,785 bu; firmer; No. 3 cash, 94⅜c; July, 94¾c; No. 2 cash, 99c; No. 1 cash, $1.09. Corn—Receipts, 3,047 bu; shipments, 8,347 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 39½c; July, 39½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 hard Duluth held at $1.27. Corn quiet; 16,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 51½c. Oats neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; wheat, 4¼c; corn, 3¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.17¾; July, $1.16¼; August, $1.15¼; September and October, $1.14¾; year, $1.14¼; No. 2 white, $1.14; No. 2 red, $1.21. Receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Demand at first hands continues moderate, but large quantities of cotton and woolen goods, shirts and drawers, hosiery, etc., are being delivered on account of former orders; dark prints are more sought for by package buyers; men's wear woolens are in fair demand and steady; dress goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 7¼c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates easy at 78⅝c; refined, 7⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—COTTON—Prices not received; net receipts, 980; gross, 1,344; exports coastwise, 297; sales, 1,450; stock, 102,400.

DOWN IN THE OPHIR MINE.

How Bob Ingersoll Came Within an Ace of Being Converted.

When Col. Robert Ingersoll was in Virginia City, about four years ago, a couple of reporters, one of whom is now on the San Francisco *Chronicle*, conceived the idea of giving the infidel a hotter experience than he had, up to that time, admitted the vilest sinner would ever undergo, even after laboring under the disadvantage of not being alive. The foreman of the Ophir mine was led into the secret of the scheme, and, being a good Christian, at once saw the practical utility of the plot. It was elected to descend the Ophir for the reason that the quality of whisky then kept in the Ophir visitors' dressing-rooms was superior to that of any other north-end mine. The Justice mine really had a finer brand of liquor, but the mine was down in the lower end of Gold Hill, and as the descent was to be made after the Colonel had delivered his lecture one evening, it would be inconvenient to visit a mine very far from the International Hotel, where the Colonel and his family—wife and two daughters—were lodged. The matter of whisky is, unhappily, one of great consideration in a visit to a mine, for the reason that the effect of a descent upon a stranger is a strange weakness, which it is necessary to overcome upon reaching the surface with stimulants, or a day's sickness is the inevitable consequence.

After the lecture the reporters called at the hotel and escorted the Colonel and his family to the Ophir works. Ingersoll was in lively spirits. He had lectured to a crowded house; had just received news that he had been violently abused by San Francisco theologians, and was about to experience a novel sensation,—and a delightful one, too, the reporters assured him. He chatted and laughed, and in reply to some hints that some portions of the mine might be a little warm, replied: "Bring it on; I am not afraid of any natural heat, here or hereafter. Trot on your lowest levels." The ladies were taken in charge at the hoisting works by the wife of the colored office porter, and supplied with miners' clothes in the ladies' dressing-room. The men rigged themselves out likewise in blue flannel shirts and pants and hob-nailed shoes. The entire party were given long oilcloth coats to wear going down on the cage, as the vertical shaft was wet, the dripping water pouring down on the visitors like rain. "All set," cried the foreman, and the seven persons packed in the cage were dropped down to the 1,475-foot level at an uncomfortable rate to the visitor making his first descent. "Take off your coats here," said the foreman, as they stepped out on the iron floor of the station, in the presence of a crowd of car boys and miners. The ladies demurred, but the Colonel being assured that it was the customary thing, that the ladies would be too warm with and greatly inconvenienced by the coats, he encouraged them. "Why, certainly, girls, take off your coats. Everybody takes them off down here. That's all right, wife, tell the girls to take their coats off; there's nothing to be afraid of," and the young ladies shyly emerged from their coats, looking picturesque in their rough blue miners' suits.

Nothing was ever seen like the spirits of the Colonel. He danced a double shuffle on the iron switch plates to the delight of the miners, and scared the ladies with stories of gnomens and spirits. "Call this hot, eh?" he laughed to the foreman; "oh, show me something warm, can't you? I'll freeze here." The foreman winked solemnly to the reporters and replied: "Well, we ain't got no very hot drafts here now, but come this way and I'll give you something a little warmer than this." Then all branched off from the crosscut a little east of the station and walked north toward the face of a drift being run toward the Union ground. The air changed instantly as they turned north. It was warmer; it kept getting warmer as they proceeded. It got hot. The foreman led. Ingersoll followed, after him the ladies, and in the rear came the reporters. "It is cool along here," remarked the foreman, "but it is a little warmer in the face of the drift." Ingersoll was puffing like a porpoise, but he still seemed cheerful. "Come on, girls; this don't amount to much. Talk about your hot mines; don't see where they come in." When it became so hot that breathing stung the lips and nostrils the reporters suggested to the ladies, without attracting the Colonel's attention, that they had better not go any further.

Ingersoll pluckily plodded on, carrying his candle aslant and peering a little anxiously ahead until they met a miner with his head down rushing out of the drift. "Where did you come from, my man?" asked Ingersoll, as the miner passed him. "Come from the face of the drift, old son," replied the miner, without stopping. Something in the manner of the man interested Ingersoll, for he yelled after him: "And where are you going?"

"Going to h—l to cool off," replied the miner, who evidently did not distinguish the ladies in their miners' costumes. Ingersoll halted and said to the foreman: "Perhaps we had better not go any further; I see the girls are not following." As he came back and met his wife he whispered huskily: "Eva, if I thought there really was a place hotter than this we'd go up and join a Methodist church this very night." Then they went down on the incline three hundred feet further in the "giraff." While the ladies were being interested in the compressed air engine, the exhaust-pipe of which formed ice in temperature almost hot enough to roast meat in, the foreman told Ingersoll he had a curious natural phenomenon he wanted to show him.

Ingersoll followed him down an abandoned drift where the air was so hot the oldest miner would not work unless a fresh-air pipe was first introduced. When he came back he was shirtless, drenched with perspiration, and scarcely able to walk. Everybody was afraid he would faint, and the party prepared to ascend.

"Eva," said the Colonel to his wife, "I have been to a place hotter than——"

"Robert!"

"Yes, dear; I was only going to remark that it was hotter than——"

"All set!" said the foreman, interrupting the infidel, as we scrambled into the giraff. The foreman gave the bell rope three slow pulls. "What does that mean?" said the Colonel.

"That is the signal to hoist."

"Well, my friend," gasped the Colonel, "if you get us to the surface uncooked I will write you an obituary that would make an angel turn green with envy, when I get to Chicago," and he sank back in a dark corner of the giraff, pale, exhausted, and subdued.

THE OUTLET SYSTEM.

Capt. John Cowden's Plan for Preventing Overflows—An Able Argument Against the Levee System.

St. Louis Spirit.

We have received from Capt. John B. Cowden, the author and chief promoter of the outlet system, a pamphlet embodying his views, and we must confess to a feeling of surprise at the magnitude and importance of the system here presented.

Accompanying the pamphlet is a map of lower Louisiana and a diagram showing the pitch and fall of the Mississippi River from Cairo to the Gulf. In a small compass, through the map and diagram, the simple facts, and as it impresses us the unanswerable argument of the pamphlet, more is told than would be ordinarily in a large volume. If the system be carried out as here explained, the disastrous overflows which have marked the past history of the Mississippi Valley will be indeed things of the past. An overflow will be impossible, not only in the lower valley, but the bottom lands of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri, the Illinois and lower Ohio Rivers will also be greatly relieved.

But this is not all. At the same time and by the same process the channels of all the rivers composing the valley system of waterways will be greatly improved. The practical effect of drawing off the waters through the proposed outlets, controlling and confining the waters within the natural banks, will be to cause the washing off of the bars during high water, the formation of narrow and more defined channels, the deepening of the channels, as the rivers fall, until finally the Mississippi below Cairo will settle into the clay strata which underlies the entire length from Cairo to the Gulf. Thus the upper river will be held in a fixed bed, between permanent natural walls, as it were, and which is just the case from about Bayou Sara to New Orleans, and on down to the present mouth. Another practical effect will be to stop the caving banks,—an element of present destruction, and to largely diminish the mud flow into the Gulf, which is the persistent obstacle to all permanent improvement at the mouth.

If our readers have followed us thus far, and have taken in the full value of these proportions, then they will agree with us that a system involving such results is entitled to something more than a passing consideration. We propose, therefore, to consider the subject as its importance to the State of Missouri, and indeed to the whole West and South, demands, and to give Capt. Cowden and the outlet system the same candid hearing and discussion that has been accorded the advocates of the opposing system, even although that system is sailing under the favoring influence of Government patronage. It is due to the vast interests of this great valley that all systems and methods which seek the vital end of properly improving the cheap waterways shall be discussed, so that the people may understand and decide for themselves which is the best, and which they in their freedom, and not their assumed masters, shall adopt.

The first great advantage then to be considered as flowing from the outlet system is that of greatly reduced cost in transportation. When the system becomes an accomplished fact, and we believe it will be as soon as generally understood, the cost of transporting all Western produce to market will be materially reduced, as will appear from other facts besides the controlling one that transportation by water is conceded to be by all odds the cheapest. Thus, with a deep and permanent channel, vessels of larger capacity can be used, and it is a well-established fact that the greater the carrying capacity of the boat, the less the rate of freight. Again, with an improved channel, the high rate of insurance now charged, due chiefly to the dangers and obstructions of the channels, will be reduced as the risks are proportionately decreased.

In support of these propositions, Capt. Cowden, on page four of his pamphlet, gives a table as compiled from the report of a Government engineer, which shows that the outlet already made since 1873 and up to 1877, inclusive, have lowered the high-water mark nine feet at Vicksburg, where the rise and fall of the river was fifty-two feet; at New Orleans, where the rise and fall was seventeen feet, the high water was lowered four and one-half feet for the same period of time, while as high as the mouth of White River the average lowering of the high-water mark was one foot eleven inches.

In addition to these facts, showing the efficiency and value of the outlet system to prevent overflow and deepen the channel of the Mississippi, there is the further statement, on Government authority, that on the 10th of May last the river lacked only one foot four inches of being to high-water mark at Memphis and the mouth of White River, while it lacked ten feet at Vicksburg, eight feet at Natchez, seven feet ten inches at the mouth of Red River, six feet at Baton Rouge, four feet at Donaldsonville, two feet at New Orleans, and at high-water mark below New Orleans, in consequence, doubtless, of the jetty constructions at the mouth of the river. Nor is there wanting practical attestation of the truth of all claimed for the outlet system, as will appear from the following letters, which we are permitted to use:

NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1881.—*Capt. John Cowden:* Having seen your maps and explanations of the "Outlet System," and its effects of lowering the flood tide flow of water in the lower end of the Mississippi River, I will state that I have been on the steamer Natchez since she first came out, and served one season on the former Natchez. We had last fall, in low water, with the same stage of water on the banks, two feet more water in the channel than usual. I can assign this to no other reason than that the outlets have lowered the flood angle, and have confined the water to the channel. Yours respectfully, W. W. LAMB.

May 23, 1881.—We fully indorse the above as being correct. Respectfully,

B. F. LITTRELL,
M. J. MILLER.

STEAMER J. M. WHITE, May 20, 1881.—*John Cowdon, Esq.:* We read your communication published in the *Daily States* under date of May 18, and think the suggestions you make with regard to making outlets for the water to escape before reaching the mouth of the river good ones. Having had thirty-five years' experience as pilots between St. Louis and New Orleans, we have noticed the gradual changes which have taken place from these cut-offs and outlets, and these changes lead us to believe your suggestions to be good ones, especially since the making of the Bonnet Carre crevasse. Since the making of this crevasse the channel of the river has been improved and deepened from Greenville, Miss., down. In justice to you and the interest you have always taken in the improvement of the Mississippi River, we take pleasure in addressing you this short note, hoping it will encourage you to continue in trying to convince those who have the power to put your theory into actual practice. We cheerfully subscribe ourselves,

CHARLES PIERCE,
L. A. DROUILLARD,
Pilots Steamer J. M. White.

The opinion of such men as these, the pilots of the great Southern steamers, who for the period of a whole generation have made an enforced study of the lower river, its conditions and changes from the bends above Vicksburg to the City of New Orleans, is certainly entitled to great consideration. In the estimation of many right thinking people and as a practical solution of the great problem they may be well placed against the mere theories of engineering science without the knowledge which close and daily observation give.

One more opinion of the indorsement of the outlet system, and which appeared in the *Times*, published at New Orleans, of a recent date, is as follows:

Mr. John Roy, a distinguished engineer, read an elaborate paper before the Society of Engineers of the Gulf States, at New Orleans, on the 22d inst., on the "Hydrodynamics of the Mississippi River." He reviewed all the plans for the improvement of the river, giving the preference to the outlet plan of Capt. Cowden. Of this plan Mr. Roy said:

The third plan is by Capt. Cowden, and is known as the outlet system. It is the only plan that can save Louisiana. It covers all the qualifications of the above plans. It confines the waters of the river between its banks, increases the current, deepens the channel, and thereby benefits commerce, which brings it legitimately under the appropriation by Congress, and the work could be done in one season and for one-tenth of the cost of any other plan. The simplicity of this plan may be illustrated by a cistern overflowing during a storm. The tap, when open, is not sufficient to carry off the water. Capt. Cowden proposes to bore another hole at the bottom and make the outlet equal to the inlet. The above plans would suggest the raising of the cistern to drive the water through the open tap or ultimately by enlarging it by arrosion.

We fully concur with Mr. Roy that a system so commended to his judgment comes legitimately before Congress for aid, and the people of the valley, whose interests are at stake, should mark with interest the progress of the measure before Congress. There can, in view of the cheapness, be no opposition to making the proposed test at Lake Borgne, except by those who neither want the valley reclaimed nor the river deepened and otherwise improved, and the people should retire from power and influence those who thus unreasonably and selfishly oppose such a system.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

CHICAGO'S OPPORTUNITY

Every Citizen Interested.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 12, 1881.

For the first time in life I am induced to give a testimonial. Noticing in some paper an advertisement of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush, I sent $3 for one, and find it indeed a remarkable brush. My wife has for years suffered with headaches. The brush cures them at once. Several friends have used it for headaches, and it has never failed. My wife was also getting prematurely bald, but the brush has entirely stopped the falling hair and started a new growth. I use it to remove dandruff, and it works like a charm. Five times the cost would not buy my brush if I could not replace it. Today I bought of McAlmont, druggist, of this place, two brushes to send to friends who have tried mine and requested me to buy for them. Col. Ponder, Mayor of Walnut Ridge, was attacked by a severe case of sick headache while at my house. He was very sick. My wife proposed to try the brush, which he finally consented to do, with no faith in it, however. In three minutes he said he never felt better in his life, and directed me to send him a brush. I have authorized McAlmont, the druggist, to use my name in recommending it. Yours truly,

GEORGE THORNBURGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Thornburgh is also Grand High Priest, Royal Arch Mason, and Past Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 5, 1881.

To the Public: Having been troubled by letters asking if the above is genuine, I hereby declare it to be strictly true. It was given voluntarily, without solicitation, and this is my answer to all inquiries.
GEORGE THORNBURGH.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It restored my hair and always quickly cures my wife's headaches. REV. A. C. BRIDGEMAN, D. D.

SARATOGA, N. Y.

It is a splendid brush; cures my headaches in a few minutes. I recommend it. J. B. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 121 Walnut-st.

It has paid for itself handsomely.
REV. J. Q. ADAMS.

WILLIAMSBURG, Miss.

It will do all you claim for it. It has cured headaches, neuralgia, toothaches, and rheumatism in our families. REV. H. M. LANG.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO., N. Y.

Wife suffered for years with neuralgia. Brush entirely cured her. HENRY D. BARTLETT.

These testimonials came to us unsolicited, and we get such every day. Pamphlets mailed free. This remarkable Brush has met with great success, and is warranted to cure Nervous or Bilious Headaches in five to seven minutes, cure Neuralgia and Rheumatism in two to five minutes, and to quickly stop falling hair and baldness. All dealers are authorized to return the price if not as represented. A Beautiful, Pure Bristle Brush. We will send it postpaid on receipt of $3.00, or by Express, C. O. D., at your expense, with privilege of examination.

The Pall Mall Electric Association, 842 Broadway, Wallack's Theatre Building.

For sale at all Drug and Fancy Stores.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Furnishing Horses, Wagons, and Harness for the Indian Service.

Sealed proposals for furnishing eighty (80) work horses, two (2) buggy horses, fifty (50) wagons, one (1) light spring wagon, fifty (50) sets double harness for the Indian Service at Otoe Agency, Neb., will be received by the undersigned at his office until five (5) o'clock p. m. Tuesday, July 26, 1881, at which time bids will be opened and contracts awarded.

The following specifications and conditions will be observed, namely:

The work horses must be between the ages of four (4) and seven (7) years, not less than fourteen (14) hands high, and to weigh not less than nine hundred and fifty (950) pounds, broke to double harness, true to work, and perfectly sound. The buggy team will be subject to the above conditions, and in addition must be good travelers. All horses will be subjected to a thorough trial and inspection before being received. They must be weighed at the Agency in the presence of the Agent.

Wagons to be narrow-track, three (3) inch thimbles, spring seat, top box, bows, and covers; covers to be of twelve (12) ounce duck. Light wagon, three (3) springs, with top.

Harness to be plain, back straps, and collars, full leather tugs complete.

All the above to be delivered at the Agency at the expense of the contractor, not later than September 1, 1881, unless there should be delay in the approval of the contract. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check, or equivalent, on some United States depository, payable to the order of the Agent, for at least five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid, which check shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

Payment will be made through the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable after the delivery of the goods.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Bids will be received for all or part of the above, and should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing Horses, Wagons, and Harness, etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Otoe Agency, Gage County, Nebraska.

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

OTOE AGENCY, Neb., June 24, 1881.

Proposals for Beef.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1881.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, July 20th, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian service 14,250,000 pounds Beef on the hoof.

Bids must be made out on Government blanks.

Schedules showing the quantities to be delivered at each Agency, together with blank proposals and form of contracts and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office at Washington, D. C., or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. H. PRICE, Commissioner.

PILLS.

Blancard's PILLS

Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course.

They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions.

Price 75 cents and $1.25 per bottle.

E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S.

Sold by Druggists generally.

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MANITOU HOUSE.

GEO. M. WALKER, Chief Clerk. S. B. JENNINGS, of Ohio, Prop.

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THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., famous summer resort, now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Dartford, Wis.

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Be careful to buy only the genuine.

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Temporary Change of Time.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee daily at 8 a. m., Sunday excepted. Night Boats on Tuesday at 7 p. m. and Saturday at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, daily at 8 a. m. Sunday excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

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HEADACHE,
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ALL OTHER PAINS
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ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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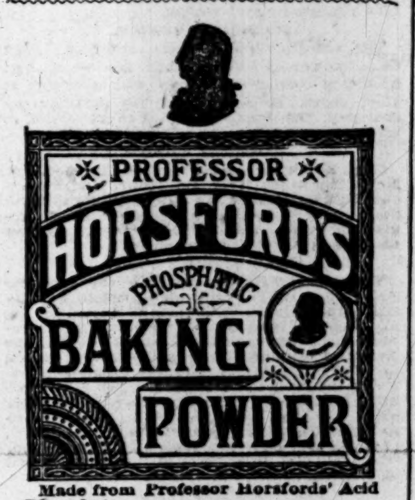

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Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price. The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

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132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 25 years he has devoted himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, [illegible]

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damning effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness) [illegible]

MIDDLE AGED MEN [illegible] $500 [illegible]

Dr. W. R. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:35 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	§ 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:35 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:35 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:40 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:40 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:40 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:45 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 3:40 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 3:40 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 3:40 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:40 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 3:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 3:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 8:35 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 8:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fé, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 3:25 p m § 7:20 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 3:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:20 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:15 p m	* 9:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 1:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:15 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Theatre Train	‡11:30 p m	‡11:30 p m
Church Train	∥ 1:15 p m	∥10:45 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Thursdays and Saturdays only. ∥ Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 6:30 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 5:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 39 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	† 7:55 p m	† 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:25 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	† 8:00 p m	† 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Sent anywhere, city or country. Order by mail. [illegible] 160 Madison-st.

MARINE NEWS.

United States Regulations Regarding Whistles on Steam Vessels.

A Non-Union Sailor Addresses Some Interrogations to the President of the Union.

Two Schooners Collide with the Bridge Near the South Branch Glue Factory.

Grain Freights Still Continue Steady at 3 1-4 Cents for Corn to Buffalo.

Around the Lakes—Miscellaneous—Arrivals and Departures—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

STEAM-WHISTLES ON VESSELS.

Yesterday we published the ordinance in relation to the blowing of steam-whistles within the limits of the city. Below we give the rules governing pilots and Captains of tugs and vessels propelled by steam adopted by the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors, a violation of which subjects a pilot or Captain to a fine or the forfeiture of his license, or both, at the discretion of the Supervising Inspectors. With the immense amount of vessel-towing done on the river, and the extreme narrowness of the channel, it is hard to see how both the city ordinance and the Government regulations can be complied with by tug Captains and the Masters of steam vessels that come into port. If they do not whistle, they lay themselves liable to a fine, or perhaps both a fine and the forfeiture of their license. If they do whistle (and should the policeman detailed to watch for and report violations of the city ordinance think they whistle unnecessarily) they are liable to be fined. Between the two laws the tugmen and steam vessel Captains say they are like the boy on the fence,—on one side the big dog, and on the other the mad bull. If they jump on the outside the mad bull (the Government) will gore them, and if they jump on the inside the big dog (the city) will bite them. Rule 5 of the Government regulations prescribes that when a steam vessel is nearing a bend or curve the pilot *must* blow his whistle, and also when *from any other cause* a pilot does not have a clear view ahead he must sound his whistle. Tugmen say the immense advertising signs on the piling underneath the bridges prevents them from seeing ahead, and they are compelled to sound their whistles oftener than they would otherwise have to do in order to avoid collisions. This from our own observation we know to be true, and the city authorities should have them removed. One thing Captains might do, and we think it would tend greatly to a better feeling between the citizens and vessel-men, and that is, to sound their whistles as softly and quickly as safety will permit. There is no doubt but that such a course would allay much of the complaint about whistling, and would also answer all the necessary requirements of the Government regulations, and it will be cheaper than litigation; which is almost sure to be the outcome unless mutual concessions are made:

"RULE I.—When steamers are approaching each other 'head and head,' or nearly so, it shall be the duty of each steamer to pass to the right, or on the port side, of the other, and the pilot of either steamer may be first in determining to pursue this course, and thereupon shall give, as a signal of his intention, one short and distinct blast of his steam-whistle, which the pilot of the other steamer shall answer promptly by a similar blast of his steam-whistle, and thereupon such steamers shall pass to the right, or on the port side, of each other. But if the course of such steamers is so far on the starboard of each other as not to be considered by the pilots as meeting 'head and head,' or nearly so, or if the vessels are approaching each other in such a manner that passing to the right (as above directed) is deemed unsafe by the pilot of either vessel, the pilot so first deciding shall immediately give two short and distinct blasts of his steam-whistle, which the pilot of the other steamer shall answer promptly by two similar blasts of his steam-whistle, and they shall pass to the left, or on the starboard side, of each other.

"Note.—In the night, steamers will be considered as meeting 'head and head' so long as both the colored lights of each are in view of the other. In the day, a similar position will also be considered 'head and head.'

"RULE III.—If, when steamers are approaching each other, the pilot of either vessel fails to understand the course or intention of the other, whether from signals being given or answered erroneously, or from other causes, the pilot so in doubt shall immediately signify the same by giving several short and rapid blasts of the steam-whistle; and if the vessels shall have approached within half a mile of each other, both shall be immediately slowed to a speed barely sufficient for steerage-way until the proper signals are given, answered, and understood, or until the vessels shall have passed each other.

"RULE IV.—When steamers are running in a fog or thick weather, it shall be the duty of the pilot to cause a long blast of the steam-whistle to be sounded at intervals not exceeding one minute, and no steamer shall, in any case, be justified in coming in collision with another vessel, if it be possible to avoid it.

"RULE V.—When *a steamer is nearing a short bend or curve in the channel*, where, from the hight of the banks, *or other cause*, a steamer approaching from the opposit direction cannot be seen for a distance of half a mile, the pilot of such steamer, when he shall have arrived within half a mile of such curve or bend, shall give a signal by one long blast of the steam-whistle, which signal shall be answered by a similar blast given by the pilot of any approaching steamer that may be within hearing. Should such signal be so answered by a steamer upon the further side of such bend, then the usual signals for meeting and passing shall immediately be given and answered. But if the first alarm-signal of such pilot be not answered, he is to consider the channel clear, and govern himself accordingly.

"RULE VI.—The signals, by blowing of the steam-whistle, shall be given and answered by pilots, in compliance with these rules, not only when meeting 'head and head,' or nearly so, but at all times when passing or meeting at a distance within half a mile of each other, and whether passing to the starboard or port.

"N. B.—The foregoing rules are to be complied with in all cases, except when steamers are navigating a crowded channel or in the vicinity of wharves; under such circumstances, steamers must be run and managed with great caution, sounding the whistle as may be necessary to guard against collision or other accidents.

"RULE XI.—When steamers are running in the same direction, and the pilot of the steamer which is astern shall desire to pass on the right or starboard hand of the steamer ahead, he shall give one short blast of the steam-whistle as a signal of such desire and intention, and put his helm to port, and the pilot of the steamer ahead shall answer by the same signal; or, if he prefer to keep on his course, he shall make the necessary signals, and the boat wishing to pass must govern herself accordingly, but the boat ahead shall in no case attempt to cross her bow or crowd upon her course."

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were steady at 3¼c for corn to Buffalo. Little room was offered, and that about equally divided between steam and sail. The engagements were: For Buffalo—Propeller Chicago, 70,000 bushels of corn; schooner Florretta, 20,000 bushels of corn; schooner Lizzie A. Law, 52,000 bushels of corn; schooner M. J. Cumings, 24,000 bushels of corn. For Erie—Propeller Juniata, 50,000 bushels of corn; propeller Philadelphia, 45,000 bushels of corn. Lumber Freights were steady, charters to Muskegon being reported at $1.50.

DOCK NOTES.

The steam-barge Albert Soper has a new pilot-house.

Miller Brothers are making a new bowsprit and jibboom for the schooner Typo.

There were thirty cargoes on the lumber market yesterday, the largest number this season.

The steam-barge Annie Laurie is in Miller Brothers' dry-docks having her machinery repaired.

The tugs were kept pretty busy yesterday, as the favorable wind of the past two days brought in a large fleet.

The propeller St. Joseph and the schooner Commerce are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company being repaired.

The tug Tom Brown, Capt. Sweenie, goes to Michigan City to-day with more scows, to be used in the building of the harbor at that place.

Seven schooners and a steam-barge were caught between Wells and Clark streets yesterday evening by the enforcement of the Bridge ordinance, and the amount of profanity caused was frightful to hear.

So dull has towing been this season that the owner of the tugs Willie Brown and Higgie has determined to sell them and go out of the business. Tug-owners in other cities had better keep their tugs at home and not send them here, as they will be lucky if they earn enough to pay for the coal they will burn.

Whether law or not, Harbormaster Cary's order for vessels to keep to the starboard is a sensible one, as was demonstrated last evening at Wells street bridge. A barge that was caught on the east side by the bridge ordinance had to wait a long time in order to pass the north draw, as several loaded vessels took that draw and prevented her going through for some time. Capt. Cary wishes it understood that the order to take the starboard side was meant only for vessels that were coming in or going out light, as the water in several of the bridge-draws will not permit heavily-laden vessels to take the starboard side in all cases.

THE SAILORS' UNION.

PRESIDENT POWERS INTERROGATED BY A SAILOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It has lately been the practice of the so-called "Sailors' Union" to compel men that were not members thereof to leave vessels they had joined, either by force, abuse, or threats, calling men that joined a vessel by signing articles in the Vessel-Owners shipping-office "scabs," etc., etc. Now, sir, through your valuable columns I wish to ask Mr. R. Powers, the very honorable President of this so-called Sailors' Union, what constitutes a "scab," as the Union men call every one that is not a member thereof. Is a man a "scab" because he is not a member of the Union and ships for the best wages he can get, or because he may be without means to take an *everlasting stay* on shore, and after wandering up and down the riverside for days, until finally he is either compelled to take a chance when he can get it or starve! Does that constitute a "scab" in Mr. Richard Powers' vocabulary? Then if a man becomes a "scab" because, being in destitute circumstances, he ships on a vessel for $1.75 a day what, may I inquire, is a man who is a member of the Union, who, without being in close circumstances and with plenty of money in his pocket, ships on a vessel for $1.50, or 50 cents less than Union wages? I can mention fifty men that are now on vessels sailing out of Chicago for from 25 to 50 cents per day less than Union wages who are Union men and down on "scabs." What a world we live in! If Mr. Powers was a sailor he would know by this time that the "Union," so-called, composed of every nationality on the face of the earth, will never hold together for any length of time, from the fact that no one ever saw so many nationalities combined without a dispute or contest. I would ask through your paper also if Mr. Powers expects to break down the "Vessel-Owners' shipping office" by threats or abuse. If so, he makes a grand mistake. The more violence he uses, or that of his tools use, makes his chances so much less brilliant. The several attacks on crews of vessels composed of "scabs," so-called by the "Union," will finally result in a collapse of the weaker party, and as Mr. R. Powers is the President of this weaker party, may I inquire of him where these several thousand dollars in his care will go to in the event of the Union's dissolution? Doubtless he will feather his own nest. I claim that no man is compelled to go on the lakes for a living, and if I or any other man choose to go for $1.75 per day,—if not members of the "Union" so called,—why should Mr. Powers or any of his tools or satellites call us "scabs," and dispute our right to work for our living under the folds of the Stars and Stripes? This motto of Mr. Powers and his party appears to me to be, "You must either be a member of this so-called Union or you cannot work on these lakes at any price." This, sir, is interfering with the rights of American citizens. As an American citizen and a sailor, I protest against both Mr. Powers and Powers' Union. Respectfully yours,

JAMES B. PAYTON.

ACCIDENTS.

JIBBOOM AND BOWSPRIT BROKEN.

While being towed up the South Branch about 11 o'clock Sunday night, the schooner Typo, laden with iron ore, collided with the private bridge near the glue factory, and had her bowsprit and jobboom broken off. There is a sharp bend in the river at that point, and the bridge is built so that it is extremely difficult and dangerous to navigate the river there, especially after dark.

ANOTHER COLLISION WITH THE SAME BRIDGE.

Yesterday forenoon the schooner Higgie and Jones while being towed up collided with the knuckle of the piling underneath the same bridge, but fortunately sustained no damage save a rather rough scraping.

STANCHIONS BROKEN.

The schooner Pilot, while entering Ogden Canal yesterday forenoon, had five stanchions broken by coming in collision with a dredge at work there. It is said that the party having charge of the dredge refused to move, and, in attempting to get in, the collision occurred.

LOST HER RUDDER.

Capt. Ed Napier's giant tug, the Florence, lost her rudder in the river yesterday, and before she could be checked ran into the piling beneath State street bridge, which stood the shock remarkably well. The Florence was *not* towing the immense propeller Commodore.

LYING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

The propeller Nashua ran into the schooner Atmosphere on Thursday night, which was lying, without lights, at the pier at Huron, O. The mainboom of the schooner, according to the report, was swung over the side of the vessel. The Nashua was going along at a slow rate of speed, and struck the Atmosphere, the mainboom entering the cabin and passing through it diagonally, knocking a hole through it on the other side. The clerk's wife, the mate, and the steward all had a narrow escape from serious injury, as the boom just missed them all. The repairs, which will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $700, will be made at Detroit.

A FATAL FALL.

Capt. William Moore fell into the hold of the propeller California at Cleveland on Wednesday, and fractured the base of his skull. He died shortly afterward. His body was taken up on the California and will be left at Prescott, his home. He leaves a wife and four children, three sons and a daughter, to mourn his loss. His eldest son is Master of the propeller Quebec, of the Northwestern Transportation Company. Capt. Moore was one of the best known men on the lakes, but was principally known on Lakes Ontario and Erie.

STEAM-BARGE DISABLED.

The powerful new tug P. F. Thrall, of Green Bay, arrived at Milwaukee Sunday night having in tow the steam-barge W. L. Brown laden with pig-iron. Upon inquiry it was learned that the Brown was completely disabled, having broken her shaft and lost her wheel last Wednesday while going up Green Bay from Escanaba. The water was very smooth at the time of the mishap, and the accident is attributed to the light shaft in use, it not being strong enough. After drifting about for some time the Brown fell in with the Thrall, which towed her to Green Bay, where her load of ore was consigned, thence to this port. She will go into dry-dock at Wolf & Davidson's, to receive a new wheel only, having a new shaft on board. The tug Thrall is a very powerful boat, and is owned and commanded by P. F. Thrall, of Green Bay. She was launched last April, and, notwithstanding the fact that her upper works are not yet complete, she appears very handsome.

THE PROPELLER ASIA SUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 11.—The schooner Helena came in this morning with her headgear damaged. She was in collision with the Canadian propeller Asia in the Sault River. The Asia was struck about ten feet abaft the stern, and sank immediately. No lives lost. The Asia was loaded with grain from Duluth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., July 11.—Capt. Birnie and the engineer of the steamer Asia, of the Northwestern Transportation Company, arrived here to-day, bringing word of the sinking of the steamer in Lake George, near Sault Ste. Marie, by a collision with the barge Helena. The Asia lies in about twelve feet of water, her bow and upperworks being clear. She is loaded with wheat. The books and papers were saved. No lives were lost.

[The Asia is a vessel of 404 tons, was built in 1873, rates A1½, and is valued at $24,200.—TRIB. REP.]

ASHORE ON RACINE REEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—This morning during a dense fog the Anchor Line propeller Delaware, corn-laden from Chicago, ran upon Racine Reef, where so far as known she yet remains. As soon as information of the disaster was received here the tug J. J. Hagerman, with the schooners Rob Roy and W. W. Brigham as lighters, was dispatched to the stranded steamer, and later in the day the tug Starke Brothers started out with a twelve-inch Worthington pump, showing that the boat was leaking.

OBLIGED TO BE RUN ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Capt. Spencer, of the steam-barge Minnesota, reports that the tug Leviathan succeeded in releasing the schooner Two Friends, ashore in North Bay, but she leaked so badly that Capt. Kirtland was obliged to run her ashore again, where she still lies.

A PROPELLER RUNS INTO A SCHOONER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—While coming down the Menomonee River to-day the propeller Scotia ran into the schooner Tom Paine, breaking several planks in the latter's bow and doing other damage amounting in the aggregate to $100.

LOST A HAWSER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—The ten-inch hawser of the propeller Hiawatha was lost in the lake to-day, and has not been found. It was caused by the propeller Hiawatha and consort Minnehaha both letting go at same time.

AROUND THE LAKES.

A REBUILT VESSEL.

Toronto *Mail*: "Few landsmen know what a rebuilt vessel really means, and even shipping-men can scarcely imagine how much work can be put on in a rebuild. The schooner White Oak, now in port, is a specimen of a thorough rebuild, and the following improvements have been made since she has entered this harbor: Last summer she was rebuilt, with the exception of new decks, receiving new kelsons from stem to stern, new centreboard-box, transom, stern-post rudder, stern frames, planking in and out, new taffrel-rail, frames forward and aft, new stanchions, covering board, stringers and rails around both bows, new horse chocks, bowsprit, and calked from keel to deck. She also received new sails, including mainsail, foresail, standing-jib, jib-topsail, and fore and main gafftopsails. Last winter her owner put on new decks, ten new beams, new partners round both masts, new hatch-combing, part new rail, and new monkey-rails aft, new bulwarks, several new stanchions and timberheads. Her deck has been raised fifteen inches as far as the mainmast, which alteration will give her a carrying capacity of 1,000 bushels extra, and make her trim on an even keel. With her new coat of paint she looks handsome, and her owners (Capt. Dix and Mr. Welch, of Kingston) deserve credit for bringing her out a first-class vessel in every respect. Capt. Dix sails her again this season, which will be his ninth."

THE NEW WELLAND CANAL.

The work on the canal enlargement at Port Colborne is rapidly approaching completion. The stone-work of the new lock is finished, and Messrs. Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, the contractors, have just begun the excavation at the entrance of the lock. The rock was stripped as close to the basin as practicable, and thirty-six holes drilled in the rock on Saturday. These holes were all charged and blasted by an electric current, whereby about 400 yards of rock was thrown from its bed and broken up. The water was then allowed to fill the rock, and the remainder of the drilling and blasting will be done by a submarine process similar to that employed by Dr. Dunbar in deepening the harbor. The submarine blasting that will be necessary in completing the entrance to the new lock will be pushed vigorously, in order to have this end of the canal ready as soon as the gates are hung in the locks below. It is still uncertain as to the exact date when the new canal will be opened, but it is confidently expected within a few weeks.

SAULT CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Detroit *Marine News*: "The Sault Canal Improvement is expected to be ready by the 1st of this month. It will be gratefully appreciated, and comes none too soon for the vastly increased commerce of Lake Superior. Right here it may be mentioned that there has been a very narrow escape from a most serious disaster to the whole canal. Upon letting in the water to test the work on the new canal a weakness was discovered in the bank dividing the old from the new, and two short hours would have sufficed to have made sad havoc with the whole work. The defect was in the lining of the old canal, which was constructed without any regard to or expectation of a parallel canal. The watchfulness of the officials on duty was well rewarded in the discovery of the defect in the old bank."

SAULT CANAL FREE.

Detroit *Marine News*: "At last the tax on Lake Superior business on account of the Sault Canal has been removed. The steamer City of Cleveland was the last to pay. The formalities of the transfer of the canal from the State of Michigan to the General Government of the United States are at length completed. Truly, large bodies move slowly, and it would have been much longer before the removal of this tax, had it not been for the efforts of one of our townsmen, whose faithfulness to the lake interests, and especially those of Lake Superior, has been well known for more than a quarter of a century."

A SERIOUS FIGHT.

A row at Buffalo, in which Capt. Green, of the tugs Fulton and Potomac, and Hiram H. Smith were the actors, occurred on the central wharf Thursday evening. It appeared the former of the two was standing conversing with a friend, when Smith came and interrupted him with a slangy remark. Hot words ensued, whereupon Smith drew a knife, and the Captain kicked him so badly that he had to be taken home in a cab. No arrests. Smith is a prominent vessel agent on the central wharf. His condition at 6 p. m. is very precarious.

THE IRON-ORE DOCKS AT ESCANABA.

The iron-ore docks at Escanaba have a total length of one and one-quarter miles. The docks completed cost $900,000. They are three in number. Six hundred men are employed by the railroad company on the docks and in the shops. Two gangs of men are employed, one for night work. The docks are lit up with electric lights at night, and no difficulty is experienced by the night-gang in loading vessels.

A NEW LIFE-BOAT.

Cleveland *Plaindealer*: "There is on exhibition at Mr. P. Smith's tug office a model of a life-boat which is the invention of Mr. Martin Burke, of Youngstown. It is attracting considerable attention. A sample boat will be built and experiments made in this city."

IRON RECEIPTS AT BUFFALO.

During the month of June last year 4,401,915 pounds of railroad iron were received at Buffalo by canal. Last month's imports were 22,842,987 pounds. In June, 1880, the receipts of iron and steel were 6,320,454 pounds, and this June they were 45,926,580 pounds.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A BROTHER.

The members of the Sailors' Union at Toronto have started a subscription list for the benefit of the man who last fall fell from the cross-trees of the schooner Oliver Mowat, breaking his leg in two places. He is still a sufferer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution this afternoon instructing the Secretary to enter into correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to the removal of the sunken barge Thomas A. Scott from the bay, as the wreck is proving a dangerous obstruction.

MILWAUKEE DRY-DOCK NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The tug A. P. Wright, of Manistee, and the scow Green Bay went into dry-dock to-day for repairs, and the schooner Butts will be placed in dry-dock to-morrow to stop a bad leak. Repairs to the tug Brockway are completed, and the boat has gone back to Ludington.

NORTH POINT BREAKWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—The first cargo of timber for the North Point breakwater was brought in to-day from Ludington by the schooner Marco. The work of framing and sinking the cribs will be commenced at once.

FREIGHTS AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Grain freights are dead, not a charter for Buffalo having been made for about ten days. The schooner David Vance takes ore from Escanaba to Cleveland or Ashtabula at $1.35.

NEW DOCK COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—The Shea & George Dock Company of Milwaukee, capital $150,000, has been incorporated by filing articles of association with the Secretary of State.

DULL TOWING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 11.—Tug men here complain that they have but little business, which may be partly accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the vessels entering this port are steam-barges.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 11.—Clearances to-day, fifteen. Lumber shipments, 2,280,000 feet.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Prop E. B. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Queen of the West, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Hilton, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covill, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Celt, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Speed, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Paragon, St. Joseph's Island, railroad ties.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Marinette, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Horn's Pier, bark.
Schr Lena Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Beloit, Fruitport, bark.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Green Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Cascade, Beaver Island, railroad ties.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Pilgrim, Bark River, railroad ties.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Kewaunee, lumber.
Schr Jane McLeod, Georgian Bay, bark.
Schr Cecelia, Ludington, lumber.
Schr H. D. Moore, Sturgeon Bay, railway ties.
Schr A. Bradley, Kewaunee, bark.
Schr M. Johnson, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Nellie Reddington, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Mary E. Perew, Menominee, lumber.
Schr William Winlock, South Haven, bark.
Schr St. Louis, South Hampton, ties and pig-iron.
Schr Louisa, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, pig-iron.
Tug R. Witzel, Racine, towing.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Green Bay, railway ties.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Menominee, telegraph poles.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Kewaunee, bark.
Schr Minnehaha, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Fish Creek, bark.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Henry C. Richards, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Driver, Oconto, ties.
Schr M. J. Cummings, South Chicago, light.
Schr Guido, Starky's Pier, lumber.
Schr George Steele, Garden Bay, ties.
Schr Felicitous, Garden Bay, ties.
Schr J. C. Trumpff, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop George T. Burroughs, Grand Haven, light.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Ludington, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, light.
Prop Buckeye, Bluffton, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 6,525 bu of corn and sundries.
Prop [illegible] Muskegon, sundries.
[illegible] W. S. Wetmore, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr A. Mosher, Oconto, light.
Schr Spray, South Haven, light.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Cecil Bay, light.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, light.
Schr Speed, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Floretta, Buffalo, 20,000 bu of corn.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 21,000 bu of flaxseed.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, light.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, light.
Schr E. R. Tyson, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Frankfort, light.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, White Lake, light.
Schr G. L. Wrenn, Red River, light.
Schr Annie Thorine, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Bluffton, light.
Schr Ruby, Montague, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr Montpelier, Escanaba, light.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, light.
Schr Advance, Manistee, light.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, light.
Schr Garret Smith, Cedar River, light.
Schr Grace M. Filer, Ludington, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 11.—Passed down—Steamer City of Cleveland; propellers City of Concord and schooner L. L. Lamb, and Lehigh; steam-barges Sanilac and schooner Tecumseh, Hiawatha and schooners Minnehaha and Goshawk, Superior and schooners Sandusky and Escanaba, Garden City and barges, Plymouth and barges, William Edwards and schooners Charles Foster, M. W. Paige, and W. S. Crosthwaite, George King and barges, Araxes and barges; schooners Conrad Reid, George M. Case, Clara Parker, James Fillmore, F. B. Gardner, H. M. S. Cove, M. S. Bacon, John Miner, Arabia, Clayton Belle, Monticello, M. A. Muir, Gen. F. Sigel, and Canada; tugs W. B. Castle and schooners Fanny Neil, F. C. Highton, and Hattie Wells, J. W. Bennett and barges and schooner Prince Alfred.

Arrived—Schooner Admiral.

Passed up—Propellers Badger State, Russia, Nebraska, Conestoga, and Gordon Campbell; steam-barges Ogemaw, Mineral Rock and barges; schooners Pathfinder, Lucinda, Van Valkenburg, Mineral State, Emma C. Hutchinson, William H. Vanderbilt, Parana, and Mystic Star; tug Music and barges.

Arrived—Schooner Kate Richmond and scow Onward.

Cleared—Steam-barge R. J. Hacket and consort William McGregor.

Wind northeast, light.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, July 11.—Passed up—Propellers Gordon Campbell, Badger State, Commodore, Henry Howard and barges, Ontonagon and barges, Benton and barges, H. Chisholm, with Negaunee and Cobb; schooners Kate Winslow, John O'Neil, C. G. King, J. O. Thayer, H. A. Kent, Sunnyside; tug A. J. Smith and barges.

Passed down—Propellers Lehigh, George King and barges, William Edwards, Smith, W. W. Page, and Charles Foster; Schooners Clayton Belle, Monticello, M. A. Muir, Gen. F. Sigel, Canada, Mary and Hattie, Otonabee; tugs Sweepstake and raft, Vulcan and raft, Sumner with barges and schooner Antelope, W. B. Castle and barges; steamer City of Cleveland.

Wind north, brisk. Weather cool.

PORT HURON, Mich. July 11.—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Ogemaw and Russia; schooner Jessie.

Down—Propellers Atlantic, James Fisk, Jr., John Pridgeon and schooner Celtic, Acadia; schooner Mary.

Wind north, brisk. Weather cool.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—Arrived—Propellers Jay Gould, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Boston, and schooners Conemaugh, D. A. Van Valkenburg, J. I. Case, David Stewart, Golden Fleece, North Cape, Millard Fillmore, Narragansett, Sunrise, Wells Burt, and Swallow, grain, Chicago; schooner Monitor, grain, Milwaukee; propellers India and Northerner, grain, Duluth.

Cleared—Propeller Missouri, for Sheboygan; propellers N. K. Fairbank, Arabia, Russia, Conestoga, W. T. Graves, Rochester, Badger State, B. W. Blanchard, and schooners David Stewart, J. I. Case, J. W. Doane, David Dows, G. W. Adams, Louise, G. S. Hazard, F. A. Georger, coal, Chicago.

Charters—Schooners Wells Burt, J. I. Case, Millard Fillmore, D. A. Van Valkenburg, North Cape, J. W. Doane, and David Dows, coal to Chicago, $1; schooners S. H. Foster and Monitor, coal to Milwaukee, $1; schooner Swallow, merchandise, Chicago, private terms.

Canal freights were higher this morning, wheat being quoted to New York at 4½ cents, and corn 3¾ cents, but carriers are holding for a quarter cent more.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 11.—Passed down—Schooners A. Muir, Chicago to Kingston, corn; D. M. Foster, Green Bay to Kingston, staves; steam-barge Niagara, Toledo to Montreal, corn; propellers Alma Munro, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo; Dromedary, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo.

Up—Schooners L. Seaton, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Defiance, Montreal to Chicago, pig-iron; propellers Europe, Monteal to Chicago, pig-iron; Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; steam-barges Abercorn and consort, Ogdensburg to Bay City, light; Saxon, Montreal to Detroit, light.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, July 11.—Passed up—Propeller S. F. Hodge.

Passed down—Propeller Japan.

Arrived—Propellers Smith Moore, Havana, and A. Everett; tug L. L. Lyon; schooners Helena, F. A. Morse, G. W. Worthington, E. P. Beals, Monguagon, and William Howe.

Cleared—Propellers J. W. Gladden, Iron Duke, and Smith Moore; schooners Sophia Minch, Montana, King Sisters, and A. Boody.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 11.—Arrived—Schooners Ida Medora, City of Chicago, and W. B. Ogden; propeller Lawrence; steamer Saginaw; steam-barge Hall.

Cleared—Steamer Keweenaw; propellers Nashua, Columbia, Celtic, Oneida, and Canada.

Wind east, light. Weather fine.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., July 11.—Arrived—Propellers China, Buffalo, and Peerless, from Chicago; Sovereign, from Sarnia; Ontario, from Sarnia; barge J. R. Whiting, from Marquette.

Cleared—Propellers Japan, for Buffalo; Sovereign, for Sarnia; Manistee, for Houghton; schooners Maple Leaf and Bayfield.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 11.—Arrived—Steamers City of New York, Cumberland, M. Jarreki, Raleigh, and R. Richards; schooners L. Hanna, Stampede, Lucerne, Alice Richards, May Richards, and Barbarian.

Departed—Steamers R. P. Ranney, Inter-Ocean, J. H. Owen, City of New York, and M. Jarreki; schooners Iron State and G. C. Trumpff.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 11.—Up—Schooners Willie Keller, Sodus Point to Chicago, coal; Sam Cook, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Leadville, Oswego to Chicago, coal; F. D. Barker, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Erie Belle, Kingston to Chicago, railroad iron.

SARNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., July 11.—Passed up—Propeller Prussia, Montreal to Chicago, passengers and freight.

Passed down—Propeller Celtic, Chicago to Montreal, passengers and freight.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Arrived from below—Steam-barges Barnum and Kershaw, and schooner Sir C. T. Van Straubenzie.

Cleared—Schooner David Vance, for Escanaba.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 11.—Entered—Propellers Potomac and Colton, Chicago.

Cleared—Schooner G. W. Adams, coal, Chicago.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., July 11.—Sailed—Steamer Northern Queen, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—Cleared—Propellers Arabia and Blanchard, merchandise, Chicago.

GODERICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., July 11.—Sailed—Schooner M. L. Breck, for Chicago, salt.

"No Surrender."

Gen. P. A. Collins, President of the National Land League of America, has received the following cablegram from Treasurer Egan at Paris:

PARIS, July 8.—*Patrick A. Collins, Boston:* Received 51,850 francs ($9,999.17) by cable from Treasurer Walsh.

Express our warmest thanks to the patriotic and generous members of the League who contribute so largely and make it possible for Ireland to fight her great battle.

I have given Redpath a full report of the funds, which he will prepare for the American press.

Have just returned from London. The movement is making splendid progress.

The Land bill, originally a sham, is now practically worthless, emasculated to suit Whig and Tory.

Ireland must have the substance, not the shadow.

The fight must continue on our lines till the landed garrison is uprooted and swept away.

Our motto, "No surrender." EGAN.

UNDOING DULUTH.

A Hated Rival of the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas."

Superior City to Be the Lake Superior End of the Northern Pacific.

One-Third of the Whole Town Given Outright to the Road.

Three Other Great Roads Heading for Superior's Level Plateaus.

Romantic Vicissitudes of a Town-Site Speculation Dating Back to Buchanan's Time.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., July 9.—Duluth, the "zenith city of the unsalted seas," as one of Jay Cooke's hired men called it, is enjoying the last days of its supremacy as the terminus of the Northern Pacific on Lake Superior. It was not the site Jay Cooke selected for the end of the first road he built to Lake Superior, the St. Paul & Duluth. It was never meant by nature to be the end of anything except itself. It came to be made a railroad terminus by a series of mishaps and misunderstandings. No one can stand under the beetling hills at Duluth that run down almost to the very rim of the lake, and look across at the level plateau of Superior and not see that the city has been put in the wrong place. Proctor Knott, in his famous Duluth speech, speaks of the city as "lying around loose on the prairies." In fact, it is so crowded in that most of it lies on a slant of 45 degrees rising from the edge of the lake. But, though like St. Petersburg, most unfitly located, it will, like the Russian Capital, survive the blunder of its founder. There will always be a Duluth, and Duluth will grow, but across the bay is arising the real metropolis of Lake Superior.

DULUTH WAS WILD WITH EXCITEMENT LAST WEDNESDAY,

July 6. Jay Cooke had gone. Villard had come. Long live Villard! Duluth has been lying forlorn for eight years on the narrow strip between its desolate hillsides and the lake waiting for the magic touch that would call it back to life. Its population was 5,000 in 1872, and only 1,500 in 1877. Real estate sank from $100 a foot for the best business property to whatever a foot anybody chose to give, and for years nobody chose to give anything. With the recovery of Northern Pacific Duluth began to grow again. In the census of 1880 it is given a population of 3,500, and it claims a growth of 500 since. It has two elevators. One with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels has just been finished at a cost of $208,000. Foundations for another are being laid, and two more are planned for the next two years. A blast-furnace is in successful operation. Iron ore is brought from Marquette; limestone from Kelley's Islands, where the grapes are grown, and coal from Cleveland. This furnace sells its pig-iron product to St. Paul, Stillwater, and even St. Louis. Numbers of sawmills are in operation. The town has a new saloon called "The New Version."

THERE IS TO BE A NEW VERSION OF DULUTH.

Prosperity is coming back. Parties are prospecting at Missaba Mountain, sixty miles away from Duluth, at Vermilion Lake, to determine the quality and limits of an immense deposit of iron, long known to be there. If the reports are encouraging, money is pledged to build a standard gauge road from Lake Superior to the mines. Real estate has recovered so far that owners are again asking $100 a foot for the best business property, and almost getting it.

Duluth showed Mr. Villard all it had to offer, and did not forget to throw in judicious hints about the misfortunes and inferiority of poor, decayed Superior City, across in Wisconsin. The men of Duluth laugh loud and long at Superior, but they have not yet laughed last. Mr. Villard had business in Superior, and he and his party were placed on a scow and towed across. Superior is in Wisconsin, eight miles from Duluth, which is in Minnesota. It is a larger city than New York, but it is not built up yet. It has been one of the municipal regulations for years that the grass should be mown in the avenues at the same time it was cut in the side streets. The inhabitants were waiting for Mr. Villard. They have been waiting for him twenty-five years. Twenty-five years ago they built docks to receive the commerce of the great West, laid out a great town with streets and avenues, but the dock on which Mr. Villard stepped ashore was rotting like half a dozen others, and the streets through which he was driven were better pastures than promnades. The

ROMANTIC VICISSITUDES

of Western town existence can never be better seen than in the history of Superior. It is an extreme illustration of the uncertainties of Western life. On paper it was as large and magnificent as the Eden to which Martin Chuzzlewit was lured, but here the resemblance ends, for Superior was founded on an honest idea, and must live. Its projectors were right in foreseeing that it had a destiny. It was their misfortune to see it a generation too soon. No Western city had a better start than this one. It was the conception of a coterie of the most brilliant men of President Buchanan's time. These men saw from the map and what they heard from the pioneers and trappers that this plain at the end of Lake Superior was at the head of the great lake system and had the vast, fertile West at its back. Its future looked better than that of Chicago, or St. Paul, or Milwaukee. William H. Newton, now in New Orleans, was sent with Messrs. George L. Becker and Judge Nelson, now prominent men in St. Paul to look over the ground. They went in 1853, and reported that the half had not been told. The Superior Land Company was at once formed, and obtained possession of the whole town site.

AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS

were the present Mayor Rice, of St. Paul; James Stinson, son of a wealthy citizen of Chicago; Gen. John L. Dawson, once United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; and James B. Beck and ex-Gov. B. Magoffin, of the same State; Jesse D. Bright, once United States Senator from Indiana; the Walbridges, of Toledo; Judge Charles P. Daly and the Rev. Jared B. Flagg, of New York. The Washington bankers Corcoran and Riggs put their money into the Superior Land Company, and the late Tom Scott held shares in it for fifteen years. All the stock was taken. A land grant like that of the Illinois Central was obtained for the Nebraska & Superior Railroad, which was to empty the riches of the West into the lap of Superior. Hotels, stores, real-estate offices, and other gambling places were built. In three years a population of 2,500 gathered, and in 1856 twenty-five-foot lots sold on Second street for $1,000 each. Two newspapers were started. Land-Company shares rose to fabulous figures. One share representing one twenty-seventh of the enterprise sold for $80,000, and one-quarter of a share sold for $25,000. Trade was good, speculation rife, the future bright. Every one who had friends wrote to them to come to Superior.

A GREAT MANY KENTUCKIANS SETTLED THERE.

They brought thousands of dollars and put them into buildings and lands, and other speculations. There was no Duluth. Fourteen years after lots on Second street, in Superior, sold for $1,000 each; land where Duluth now is sold for $5 an acre. Galena, in Illinois, was then the great trading town of the West, and Representative Washburne, of that city, pricked the bubble that was dancing in the eyes of Superior. It was discovered that in engrossing the bill for the land grant of the Nebraska & Lake Superior Railroad an "or" had been changed into an "and," and the land grant thus doubled. Fraud was charged, and the land grant repealed. The panic of 1857 fell. Superior's tide of fortune ebbed as rapidly as it had risen. Hundreds of people left in the fall of 1857. Many who came with thousands of dollars had to beg their passage back to their homes. Many, probably most of those who remained, staid because they had to. They were stuck. By 1860 the population had run down to 400. Among those who staid was Mr. James Bardon, now editing the Superior *Times*. The day that the Villard party visited Superior was the twenty-fourth anniversary of his arrival there July 6, 1857. Dreary years followed, and it is not to be wondered at that one of "the old inhabitants" said the other day that his had been "a life badly spent." The Superior Land Company dissolved, the land was divided in fee simple, and the metropolis went into a seven-years' sleep. Again the tide began to rise. In 1868 Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thompson, of the Pacific Road, were building the St. Paul & Duluth. They wanted to find their outlet at Superior City, but the property-owners, sure that no other place than theirs could be taken, refused to make the concessions

JAY COOKE AND HIS ASSOCIATES

wanted. It was a fatal mistake, and out of it came Duluth, which Jay Cooke planted on the hillsides eight miles from Superior in the face of every natural disadvantage. Superior's hopes of metropolitan grandeur died again. They rose to another bitter disappointment in 1872. Jay Cooke was coming with his great Banana Belt line, the Northern Pacific, and the Walbridges, of Toledo, projected a line to meet it at Thompson, thirty miles from Duluth. A roadway was graded, but down came the panic of 1873, and financial night descended once more over the city to be. They have been hard days that succeeded. A dwindling population in a few houses, living by farming, and by eating taxes levied on the non-resident property-owners, kept guard over the site. It was all they had. They remained firm in their faith that the day would dawn when some railroad General would have to put his base of support at this point. Their faces have been thinned and their forms strained by hard times. There is but one fat man in Superior, and he is not healthy. The men that met Mr. Villard were of good stock from New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky. The largest building in the town is the school-house. The citizens never got too poor to educate their children.

A large owner of Superior real estate let it go two years for taxes. He lost heart at just the wrong moment. That property will within a very few years be worth $100,000, according to the estimate of one of those who know best what is to be done. At last Superior City's day has come, and the prescience of those who first pitched upon it, and of those who have held the fort ever since, is vindicated. The town owners have given the Northern Pacific one-third of all the land in Superior, amounting to 2,300 acres, with two miles of water front. The Northern Pacific will at once continue their main line from Thompson to Superior. Thirty miles have been put under contract, and, when the road is finished in September next, the Northern Pacific will for the first time have a line of its own to Lake Superior. Arrangements have also been made to build a branch

BETWEEN SUPERIOR CITY AND DULUTH

over Rice and Conner's points, bridging the arm of the bay between them. Railroad men will know what this new move means, when they are informed that the grades from Duluth reach eighty-two feet to the mile, while from Superior they have a maximum of only twenty-eight feet to the mile. Every ounce of freight that comes up Lake Superior for the West will be broken by the railroad at Superior. Everything that Duluth has to ship west by the North Pacific will go by the branch line over Rice's Point to Superior, and so West. All the forces of nature fight for twenty-eight-feet grades against eighty-two-feet grades. Duluth will live and grow. Its elevators, buildings, docks, and streets are fixed capital that will be used, but Superior will take the lead. Two other great roads have found out the secret of location, discovered in 1853 by William H. Newton, and are building to Superior. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road has several parties in the field, making surveys for a road from Eau Claire to Superior. Contracts have been let for fifteen miles of road at Eau Claire, and for twenty miles beyond the North Wisconsin. The whole 180 miles will be done next year. The Chicago, Portage & Lake Superior Air Line, which has a very valuable grant of 400,000 acres of timber land, is surveying a line between Chicago and Lake Superior, and will have its terminus at Superior City, to which sixty miles will be built by next May. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company have recently bought the Minneapolis & St. Cloud charter, and are believed to be about to build to and through Superior in order to connect with the roads east that will give them an outlet to Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac.

A CONFERENCE WAS HELD AT DULUTH

between the Northern Pacific managers and the owners of the charter of the Ontonagon, Montreal & Wisconsin Railroad to consider the feasibility of extensions and alliances by which the Northern Pacific itself will connect at the Sault with the Canada Central, and at Mackinac with the whole lake and railroad system that leads to the Atlantic Coast. Whether this is done or not, Northern Pacific's new management look to Chicago as their most important outlet. There the capital and industry of the West are concentrated, and laws of commercial gravitation will attract the larger part of its business to Chicago. There is little doubt that the Omaha builds to Superior City to give the Northern Pacific its outlet to Chicago.

H. D. L.

EARLY CHICAGO.

Mr. G. S. Hubbard Corrects Some Mistakes Made by Mr. Cleaver.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 9.—In your issue of July 7 you publish a letter from Charles Cleaver, Esq., one of our oldest and most honored citizens, whose reminiscences are in the main correct; he is, however, mistaken in some things, which I desire to correct.

1. The first piano brought to Chicago was by John B. Beaubien, about 1824, as Mr. Wentworth states, and not by Mr. Brooks. Mrs. Capt. Russell and Mrs. John H. Kinzie came here prior to Mr. Brooks, bringing their pianos.

2. He says, in speaking of the old residence of John Kinzie, that he was at the time he came here living in a "spacious log-house about opposit Dearborn street." It was his son, John H. Kinzie, who was then living there.

The house was the United States Indian Agency, the logs of which were put up by the Indian Agent, Jewett, and left without either roof or floors, and finished and occupied by his successor, Alexander Wolcott, and located where is now the corner of State and North Water streets, now embraced in Wolcott's Additions. Mr. Wolcott married a sister of John H. Kinzie before there was any one authorized to perform the marriage ceremony nearer than Peoria, Ill., from which place Mr. John Hamlin, a Justice of the Peace, was sent for and married them.

Mrs. Wolcott, after the death of her husband, obtained a patent from the Government under the preëmption law for this eighty acres, now Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

3. I differ with Mr. Cleaver in regard to the continued inundation of the prairie between the Chicago and Desplaines Rivers. It was only during spring and fall rains, or unusually heavy rains, that the roads were in the condition described by him.

Generally in summer and early fall the road was perfectly dry, and very fine and smooth for horse and driver; there was an elasticity to our high or low prairie roads that made them far superior to macadamized ones; they were delightfully free from ruts or sloughs.

I trust Mr. Cleaver will continue to give us his valuable information, and that he will pardon me for this correction. We old settlers are making history for generations that may come after us, and we should be careful to make correct history. I will thank him to correct any mistatements that may come from me.

G. S. HUBBARD.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

July, 1881.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Amid his clan, at Albany,
Still stands the "Stalwart Chief,"
Nor pauses in his reckless way,
Nor shows a sign of grief.
While other hearts with wo are stirred,
And eyes with tears are filled,
One purpose fills his evil mind—
"To kill, or to be killed."

Still patient, on his bed of pain,
Our honored ruler lies,
With anguish in his tortured frame,
But mercy in his eyes.
The welfare of this land is yet
His constant thought and care;
His lips breathe pity, e'en for him
Whose foul hand placed him there.

From Indiana promptly comes
"Bill" English's regrets;
"Jeff" Davis, 'mid his Southern canes,
His hatred all forgets;
While heedless of the Nation's ill,
The "Stalwart Chief" appears—
Malignant and malicious still,
He southward sends his sneers.

For him there is no just defense,
No light to clear his fame;
He has no heart, no moral sense,
No sentiment of shame;
No patriotism in his breast,
No love for man. He toils
To save himself, and help "the rest"
Who clamor for "the spoils."

The Nation's wounds are healed at last:
"God doeth all things well"!
The "Stalwart Chief" is failing fast—
His name begins to smell.
The sons of our united land
Will rise in all their might,
And fifteen million loyal votes
Will bury him from sight.

EUGENE J. HALL.
MILLARD AVENUE STATION, Chicago.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites. Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

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TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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We have in stock a numb
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